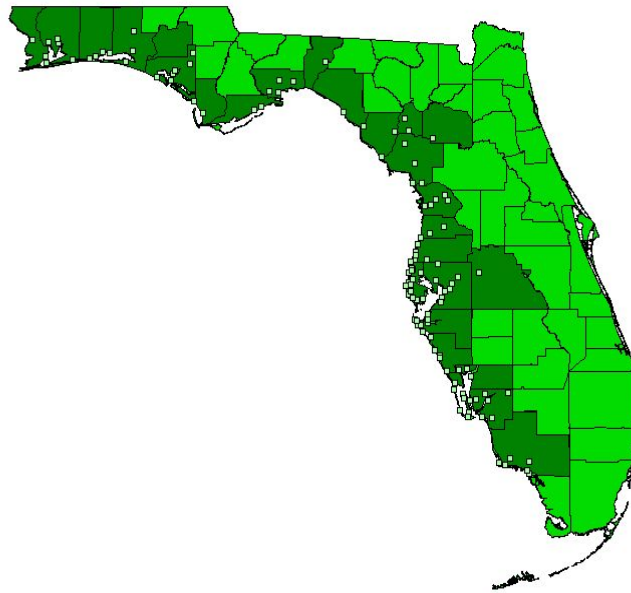


Identifying Communities Associated with the Fishing Industry along the Florida Gulf Coast

-Final Report-



Volume I: Cantonment to Yankeetown

Prepared for

**U. S. Department of Commerce
NOAA Fisheries, Southeast Regional Office
St. Petersburg, Florida**

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December 2005

Identifying Communities Associated with the Fishing Industry along the Florida Gulf Coast

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NOAA Fisheries Southeast Regional Office,

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Contract WC133F-02-SE-0298

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Disclaimer

This report was compiled as specified by NOAA Fisheries under Contract WC133F-03-SE-0603. Project goals and objectives are directly related to agency needs per the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Management and Conservation Act as Amended, and National Standard 8. Neither the U.S. Government nor its contractor warrant or assume liability for external use or misuse of this information for other purposes.



Acknowledgements

Scores of municipal, parish, state, and federal government officials contributed to this report.

We wish to express gratitude for their assistance, and for the assistance of the hundreds of commercial and recreational fishery participants who were consulted during the course of the project across the Florida Gulf Coast. Particular thanks are extended to Joe O'hop of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Research, and to Dave Donaldson, Mike Sestak, and Steve VanderKooy of the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission. Special thanks are extended to Dr. Palma Ingles and Dr. Michael Travis, the contract monitors, for their direction and attention to detail over the course of this three-year effort. Finally, we acknowledge Dr. Susan Abbott-Jamieson, Dr. Stephen Holiman and Dr. Peter Fricke for their insight and guidance at critical junctures in the project.

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Identifying Communities Associated with the Fishing Industry along the Florida Gulf Coast

1.0 Introduction

This and the following chapters provide a comprehensive report on the NOAA Fisheries study titled “Identifying Communities Associated with the Fishing Industry along the Florida Gulf Coast.” The report is companion to volumes developed through identical research in Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas. The research has been conducted for NOAA Fisheries Southeast Regional Office (SERO), in fulfillment of its goal to effectively manage the various fisheries upon which residents of certain towns and cities in the Gulf of Mexico have depended and/or continue to depend, to greater and lesser degrees, for economic and social purposes. Systematic description of relevant aspects of those places is the overarching goal of the current study.¹ The project was undertaken and completed by Impact Assessment, Inc. (IAI), a research firm specializing in maritime social science in the coastal zone of the United States.

IAI worked with SERO to develop a systematic methodology for investigating and describing Gulf communities likely to exhibit some or all of the attributes of “fishing communities” as defined by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act as Amended (the Magnuson Act; MSFCMA), and by National Standard 8 (NS-8).² The project methodology emphasizes: (a) collection and geospatial analysis of various fishing license, landings, economic, and demographic attribute data, and (b) collection and analysis of a variety of descriptive economic and social data considered viable indicators of fishing community status.

Successful completion of the project has been highly dependent on the gracious cooperation of numerous entities and individuals. These include, among others: the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission (GSMFC), various offices of NOAA Fisheries, the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (GMFMC), the Florida Marine Research Institute, local officials in the study communities, and many hundreds of fishery participants involved in the research.

The scope of the Florida study is quite large, encompassing 117 study communities throughout 25 coastal, and, in some cases, inland counties along the Florida Gulf Coast. The study communities were chosen for description by NOAA Fisheries, based on evidence that some residents in each were in some manner involved in marine fisheries in the region. Given the number of study towns and cities, depth of coverage is necessarily cursory and descriptive rather than in-depth and highly analytical. We focus on providing descriptive information at a level of detail that will enable NOAA Fisheries staff to conduct or coordinate additional future research as needed to effect appropriate resource management decisions under the MSFCA, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Executive Order 12898, and other pertinent marine policy.

¹The project builds on the work of Jacob et al. (2000) who used similar methods and central place theory to develop socioeconomic profiles of a small number of fishing communities along the West Florida coastline.

²NS-8 is a component of the Sustainable Fisheries Act, Public Law 104-297, prepared by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Office of General Counsel in 1997; the Standard provides guidance for addressing community issues in the course of federal management of fisheries along the U.S. coastline.

1.1 Project Goals and Objectives

The overarching goal is to provide NOAA Fisheries staff with information needed to determine whether, or to what degree, each of the study communities fits the federal definition of “fishing community.” Provision of relevant descriptive information about communities associated with the fishing industry in Florida is therefore the overarching goal of this study. These data have been gathered through the following steps, as follow:

1. With due attention to issues of confidentiality and anonymity that surround collection and use of proprietary data, IAI acquired Florida fishing license and trip ticket data from the GSMFC; federal permit, dealer, and processor data from NOAA Fisheries; and various public information data regarding fishing-related businesses;
2. Based on address fields in each database, the firm developed a Geographic Information System (GIS) enabling geospatial depiction and analysis of: (a) fishery participant residence patterns, and (b) the distribution of fishing-related businesses in and around the study communities;
3. Various pertinent secondary source data were collected to aid in describing relevant social, economic, and demographic trends and conditions in each of the prospective fishing communities across the region (including the location of processing and service sector facilities); these data were incorporated into the GIS database to depict social and economic linkages between fishery sectors, communities, and parishes;
4. A team of researchers conducted Rapid Assessment field research in study communities across the region, with field methods including observation and documentation of local fishing and industry infrastructure, and discussions with key informants (resident fishery participants, local government officials, harbormasters, local and regional fishery managers, and representatives of local fishing groups and organizations). Discussions focused on: (a) the nature of local and regional fishing infrastructure, (b) relevant aspects of community life, and (c) salient fisheries issues and other issues of local importance. Sub-communities and supra-communities located within or surrounding the study communities were visually identified and described; and
5. Observational data, interview data, secondary source information, and other data collected through the rapid assessment process were used to complement development of the GIS and narrative description of the communities.

Based on information and products derived from meeting the objectives described above, this final report provides: (a) fisheries-relevant narrative description of historic and contemporary life in the study counties, cities, and towns, (b) tabular and spatial description of fisheries infrastructure and services, and fleet characteristics specific to those places, and (c) preliminary assessment of the manner in, and degree to which, each study town or city does or does not approximate the National Standard 8 definition of fishing community. As preface to the descriptive core of the report that follows in Section 3.0, we provide that definition, as follows:

The term ‘fishing community’ means a community that is substantially dependent on or substantially engaged in the harvest or processing of fishery resources to meet social and economic needs, and includes fishing vessel owners, operators, and crew, and fish processors that are based in such communities. A fishing community is a social or economic group whose members reside in a specific location and share a common dependency on commercial, recreational, or subsistence fishing or on directly related fisheries-dependent services and industries (for example, boatyards, ice suppliers, tackle shops) (Section 300.345, part 3).

1.2 Research Methods

The methodology used to characterize communities associated with the fishing industry in the study area involves multiple overlapping data collection techniques. Table 1, below, summarizes the general categories of information that were needed to conduct the research, and the various sources and methods through which those data were acquired.

Table 1. Principal Information Needs and Associated Data Sources and Methods

General Category of Information Need	Source and Research Methods
Nature of Community and its Social and Economic Involvement in Fishing Industries	Archival search and analysis of local history, collection/analysis of permit, license, trip ticket, landings, census data; observation and spatial analysis of local fleets and infrastructure; key person interviews and thematic analysis
Spatial Distribution of Harvesting Sector	Collection/geospatial analysis of permit, license, and census data; observation; key person interviews
Spatial Distribution of Support Sectors	Collection/geospatial analysis of processor, dealer, retail, and wholesale distribution data; observation; key person interviews

As noted in the table, review and synthesis of secondary source data focused on: (a) spatial aspects of participation in fisheries in the state and federal jurisdiction waters of Gulf coastal Florida, (b) demographic characteristics of the study counties, cities, and towns, and (c) the nature of fishing-related industry in those places. Such extant information is of variable quality. Given our concern for providing the most accurate description of the communities and counties possible, we have therefore proceeded with due awareness of potential problems in the use and interpretation of archival data, and we qualify use of such information as necessary.

Collection and analysis of primary source data focused on: (a) the nature and extent of local fishing infrastructure, (b) the operational dynamics of fisheries and industries in which participants are involved, and (c) fishery-specific aspects of local life. The data resulting from both secondary and primary sources contribute to the narrative descriptions of the study towns and cities, and to the accompanying maps and spatial analyses. The resulting composite descriptions are the focus of this report.

Secondary Source Data Collection and Analysis. Following an initial round of data requests and discussions with data management personnel at the federal, state, and regional levels of government, our secondary source data collection efforts focused on acquisition and analysis of the following: (a) federal permit, processor, dealer, and head boat information, (b) Florida fishing license and trip ticket data, (c) U.S. Census Bureau information, (d) information about the histories of the communities and counties, and (e) fishing-related commercial business listings from a private data source that included but was not limited to yellow page listings. Each acquired dataset was reviewed for its utility in meeting project objectives, subsequently formatted to improve its quality and to eliminate potential problems with confidentiality and propriety, and in the cases of (a), (b), and (e) above, ultimately organized and entered for purposes of geo-coding; that is, identification of latitude and longitude in decimal degrees for mapping purposes. Non-spatial data, including Census data, were tabulated for use in the community profiles.

Primary Source Data Collection and Analysis. The study team used Rapid Assessment procedures to collect various observation-based and interview data as time and resources would allow while present in the study areas. The effort relied heavily on: observation and documentation of local and regional: (a) fishing fleets, (b) fishing-related infrastructure, (c) fishing-specific industry, and (d) fisheries-relevant social and economic linkages within and between towns and cities. Follow-up telephone interviews with key informants were conducted to cross-validate and enhance data of observation, and to explore historic and current trends in, and local perspectives on fishing and associated industry in and around the study areas.

1.3 Geographic Scope and Rationale for Organization of the Report

This study has involved field activities in, and archival data collection, analysis, and description for 117 communities along the Gulf coast of Florida, from Escambia County to Collier County. While some of the towns and cities are located in inland portions of the state, most are situated along the coastline in relatively close proximity to the Gulf of Mexico.

Various geographic concepts were considered as potential organizing principles for this report. But given NOAA Fisheries' interest in inter-community and regional social and economic linkages, and following review of various data and discussions with field staff and resource managers, it was determined that the most logical way to organize the descriptions was by county. This strategy is deemed appropriate in that geo-political bounds were originally formulated based largely on aspects of the landscape that in various ways continue to condition transportation, commerce, and other social interaction in the coastal portions of Florida.

As such, we organize the community profiles by county, progressing from the westernmost portion of Panhandle eastward and then southward along the western coast of the Peninsula. The community descriptions are arranged alphabetically within each county section for ease of reference, as depicted in Table 2 below. Please note that we do not provide depth of coverage for towns previously described for NOAA Fisheries by Jacob et al. (2000). These are: Apalachicola, East Point, Steinhatchee, Cedar Key, and St. George.

Table 2. Florida Study Communities by County

County	Study Community
Escambia	Cantonment, Pensacola
Santa Rosa	Bagdad, Gulf Breeze, Milton, Navarre, Pace
Okaloosa	Fort Walton Beach, Mary Esther, Shalimar, Valparaiso
Walton	DeFuniak Springs, Freeport, Santa Rosa Beach
Bay	Lynn Haven, Mexico Beach, Panama City, Panama City Beach, Southport, Youngstown
Gulf	Port St. Joe, White City
Franklin	Carrabelle, Lanark Village
Wakulla	Crawfordville, Panacea, Sopchoppy, St. Marks
Jefferson	Lamont
Taylor	Keaton Beach
Dixie	Jena, Old Town, Suwannee
Gilchrist	Bell, Trenton
Levy	Chiefland, Gulf Hammock, Inglis, Yankeetown
Alachua	Archer
Citrus	Hernando, Homasassa, Homasassa Springs, Inverness, Lecanto, Crystal River
Hernando	Brooksville, Spring Hill
Pasco	Anclote, Aripeka, Holiday, Hudson, New Port Richey, Port Richey
Polk	Lakeland
Pinellas	Belleair, Clearwater, Crystal Beach, Dunedin, Gulfport, Indian Rocks Beach, Largo, Madeira Beach, Oldsmar, Ozona, Palm Harbor, Redington Beach, Seminole, St. Petersburg, Tarpon Springs, Tierra Verde, Treasure Island
Hillsborough	Apollo Beach, Brandon, Dover, Gibsonton, Lutz, Riverview, Ruskin, Tampa
Manatee	Anna Maria Island, Bradenton, Bradenton Beach, Cortez, Holmes Beach, Longboat Key, Palmetto, Terra Ceia
Sarasota	Nokomis/Odessa, Osprey, Sarasota, Venice
Charlotte	El Jobean, Englewood, Placida, Port Charlotte, Punta Gorda
Lee	Alva, Boca Grande, Bokeelia, Cape Coral, Captiva Island, Estero, Fort Myers, Fort Myers Beach, Matlacha, North Fort Myers, Pineland, Sanibel Island, St. James City
Collier	Chokoloskee, Copeland, Everglades City, Goodland, Marco Island, Royal Palm Hammock

Each group of study communities is preceded by a brief description of the parent county, with the content of that description providing basic social and demographic information needed to better understand the social and economic context within which each study community is situated. Where applicable and viable, we also provide fishing-specific information aggregated to the county level. A county map orients the reader to the location and key features of the county and communities. Offshore features of interest to fishing captains, such as natural reefs and shipwrecks, are depicted for the coastal areas. We believe this approach provides the best possibility for inferring potential linkages between communities, counties, and the larger region, and for describing the realities of those linkages where empirical data allow.

Following this introduction, Section 2.0 presents some prefatory materials in advance of the community descriptions and county-level discussions. These are presented in Section 3.0. Section 4.0 of the report provides summary analysis. References and appendices follow.

2.0 Preface to the Study Community Descriptions

While the tendency of sociologists and anthropologists specializing in community studies is to explore local social, economic, and demographic processes in great depth and detail, the extensive scope of this project, and the geographically-diffused nature of the study towns and cities demanded a different focus and strategy. Given limitations of time and resources amidst the many logistical challenges associated with data collection across 117 towns or cities and 25 counties, the focus of the current project is, as noted in the introductory section above, necessarily broad rather than in great depth, and its data collection strategy is one of systematic consistency in numerous pertinent categories of information, rather than attention to extensive detail. In short, the requested study was designed to systematically develop valid sketches of many study communities rather than detailed pictures of a few.

The primary thrust of the work has been to identify and describe those aspects of the study communities that are necessary precursors to local involvement in fishing-related industry. While the effort yielded extensive information that may be used to develop models of fisheries dependence and to guide subsequent ethnographic inquiry, such work awaits a subsequent phase of research. The final chapter of this report develops a typology of study towns and cities, and provides a rationale for where and why future in-depth research would ideally be conducted.

2.1 Overarching Data Issues and Challenges

The research team did, indeed, seek consistency in data collection and description. Yet not all data were available for all communities – in large part an effect of the rural nature of many of the study towns and villages, and the corresponding lack of available secondary source information describing those places. For instance, this was frequently the case for community histories, since, in many cases, the town or village in question was without library or other information repository, and because the aforementioned resource limitations precluded conduct of oral histories, as might be pursued during the course of in-depth ethnographic research in a single or few communities. We also were not able to pursue in-depth information about crew composition, familial involvement in fisheries, and so forth. As such, the profiles may tend to be conservative as regards the actual scope of fishing-related industry in a given town or city. There were other challenges as well, as outlined below.

Paucity of “Subsistence” Fishing Data. Marine fisheries research has long focused primarily on aspects of commercial and recreational fishing activities. Consumption-oriented fishing in the U.S. has been consistently and thoroughly addressed only in Alaska, and there primarily in the Native context only. The semantic challenges of adequately defining subsistence fishing as distinct from recreational (or commercial) fishing notwithstanding, fishing for the purpose (or with the end result) of consumption or sharing has indeed been largely ignored by social scientists. Indeed, while it is widely acknowledged that the consumptive component of both recreational and commercial fishing trips is an important motive for involvement; few directly relevant studies have been conducted outside of Alaska.

Yet our research in the study areas, and especially in the more rural areas, confirms the widespread importance of fishing for food. Observation and discussions with informants in these places made clear that many participants use at least some component of seafood landed during their commercial and recreational trips for consumptive purposes. But we were able to identify no published studies or data that would assist in describing the scope or importance of subsistence or consumptive activities to residents in the communities of interest. Systematic investigation of the topic exceeds the scope of this project, which is intended rather to identify towns and cities associated with fishing *industries*. We submit, however, that subsistence fishing issues are critically important to contemporary natural resource management in the U.S., and constitute an area ripe for research along Gulf coastal Florida and elsewhere.

Recreational Fishing Data Challenges and Solutions. Despite the widespread importance of recreational fishing along the Florida Gulf Coast, relevant data specific to the study communities were also relatively sparse. For example, the NOAA Fisheries Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey (MRFSS) is not designed to generate information that could be used to infer degree and manner of community-level involvement in recreational fishing activities. The MRFSS sampling methodology and the information it generates are rather intended to address recreational fishing activity as it occurs across relatively large regions and as enacted by both residents and visitors. Efforts to generate analysis with more geographic specificity using MRFSS data may be prone to interpretation challenges since sampling occurs in locations and times that do not necessarily capture the full range of activities or intensity of recreational effort undertaken by anglers in a given study town or city.

While we make best use of available data, development of a detailed understanding of recreational fishing activities specific to any given community also exceeds the scope of this study. IAI was able to acquire state saltwater recreational license (SRL) data, and we have provided the number of SRL holders residing in each community as an indirect indication of the degree of local involvement in recreational fishing, regardless of where the angling itself may occur. Various additional data were also used to indicate recreational fishing activity in and around the study communities, as discussed further along in this section.

Challenges to Street-Level Mapping Resolution. Finally, address resolution issues have, to some extent, limited our ability to accurately document spatial aspects of participation in fishing-related industry at the community level of analysis. The primary challenge was that, in many cases, permit and license holders, seafood dealers, and seafood processors list a post office box address rather than a physical address on their permit and license applications. While this enables sufficient understanding and depiction of distribution patterns at the zip code level of resolution, it confounds efforts at the finer street-level resolution that was the preferred level of resolution for the current study given community definitions that require co-residence or co-location in a specific rural place or within specific municipal boundaries.³ Understanding patterns of physical residence was considered important since participants in the harvest sector,

³ We were largely successful in solving this problem by reverse-feeding phone number data into a public records software program to generate physical addresses for the persons and businesses in question. Of 3,665 problematic (post office box-only) records analyzed by IAI for license and permit holders in towns and cities across Florida and Louisiana, the process generated 2,790 physical addresses, or a return rate of 76.5 percent.

and especially those in distant water fisheries such as offshore shrimping, may set up a post office box near place of vessel mooring, but quite often live elsewhere. But because it cannot be readily known whether persons maintaining post office box addresses actually do or do not reside in the town or city in question (since physical residence and post office box usage are not necessarily mutually exclusive), we also tallied and depicted the total number of permit and license holders using either form of local address. We believe this dual approach provides an understanding of residence patterns across the full range of participants living or working in the study areas on a permanent, seasonal, or transient-remote basis.

Regarding the “Rule of Three.” Marine resource management agencies, including NOAA Fisheries, typically allow reporting of fishing business information only in situations where there are at least three local businesses for any given category of activity (including harvesting, processing, and distribution). This reduces the possibility that available production or employment information could be attributed to any single business or individual, thereby affording potential business competitors the unfair advantage of inside knowledge.

While the protective value of the rule is obvious, it challenges our mission to report on fishing industry activities in small rural communities where the presence of even a single business can be an important indicator of local involvement in, or dependence on fishing. For instance, there are numerous communities along the Florida Gulf Coast where one or two seafood processors provide local jobs, but relatively few where there are sufficient numbers of such businesses to enable reporting of employment or production figures without concern for the potential effects on business owners. Similarly, despite the descriptive value of more detailed landings and value information, we can only summarize those data for the study communities.

2.2 Data Sources and Triangulation: A User’s Guide and Cautionary Note

The profiles provided in the subsequent section of this report contain extensive information about the study towns and cities, with focus on local demographics, fishing infrastructure, and fishing-related activities and conditions. Wherever possible, multiple data sources contribute to the descriptions. Given the importance of demographic information from the year 2000 U.S. Census, we chose, for sake of compatibility, to collect and analyze year 2000 state fishing license data, year 2000 federal permit data, and year 2000 processor, dealer, and head boat data. In the case of Florida, we used 2002 landings data for all species as it was the highest quality data available. Given that the fieldwork was conducted in 2003, and some such work was reliant on current information for identifying the location of fishing-related businesses and fishing-related services, 2002 yellow pages/public information records were used to identify and map such businesses and services. These data were complemented with observation of fishing infrastructure documented during 2003.

An Extended Exposure Snapshot. This combination of data sources and years provides what might be called an “extended exposure” snapshot of contemporary fishing-related attributes and conditions in the study areas. Description of local history, and discussion of demographic and industry production trends lends some depth of time to the profiles. But the primary intent of the work is to generate valid composite descriptions that indicate or do not indicate, as the case

may be, the degree to which the study towns and cities approximate the National Standard 8 definition of fishing community.

On Interpreting Apparently Conflicting Data Points. We note both the cross-validating usefulness of multiple data sources and points, and the danger of interpreting them without condition. It is critically important in this case to recognize that parity between data sources for a given variable cannot necessarily be expected since each single source is itself necessarily conditioned in terms of validity and reliability. Such is the nature of marine fisheries data.

The presence of seafood dealers in a given study area is a good example of the issue and problem. Three primary data sources were used as indicators for this variable during the course of the study: (1) federal seafood dealer data, (2) yellow page/public information data (business listings), and (3) field observation. If (1) and/or (2) above provided good physical address data, the location of the dealer could be depicted on the community (and parish) map. But the table depicting enumerated fishing-related services and infrastructure derived from (3) would not include that business in the count if it was not visible to our field staff. This was sometimes the case, since many such businesses can be located on back roads out of the reach of Rapid Appraisal fieldwork. Further, it may have been the case that seafood dealers active in 2000 (the year used to analyze dealer permits) may no longer have been active in 2003 (the year of field observation). This was a potential trade-off in the decision to seek parity between the secondary source fisheries data and U.S. Census data.

As such, we stress the importance of envisioning the multiple data points and sources as *indicators* that provide individual and in some cases aggregate evidence that a town or city does or does not possess or reveal a given attribute (such as the presence of seafood dealers), and to what degree it possesses or reveals that attribute. The following section further describes project data sources, and potential challenges (and solutions) to interpreting those data.

Organization of, and Data Sources for, the Community Profiles. Most of the profiles begin with a brief section highlighting the history of the place in question, though such information was not universally available. Sources ranged from documents found in local and regional libraries, to limited information available on county or community websites. In the interest of conserving space, and because the historical descriptions provided are based on both primary and secondary sources, sources generally are not cited parenthetically in the text, but are provided rather as bibliographic entries in a reference section at the end of the report.

In all cases, we provide an overview-style description of the study counties and communities. The *county overviews* provide basic social and economic information about the region of interest, along with a county map. We also provide a table that depicts the total number of state license and federal permit holders who were residing in or maintained post office boxes in the study communities in the county of interest during the year 2000. The federal permit numbers are tallied by type of permit. The *community overviews* describe community geography, and primary form of local economic activity.

A map of each community is provided to depict, as data allow, the location and spatial distribution of state license holders, federal permit holders, fishing-related services and

infrastructure, and important physical aspects of the local terrain, waterscape, and transportation system. It should be noted that symbols for the location of state licenses and federal permits in actuality refer to the residential location of license-holders and permit-holders. As such, more than one license and/or permit may be “housed” at a particular location, and represented by a given symbol. Symbols are provided for cases in which state licenses and federal permits are both held by a given individual, with a unique symbol provided for persons who also hold federal charter permits. As noted above, in some rural areas, remote addressing presents a challenge to comprehensive mapping efforts. Geo-coded fishing business location data are also depicted on the maps.

The spatial scope of the community maps incorporate the maximum extent of area needed to depict all local license and permit holders with known physical addresses. Thus, in many cases, the maps depict data that extend beyond the political bounds of town or city (also depicted) to include permit or license holders residing on its outskirts or hinterlands (in Central Place Theory parlance). Municipal bounds naturally are depicted only for the incorporated towns and cities.

The “Current Conditions and Trends” section provides a variety of information: (a) trends in population per U.S. Census information, (b) a statement about the nature of local employment, (c) indication of predominant types of fishing and the nature of the local fleet or fleets derived from fisheries data and interview data, and (d) a report on federal Gulf shrimp permit activity for 2003, if any. Information about existing fishing-related services and infrastructure is also provided, as derived from field observation. In sum, the section derives from a mix of interview, secondary source, and observational data.

Table 1, in each profile, provides a broad range of demographic information for 1990 and 2000, per the stated interests of the sponsor. We note with double asterisks that changes in the Occupation and Industry categories between those years renders direct diachronic comparison spurious. Table 2 details our report on the existence and quantity of various fishing-related infrastructure and services for both the recreational and commercial sectors. Because all such businesses are not necessarily readily observable, we note again that that these data do not necessarily achieve parity with Table 3, which is derived from a private source listing of primary (high volume or value) fishing-related businesses, derived from SIC and NAIC code analysis. Moreover, vessel and gear counts do not necessarily reflect the full range of activity of community residents in a fishery (the license and permit counts do a better job in that respect) since, as indicated above, it is sometimes the case (especially for the more inland communities) that vessels (especially larger vessels) are moored elsewhere.

Table 4 provides total pounds landed in 2002 for all species by persons residing in or maintaining post office boxes in the study town or city, as derived from trip ticket data. All species are included in the totals. Ex-vessel values are provided in conjunction with the landings, and unless otherwise noted these are based on state value figures for that landings year.

Table 5 provides a summary of state license and federal permit data for each community as derived from physical address data only (note that the full counts based on all address types are tabulated in the parent county overview). Here we report the number of state and federal permit holders with known physical residences in each community, and the total number of permits they

collectively hold (all types). It should be noted that both counts are proxies for the activities of residents who may or may not be fishing locally. Florida recreational saltwater fishing license holders are also enumerated. Finally, the table includes an indication of overall involvement in the harvest sector. The total number of license and permit holders is measured against the total number of households, to arrive at the percentage of households in each community in which there was at least one active commercial license or permit during 2000 (we also depict the fractional number of saltwater recreational licenses held in each household in the study community). Since it is possible that a given household may, potentially, be home to more than one permit or license holder (e.g., father and son), the former figure represents the maximum allowable percentage, and, as such, is a simplified indicator of overall participation. As noted in the closing section of this report, it is also an indicator of relative rather than absolute involvement in marine fisheries. That is, it is an indicator of the involvement of the harvest sector relative to the entire community perceived in aggregate, but significantly, it is not an indicator of the absolute experience of the harvest sector in and of itself.

2.3 A Brief Physical and Cultural Geography of the Florida Gulf Coast

The Florida coastline along the Gulf of Mexico is approximately 770 miles in length. The region encompasses a diversity of inshore, coastal, and offshore habitats, the latter heavily influenced by the unique oceanographic characteristics of the Gulf of Mexico. Inshore and coastal zones are characterized by vast networks of marsh lands, freshwater lakes, rivers and streams, and mangrove swamps. Over 1,100 species of saltwater or brackish-adapted fish reside here, and nearly ten times more marine than freshwater species are present. The saltwater species depend on the coastal salt marshes, mangrove forests, and sea grass meadows for food, shelter, growth and reproduction (Seaman 1985).

Tidal marshes occur along 80 to 90 percent of the Florida coastline, and as such the state has the largest coastal marsh area in the U.S. The estuarine areas of the Florida Gulf Coast are of three basic types. The *Carolinian* wetland is characterized by marshes and well-developed barrier islands with small to moderate tidal range. The *West Indian* wetland is characterized by low-lying limestone shoreline with calcareous sands and marls, with tropical species associated with coral reefs and mangroves. Tidal range is minimal. Finally, the *Louisiana* wetland resembles the Carolinian, but with extensive areas of brackish flow. Over 80 percent of Florida's finfish and shellfish are estuarine-dependent for at least part of their life cycle. Alteration of a given habitat can affect the health of numerous fish and shellfish species.

Florida's human population has grown steadily over the last century. In 1920, just under one million persons lived in the state. By 1990 the population had increased to 12,937,930 persons, and the figure was well over 15 million by the year 2000 (U.S. Census Bureau 2004). Most growth has been concentrated along the coastline. While 59 percent of Florida residents lived in coastal counties in 1920, the figure was nearly 80 percent by 1970. Although the figure has decreased slightly as the rising value of coastal property forces newly arriving residents to find more affordable property inland, intense pressure to develop coastal areas of the state continues (Florida Coastal Management Program 1997). Such pressure has resulted in changes in the availability and quality of habitat available for various marine species.

An ongoing trend toward urbanization along the Florida Gulf Coast has similar implications for marine resources and habitats across the region. In 1920, population densities along the Gulf Coast of Florida were in the range of 19 persons per square mile, with some 51 percent of coastal residents living in urban areas. By 1990, the average density along the coast was 335 persons per square mile, with 90 percent of the population living in urban areas (Florida Coastal Management Program 1997).

Shifting demographic conditions in the region have implications not only for resources and habitats, but also for coastal residents. The Gulf of Mexico historically provided marine resources from which many in the region derived their livelihoods. Most commercial fishing-oriented communities along the Florida Gulf Coast remained relatively isolated and rural through much of the twentieth-century. But as the population of these and surrounding areas have grown and diversified, industries not directly related to fishing have come to the fore in terms of employment and economic opportunity. While the subjective value of seafood harvesting, processing, and distribution is commonly expressed by participants, the relative economic importance of fishing-related industry has been superceded in many cases and places, often by opportunities and socioeconomic processes associated with coastal tourism. Collective ideologies also have changed. Where the general population historically supported commercial fishing and means for harvesting seafood, a more common contemporary perspective is that use of certain gear types is damaging to the environment and should be restricted, case-in-point the 1994 statewide ban on use of gill nets.

In short, the viability of both the commercial fishing industry, and the resources upon which its participants depend, appears to be diminishing relative to the new opportunities and modern ethos that are associated with growth in the coastal zone. Of significance to the current study, there has been an adaptive shift in many communities toward involvement in recreational fishing and associated business activities such as guiding, chartering, and retail sales. This has occurred quickly in some places, and more slowly in others. As recreational fishing and associated industry also require healthy resources and habitats, recreational advocates share common needs with commercial participants. But one group often blames the other for problems with the resource base. Competition and conflict between the groups are not uncommon in many communities, though this can be mediated by persons who have been or are involved in both aspects of fishing.

These are some of the pressing local issues in communities along the Florida Gulf Coast. This project is intended to facilitate better understanding of such problems and the full array of demographic, economic, environmental, and regulatory changes that have affected and could in the future affect the communities and broader region. As a necessary first step in that process, the following sections of this report document the scope and nature of fishing activity in the study communities, and the basic capacities of each to support fishing-related industry regardless of community size, complexity, or dominant form of economy.



Dixie County Fisherman Displays Old Gillnet, Inactive since 1994 Ban on Such Gear

2.4 A Prefatory Note on Regulation of Saltwater Fishing in Florida

Fishing in the state waters of Florida (from zero to nine miles offshore) is governed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission (FFWC). Marine resources were formerly managed by the Marine Fisheries Commission with approval by the state legislature. This is no longer the case as the FFWC develops marine policy, including commercial and recreational fishing regulations, in autonomous fashion. Regulations are enforced by the Florida Marine Patrol (an arm of the FFWC), with cooperative agreements with the Coast Guard and National Marine Fisheries Service.

All commercial harvesters operating in state waters are required to obtain a Seafood Products License (SPL) to harvest in state waters or land product in Florida. An SPL can be purchased by and for an individual, or by an individual for a vessel. If the SPL is attributed to a vessel, then captain or crew member can fish that vessel even if not individually licensed.

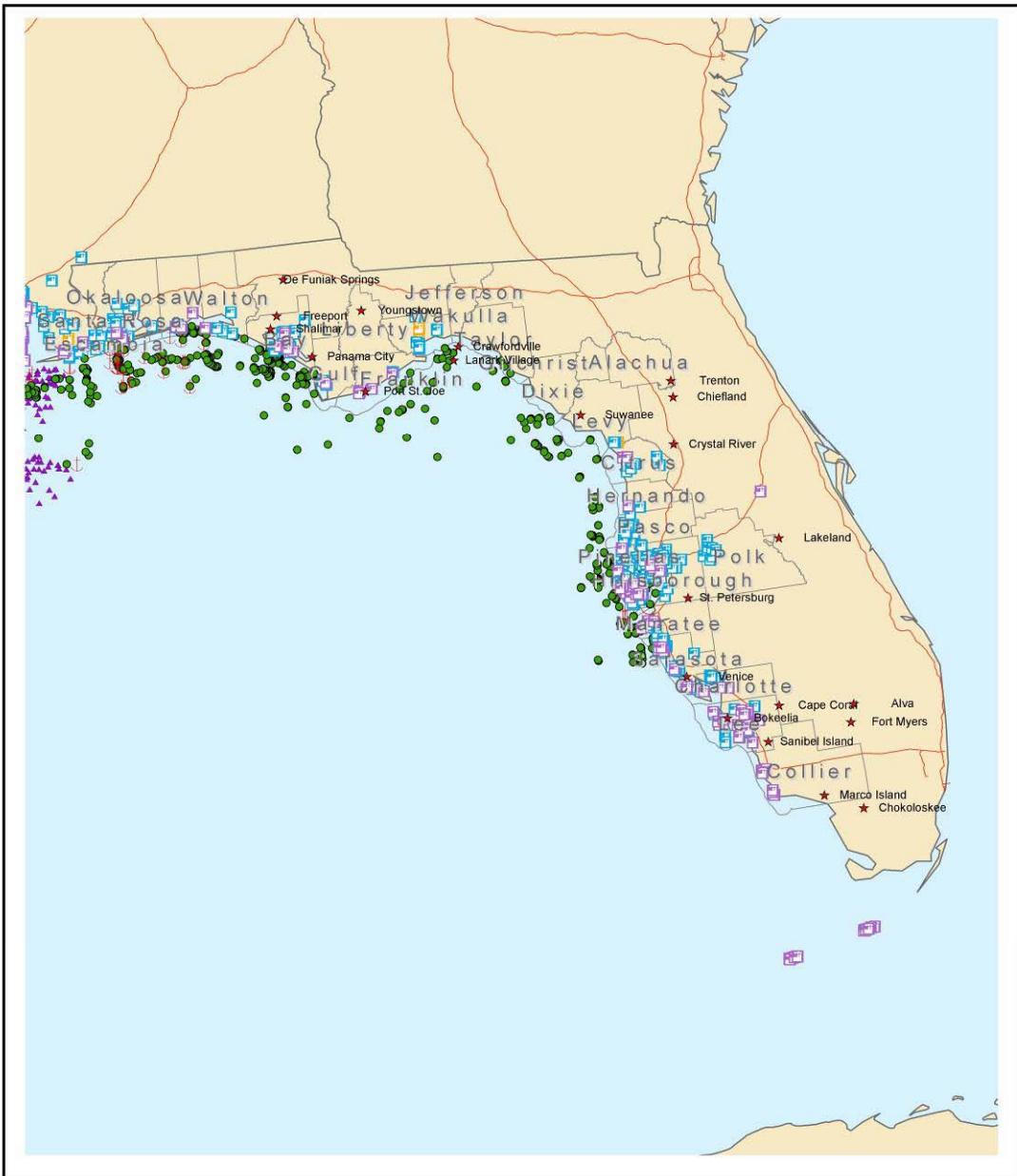
In order to legally fish and sell certain species, a Restricted Species License must be obtained in addition to the SPL, and the license holder must meet certain seafood sales-derived income requirements. Such licenses are required to commercially harvest the following: Spanish mackerel, King Mackerel, Black Drum, Spotted Sea trout, Grouper, Snapper, Red Porgy, Gray Triggerfish, Amberjack, Sea Bass, Tropical/Ornamental Marine Life, Black Mullet, Silver Mullet, Bluefish, Hogfish, Blue Crab, Stone Crab, Crawfish/Spiny Lobster, African Pompano, Florida Pompano, Sheepshead, Tripletail, Shrimp, Flounder, Cobia, Spiny Lobster, and sponges.

A wholesale dealer license is required to buy from a commercial harvester or sell to retail or other wholesale dealers. A retail license is required to buy from a wholesale dealer or sell to the public. Recreational anglers are required to hold a valid saltwater fishing license if fishing from a boat or platform not attached to land. Licenses are not required for persons less than 16 years of age, for persons fishing from a pier or dock attached to land, or from a fishing vessel covered by a valid recreational license.

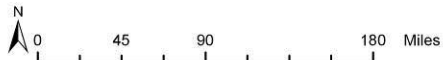
Meanwhile, NOAA Fisheries regulates fishing activity occurring in the federal jurisdiction waters of the Gulf of Mexico. The federal waters are also known as the Exclusive Economic Zone or EEZ, and extend along the nation's coastline from three to two hundred miles offshore. Some offshore fisheries are regulated by both state license and by federal permit. Included in the species/fisheries managed in the EEZ offshore Florida are shrimp, the coastal pelagics, the snapper-grouper complex, and various highly migratory species. Map 1-1 below depicts the state and federal jurisdictional bounds within which the fisheries of interest occur. Map 1-2, on the following page, depicts the communities and counties that are the descriptive subject of the subsequent sections of this report. The map also depicts offshore features of importance to fishery participants in the region.



Map 1-1 State and Federal Jurisdiction Waters of the Gulf of Mexico



Florida Study Communities and Counties



- ★ Study Communities
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Seafood Dealer
- Seafood Processor
- Reef
- ▼ Wreck
- ▲ Platform
- Interstate

Map 1-2 Study Communities, Counties, and Offshore Features

3.0 Community Descriptions

This section presents the previously discussed descriptive materials for each of the 117 Florida Gulf Coast study towns and cities. The descriptions are organized by county, with county-level descriptions provided to orient readers to the history and nature of contemporary life in the region. The presentation begins with description of Escambia County and its communities in the far western Panhandle, then progresses east to counties and communities in the Big Bend area, and finally southward to counties and communities located along the long Florida Peninsula. The section ends with description of Collier County and its communities, just north of the Florida Keys. The community profiles are presented in alphabetical order for ease of reference within each county section.

3.1 Escambia County Communities

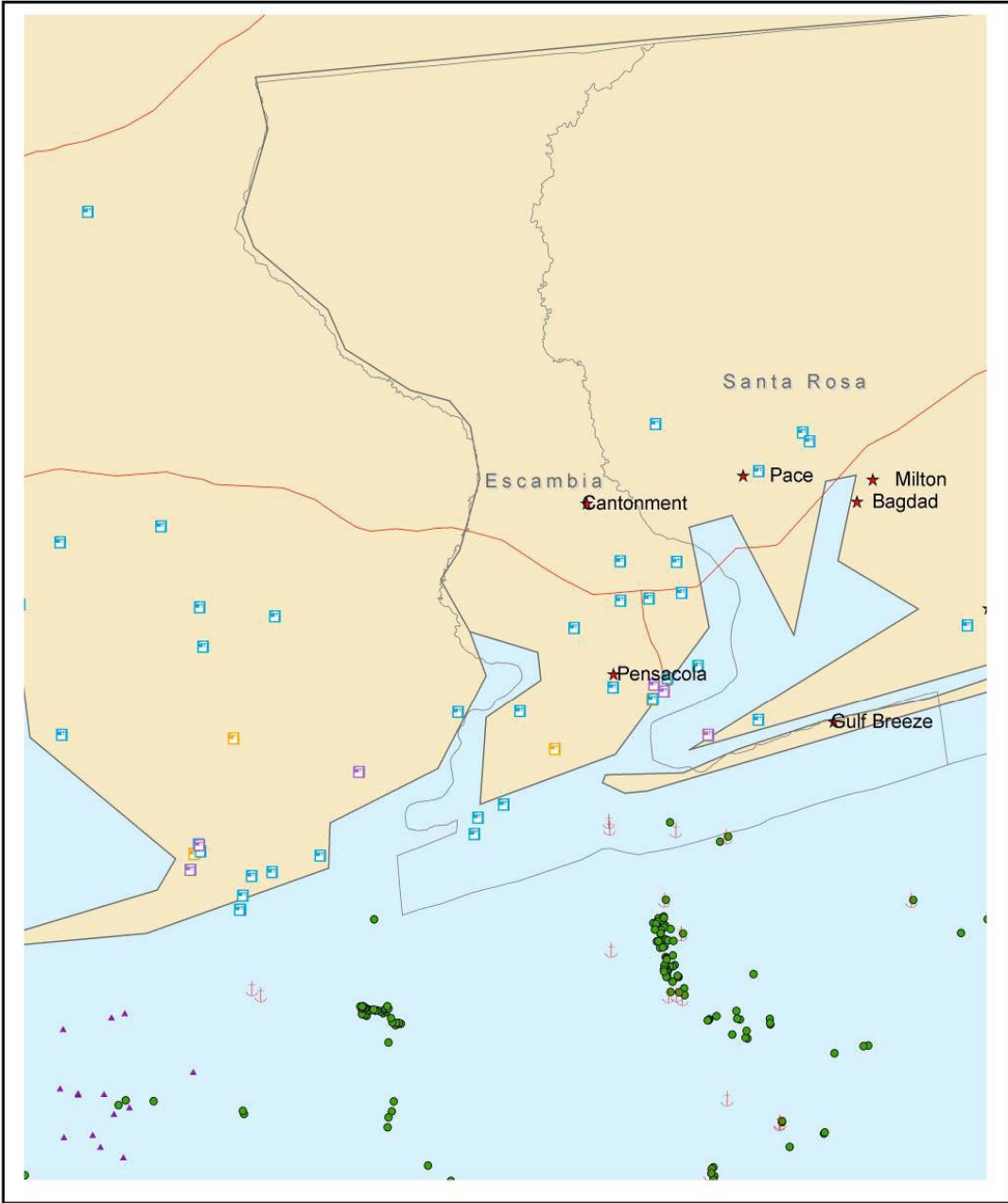
This section provides description of the study communities in Escambia County. These are Cantonment and Pensacola.

Escambia County and the broad Escambia River are located in northwest Florida. Escambia County is bordered by Santa Rosa County to the east, by Alabama to the west and north, and by the Gulf of Mexico to the south. The county seat of Pensacola lies 50 miles east of Mobile, Alabama.

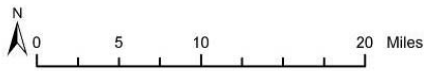
The total land area of Escambia County is 661 square miles (420,480 acres). The county also encompasses 64,000 acres of water area. The county is bordered on three sides by water: the Perdido River to the west, the Escambia River to the east, and the Gulf of Mexico to the south. These features have shaped the region's landscape through eons of erosion and deposition.

Numerous roadways serve motorists traveling in Escambia County, though Interstate 10 is most significant in terms of traffic flow. Other important arteries include: Interstate 110, U.S. Highways 29, 90, and 98, and State Highway 97, each of which eventually pass through or end in the Pensacola area. Rail service is available for transportation of goods and passengers: Burlington Northern, CSX, and Amtrak utilize the rails in Escambia. Pensacola Regional Airport provides sixty commercial flights per day.

The year 2000 census enumerated 294,410 persons in Escambia County. Steady growth has occurred since 1950. Much of the growth can be attributed to expansion of the Pensacola Naval Air Station and the Port of Pensacola. While the population continues to grow, it has slowed somewhat since 1990. Pensacola, the Escambia County seat of government was home to 57,112 persons in 2000.



Escambia County



- ★ Study Communities
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Seafood Dealer
- Seafood Processor
- Reef
- ⚓ Wreck
- ▲ Platform
- Interstate

Escambia was established in 1821 as Florida's first county. Its economy was historically based in the timber industry. Timber production eventually led to expansion of the regional rail system and enhanced distribution of goods and connections with distant urban centers in the South. Distribution of seafood was particularly important. Today, the Pensacola Naval Air Station, the Port of Pensacola, and coastal tourism are critical to the economic vitality of Escambia.

There are two incorporated areas in the county: Pensacola and Century (population 1,714). The year 2000 census indicates 72.4 percent of the population was Caucasian, 21.4 percent was African-American, and 2.2 percent was Asian American. Native Americans (predominately Creek, Cherokee, and Choctaw) comprised .9 percent, while Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders and other races made up the remaining 3.1 percent of the total. Median family income in 2000 was \$41,708. Some 15 percent of county residents lived in conditions of poverty in 2000.

Table 3.1-1 Earnings in Escambia County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (Constant 2000 \$1000s)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	4,377,298	5,275,644	100.0	1,953,275
Farm earnings	9,501	5,216	0.1	-1,995
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	14,634	23,869	0.5	12,762
Fishing	confidential	confidential	--	--
Mining	5,709	5,893	0.1	1,560
Oil and gas extraction	1,275	confidential	--	--
Construction	257,686	349,535	6.6	153,951
Special trade contractors	159,358	209,784	4.0	88,831
Manufacturing	478,982	360,275	6.8	-3,272
Fabricated metal products	56,747	33,371	0.6	-9,700
Industrial machinery and equipment	11,343	7,904	0.1	-705
Food and kindred products	15,954	1,532	0.0	-10,577
Chemicals and allied products	confidential	124,604	2.4	--
Petroleum and coal products	845	0	0.0	-641
Transportation and Public utilities	243,451	281,880	5.3	97,101
Trucking and warehousing	38,854	49,136	0.9	19,646
Water transportation	11,246	confidential	--	--
Transportation by air	39,281	41,630	0.8	11,816
Wholesale trade	167,904	270,113	5.1	142,674
Retail trade	417,988	489,616	9.3	172,363
Eating and drinking places	103,353	130,866	2.5	52,421
Finance, insurance, and real estate	149,065	253,335	4.8	140,195
Services	936,303	1,540,911	29.2	830,257
Hotels and other lodging places	15,602	15,570	0.3	3,728
Business services	114,821	281,954	5.3	194,805
Amusement and recreation services	17,228	24,440	0.5	11,364
Health services	351,943	629,855	11.9	277,912
Legal services	44,988	111,343	2.1	66,355
Engineering and management services	56,914	138,156	2.6	81,242
Government /Government enterprises	1,28,7322	1,695,001	32.1	407,679

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Table 3.1-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Escambia County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	855,257	4,512
Invertebrates	135,078	1,274
Shrimp	1,336,791	1,911
Totals	2,327,126	7,697

Table 3.1-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permit Summary for Escambia County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	227
Retail Dealer Permits	45
Wholesale Permits	20
Totals	292

Table 3.1-4 Year 2000 State Recreational Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Escambia Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Cantonment	1,192
Pensacola	8,225

Table 3.1-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Escambia County*

Permit Type	Study Communities	
	Cantonment	Pensacola
Pelagic Charter	7	49
Reef Fish Charter	7	50
Swordfish	1	2
King Mackerel	3	19
Rock Shrimp	--	3
Red Snapper	3	26
Spiny Lobster	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	10	5
Gulf Reef Fish	--	29
Shark	1	5
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	2
Total Permits 2000	32	190
Total Permit Holders 2000	10	77
Total State License Holders 2000	4	74
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 **	--	13

* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and P.O. Box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. ** 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.1.1 Cantonment (incorporated, pop. 2,349)

Location and Overview. Cantonment is located in central Escambia County along U.S. Highway 29, just north of Pensacola. There are many small rivers and creeks in the area. While there is no direct access to the Gulf of Mexico, the town lies just west of the Escambia River and commercial and recreational captains can reach the Gulf via the river and Escambia Bay.

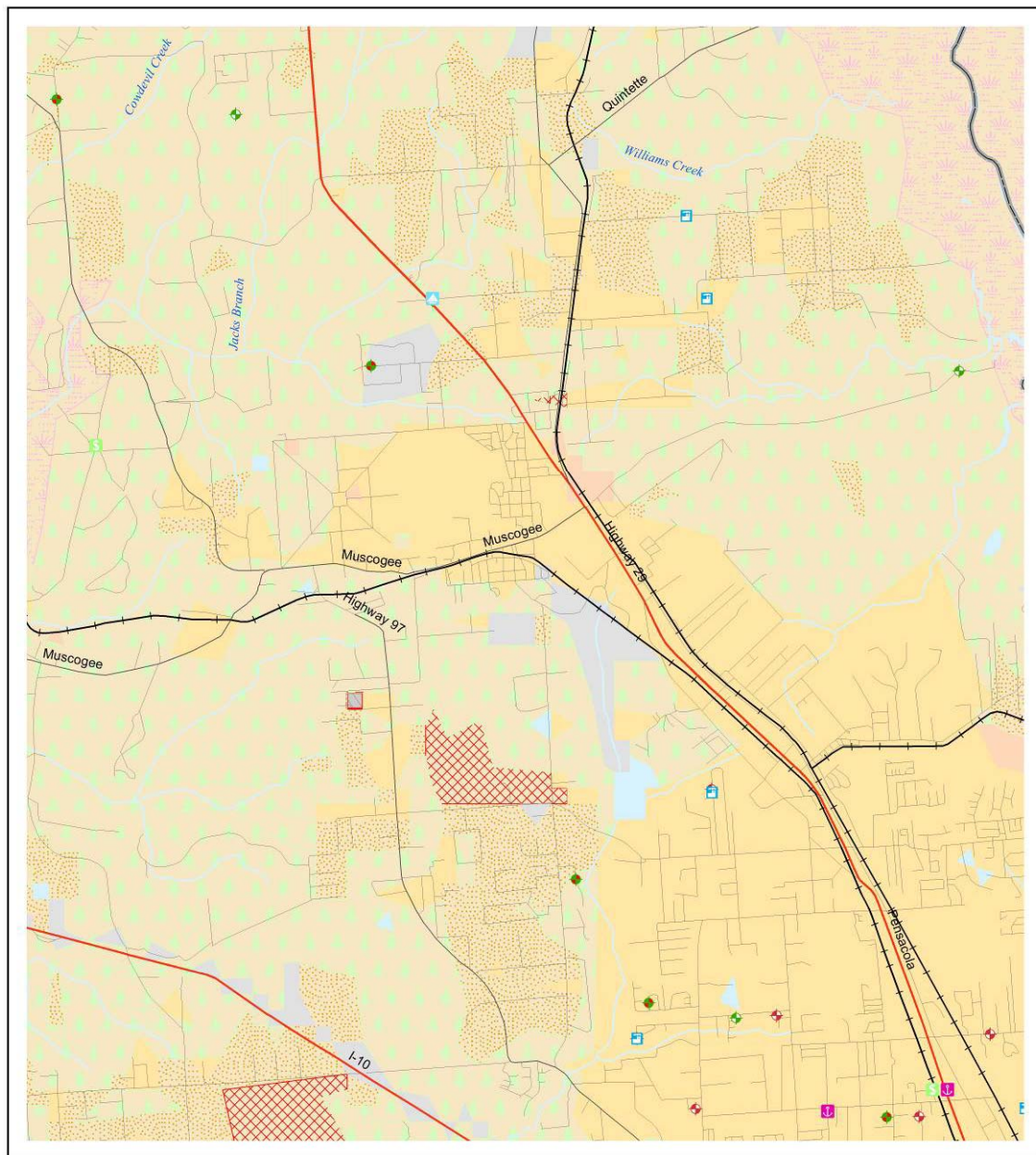
History. Cantonment was named for Andrew Jackson's encampment at the site of the community (Nugent 2000) in 1814. The Florida Pulp and Paper Company was established in Cantonment in 1941, providing extensive employment opportunities to residents (Lane, no date).

Current Conditions and Trends. Cantonment is often considered an agricultural area. A variety of crops and livestock are raised, including cotton, corn, and cattle. Farmed catfish is a popular commodity. Although there is no significant fishing infrastructure in Cantonment itself, Florida Sea Grant does have an office located in the community.

Federal permit and state license holders who live in the area tend to trailer their vessels to nearby river access points, or to more distant boat ramps and marinas. Some moor their vessels in the Pensacola area.



Hurricane Dennis at Landfall just Southeast of Cantonment, 2005 (NASA Satellite Image)



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Cantonment Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,861	2,349
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	893/968	1,163/1,186
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	28.7	27.5
18 to 64 years of age	63.4	62.1
65 years and over	7.9	10.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,634	2,132
Black or African American	124	101
American Indian and Alaskan Native	35	41
Asian	10	14
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	13	4
Two or more races	--	57
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	37	36
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	12.6	10.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	60.9	75.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	7.5	10.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.3	0.0
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.5	0.0
Household income (Median \$)	32,262	36,012
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	4.9	14.6
Percent female headed household	4.6	12.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	539	756
Renter occupied	613	91
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	55,271	68,550
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	212	560
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	63.7	59.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	8.9	3.4
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	19.6
Service occupations	--	10.6
Sales and office occupations	--	31.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	5.8	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	18.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	20.1
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.8	0.5†
Manufacturing	18.0	10.3
Percent government workers	15.5	18.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	5.0	13.7
Percent using public transportation	1.3	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	3.1	14.9

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Cantonment in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1 (freshwater)
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations	1
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	1
Seafood restaurants	1
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Cantonment in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Total	2

Table 4. Cantonment Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	44,794	72,077

Table 5. Cantonment License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
4	14	1,192
Total = 18		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 18/847= 2.1		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,192/847 = 1.4

Please reference Table 3.1-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.1.2 Pensacola (incorporated, pop. 56,255)

Location and Overview. Pensacola is located in southeast Escambia County, on the western shores of Escambia Bay. Pensacola’s economy is based largely in military activities, health care services, and coastal tourism. Various government agencies in the area employed a total of 37,397 persons in 2000, while the three area hospitals provided jobs for 13,132 persons that year.

History. The Spanish established the Port of Pensacola around 1754 for both economic and security reasons. In 1825, the U.S. government built a Naval Yard in Pensacola and, in 1914, a Naval Aviation Training Center. The Pensacola Marine Complex (PMC) on Bayou Chico was established in 1917 for both commercial and recreational use. Both the Port and PMC have access to rail and trucking services, can handle deep sea and small cargo vessels and barges, and connect to the Intracoastal Waterway.

This Pensacola-area foreign trade zone now focuses on a diversity of products such as cast iron pipe, wood pulp, and military equipment (Port of Pensacola). A population boom occurred during World War II when thousands of service personnel trained at Pensacola Naval Air Station and wartime workers filled jobs at local factories. The lumber and commercial fishing industries have also been important sources of employment in the region (Armstrong 1930).



Historic Downtown Pensacola

In the late 1840s, commercial fisheries in Pensacola involved the export of red snapper to New Orleans. The fishing grounds gradually expanded and local fleets exploited areas as distant as Cedar Key, Middle Grounds, and Campeche, Mexico. By 1897, the area was known as the “red snapper capital of the world.” Commercial fishing has diminished in recent decades and much activity in the area is now recreation-oriented.

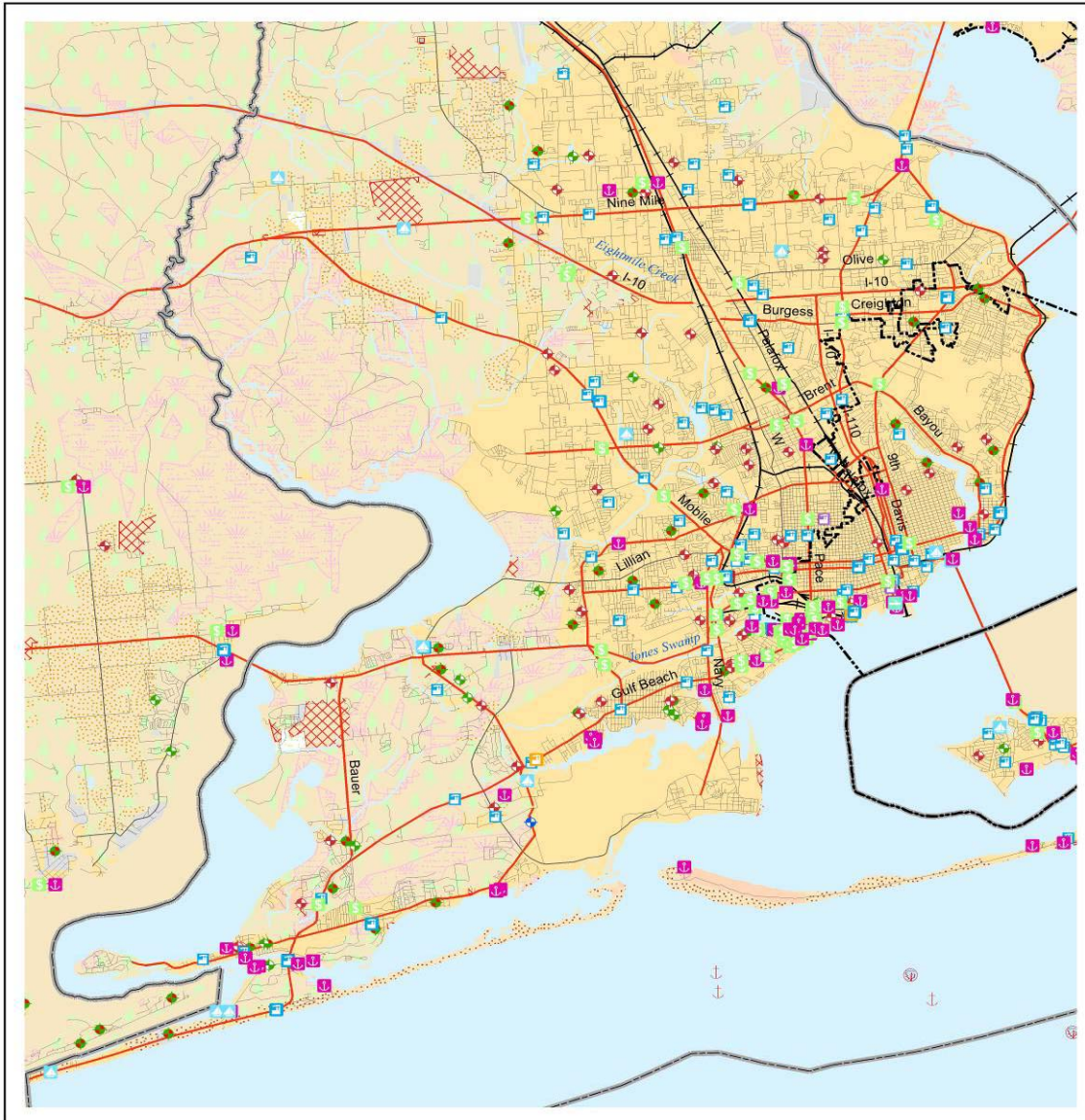
Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 population of 56,255 persons was down from 58,165 in 1990. While commercial fisheries production also declined during this period, there is no evidence of direct correlation between diminished fisheries production and decline in population. Subsequent to the net ban, many fishermen have focused on red snapper and shrimp instead of mullet. Other important species pursued by commercial captains and crew in the area include amberjack, grouper, king and Spanish mackerel, and vermillion snapper. Coastal pelagic landings have changed little over past years, but effort and ex-vessel value have reportedly increased.

There are four wholesale fish and seafood companies and nine retail businesses in Pensacola. Most of the retail markets use a combination of imported and locally caught fish and seafood, and employ less than 20 workers. Local wholesalers tend to ship products to northern states and Canada, but also distribute locally. Although demand has remained steady throughout the 1990s, some informants report that imported products have driven down prices and have forced local harvesters to relocate.

One fishery participant reported that the commercial fleet typically fishes in the near shore waters from November to March, but up to 90 miles offshore during the summer and fall months. Fishing grounds typically extend from Alabama to Panama City. Most independent captains moor at one of three harbors located directly on Pensacola Bay, or at a fourth on the Intracoastal Waterway.

Most fishing families in the area live no more than 20 minutes from the harbors and tend to congregate in the Warrington and West Pensacola sub-communities. Others live just north of the city, and a few reside in Santa Rosa County. Adams, Jacobs & Smith (2000) report that fishing families in Pensacola average 30 to 50 percent less than the median income in the region, and typically spend 30 to 50 percent of total income on rent.

Commercial fishermen in the area report that many participants socialize with each other and their families at local seafood festivals, “mullet tosses,” Mardi Gras events, and various other functions. But at least one charter boat captain reported tension between charter and commercial captains. One captain explained that persons in Pensacola who are largely unfamiliar with fishing tend to support recreation-oriented fishing while marginalizing commercial activity. Commercial participants reportedly tend to keep to themselves and generally don’t participate in local fishing tournaments. Another resident asserted that support services for commercial captains and crew generally are not locally available, and many travel to Mobile or Panama City to purchase gear and equipment from a national supplier.



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Pensacola Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	58,165	56,255
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	26,967/31,198	26,416/29,839
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	23.7	22.9
18 to 64 years of age	59.9	59.9
65 years and over	16.4	17.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	38,198	36,514
Black or African American	18,557	36,514
American Indian and Alaskan Native	302	17,203
Asian	908	998
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	35
Some other race	200	306
Two or more races	--	908
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	922	1,167
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	7.0	4.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.1	84.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	28.1	32.4
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.9	6.2
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.6	2.1
Household income (Median \$)	25,066	34,779
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	18.8	16.1
Percent female headed household	25.9	16.7
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	14,512	15,517
Renter occupied	9,471	9,007
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	3,600	93,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	312	536
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	60.0	59.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	7.6	6.6
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	38.3
Service occupations	--	17.9
Sales and office occupations	--	26.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.9	0.6
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	7.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	8.7
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.7	0.7†
Manufacturing	8.1	4.9
Percent government workers	23.3	18.4
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	11.8	10.4
Percent using public transportation	2.1	2.1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	20.7
Percent worked outside of county of residence	9.5	9.8

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Pensacola in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	Several
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	2
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	Several
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	Several
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	10
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	4
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	Several
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	2
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	1
Public boat ramps	5+
Recreational docks/marinas	16
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	15+
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	3+
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	10+
Seafood retail markets	9
Trucking operations	4
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	30+
Commercial Boats	20+

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Pensacola in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	50
Boat Builder/Broker; Diving & Fishing Equipment	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	12
Boat Rentals & Pier	11
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Marina	36
Processor; Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Processor; Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	2
Retail Seafood Dealer	11
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	3
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	2
Total	129

Table 4. Pensacola Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	1,081,754	2,080,133

Table 5. Pensacola License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
74	64	8,225
Total = 138		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: $138/24,524 = 0.6$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $8225/24,524 = 0.34$

Please reference Table 3.1-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



Seville Harbor, Pensacola



City Park in Pensacola

3.2 Santa Rosa County Communities

This section describes the study communities in Santa Rosa County. These are: Bagdad, Gulf Breeze, Milton, Navarre, and Pace.

Santa Rosa County is located in the Northwest Panhandle region. It is bordered by Okaloosa County to the east, Escambia County to the west, Alabama to the north, and the Gulf of Mexico to the south. The county is part of the Pensacola MSA. The county seat of Milton (7,216 residents) is located 20 miles west of Pensacola.

Santa Rosa County encompasses 1,024 square miles of land and 120 square miles of water. Its highest elevation reaches 250 feet in the Western Highlands region of the county. The remainder of its land is low-lying: the Gulf Coastal Lowlands, Escambia Valley, and the Gulf Barrier Chain.

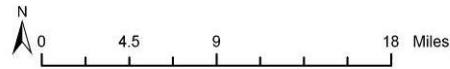
Interstate I-10 is the only interstate in Santa Rosa County. It traverses the county from east to west. CSX railroad serves the area, but there is no commercial air service available.

Santa Rosa County was established in 1842. Its early economy was based in lumber production and shipbuilding. The majority of the lumber mills and shipbuilding facilities closed as the region's forests became depleted. By the 1940s, NAS Whiting Field, agriculture, tourism, and oil production were vital to the county's economy. Since its construction in 1943, Whiting Field has had a key role in the county's job market. This Air Force training facility and the revenue it generates have helped Santa Rosa County maintain steady population growth during the latter part of the 20th century. Limited lumber production, chemical industry, and tourism are also important to the contemporary economy of Santa Rosa.

The year 2000 population figure for in Santa Rosa County was 117,743. There are three incorporated towns: Milton (7,216 residents), Gulf Breeze (5,530), and Jay (666), and some 40 unincorporated communities. As tallied by the 2000 census, 91 percent of residents were Caucasian, four percent were African American, one percent were Asian (predominately Filipino), and the remaining four percent were of other backgrounds. The median family income was \$46,929 in 2000. Nearly 10 percent of residents were living in poverty that year.



Santa Rosa County



- ★ Study Communities
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Seafood Dealer
- Seafood Processor
- Reef
- ⚓ Wreck
- ▲ Platform
- Interstate

Table 3.2-1 Earnings in Santa Rosa County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (Constant 2000 \$1000s)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	554,961	948,362	100	393,401
Farm earnings	8,393	9,510	1.0	1,117
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	4,217	11,681	1.2	7,464
Fishing	confidential	confidential	--	--
Mining	9,869	7,900	0.8	-1,969
Oil and gas extraction	confidential	confidential	--	--
Construction	37,902	90,660	9.6	52,758
Special trade contractors	24,519	55,208	5.8	30,689
Manufacturing	67,746	60,863	6.4	-6,883
Fabricated metal products	0	confidential	--	--
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,653	confidential	--	--
Food and kindred products	confidential	confidential	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	41,323	35,691	3.8	-5632
Petroleum and coal products	0	confidential	--	--
Transportation and Public utilities	31,633	46,718	4.9	15,085
Trucking and warehousing	4,394	8,323	0.9	3,929
Water transportation	0	confidential	--	--
Transportation by air	17,915	6,215	0.7	-11700
Wholesale trade	12,293	19,368	2.0	7,075
Retail trade	47,320	98,824	10.4	51504
Eating and drinking places	9,157	22,791	2.4	13,634
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12,073	39,864	4.2	27,791
Services	105,708	269,352	28.4	163,644
Hotels and other lodging places	1,810	2,879	0.3	1,069
Business services	16,114	44,306	4.7	28,192
Amusement and recreation services	confidential	4,553	0.5	--
Health services	41,301	69,196	7.3	27,895
Legal services	3,368	5,657	0.6	2,289
Engineering and management services	12,505	70,741	7.5	58,236
Government/Government enterprises	217,807	293,622	31.0	75,815

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Table 3.2-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Santa Rosa County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	178,302	960
Invertebrates	478,891	1,549
Shrimp	27,717	189
Totals	684,910	2,698

Table 3.2-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permit Summary for Santa Rosa County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	218
Retail Dealer Permits	32
Wholesale Permits	14
Totals	264

Table 3.2-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Santa Rosa Study Communities

Community	Number of Licenses
Bagdad	43
Gulf Breeze	1,671
Milton	3,919
Navarre	1,181
Pace	833

Table 3.2-5 Year 2000 Permits, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Santa Rosa County*

Permit Type	Study Communities				
	Bagdad	Gulf Breeze	Milton	Navarre	Pace
Pelagic Charter	1	9	3	3	--
Reef Fish Charter	1	9	3	3	--
Swordfish	--	--	1	--	--
King Mackerel	3	7	2	--	2
Rock Shrimp	--	--	--	--	--
Red Snapper	3	9	1	1	2
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	3	3	1	--	1
Gulf Reef Fish	3	10	1	2	2
Shark	1	1	--	--	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	1	--	--	--
Total Permits 2000	9	49	12	9	7
Total Permit Holders 2000	3	16	8	5	2
Total State License Holders 2000	6	21	25	17	3
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 **	--	--	--	--	1

* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. ** 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.2.1 Bagdad (unincorporated, pop. 1,490)

Location and Overview. Bagdad is located in the Santa Maria region in south-central Santa Rosa County. The town's labor force work is based largely in government (20 percent), various services (18 percent), construction trades (18 percent), and retail businesses (14 percent). Santa Rosa County administrators have consistently received funding from state grants to conserve and render more accessible the Blackwater River ecosystem that borders Bagdad.

History. Originally established by Spanish traders in 1559, Bagdad takes its name from the Bagdad Land and Lumber Company. By 1849, Bagdad, along with neighboring Milton and Floridatown/Pace, had become a center of the region's yellow pine logging industry. Shipbuilding, commercial fishing, and transportation also flourished in the area after the Civil War. The economy was based primarily in the lumber industry until 1913, when deforestation significantly diminished production. The last of Bagdad's three major sawmills closed in 1939.

Commercial fisheries first occurred in the Bagdad area in the mid-nineteenth century when New England fishermen escaping harsh northern winters pursued species such as red snapper, amberjack and grouper. Products were often shipped to New Orleans for trade with inland planters. Like most commerce in the south, the seafood industry was also temporarily halted by the Civil War. The invention of ice machines in 1869, and the introduction of a local railroad line in 1872, turned the Pensacola Bay area, including the bays and rivers near Bagdad, into the "red snapper capital of the world." Commercial fleets usually off-loaded at the Pensacola docks because of higher prices and a larger market. A small number of fish, oyster and shrimp boat operators used the port of entry across the Blackwater River at the Milton dock to offload their product from 1848 until the 1920s (McNeil 1977).

Current Conditions and Trends. This census-designated place had a year 2000 population of 1,490 residents. This was a slight decrease from 1,416 persons enumerated in 1990.

The Bagdad fish market tenders extensive bushels of oysters, lots of freshwater mullet, and various saltwater finfish. Commercial harvesters who live in Bagdad but fish for Pensacola seafood distributors (not uncommon), typically use one of three harbors located directly on Pensacola Bay, or one on the Intracoastal Waterway at Perdido Key. Others moor at one of two marinas in Milton, at one in Pace, or at various locations along the Blackwater River. There is also a public boat ramp off Highway 191 in downtown Bagdad, and a privately-owned boat ramp with two launches.

Commercial fishermen operating in Bagdad typically utilize a local mechanic for engine repairs and a Pace firm to repair hull damage. A local processing plant also maintains a marina with slips for commercial and recreational oyster and fishing vessels. Three inland boat guides are based here.

Recreational fishing reportedly is an increasingly important part of local life, with new residents furthering demand for recreational fishing supplies, bait, and tackle. Many residents travel to Pensacola, Milton, and Pace for a broader selection than is available locally. There are ten convenience stores, three discount stores, two auto parts stores, and three hardware stores in town.

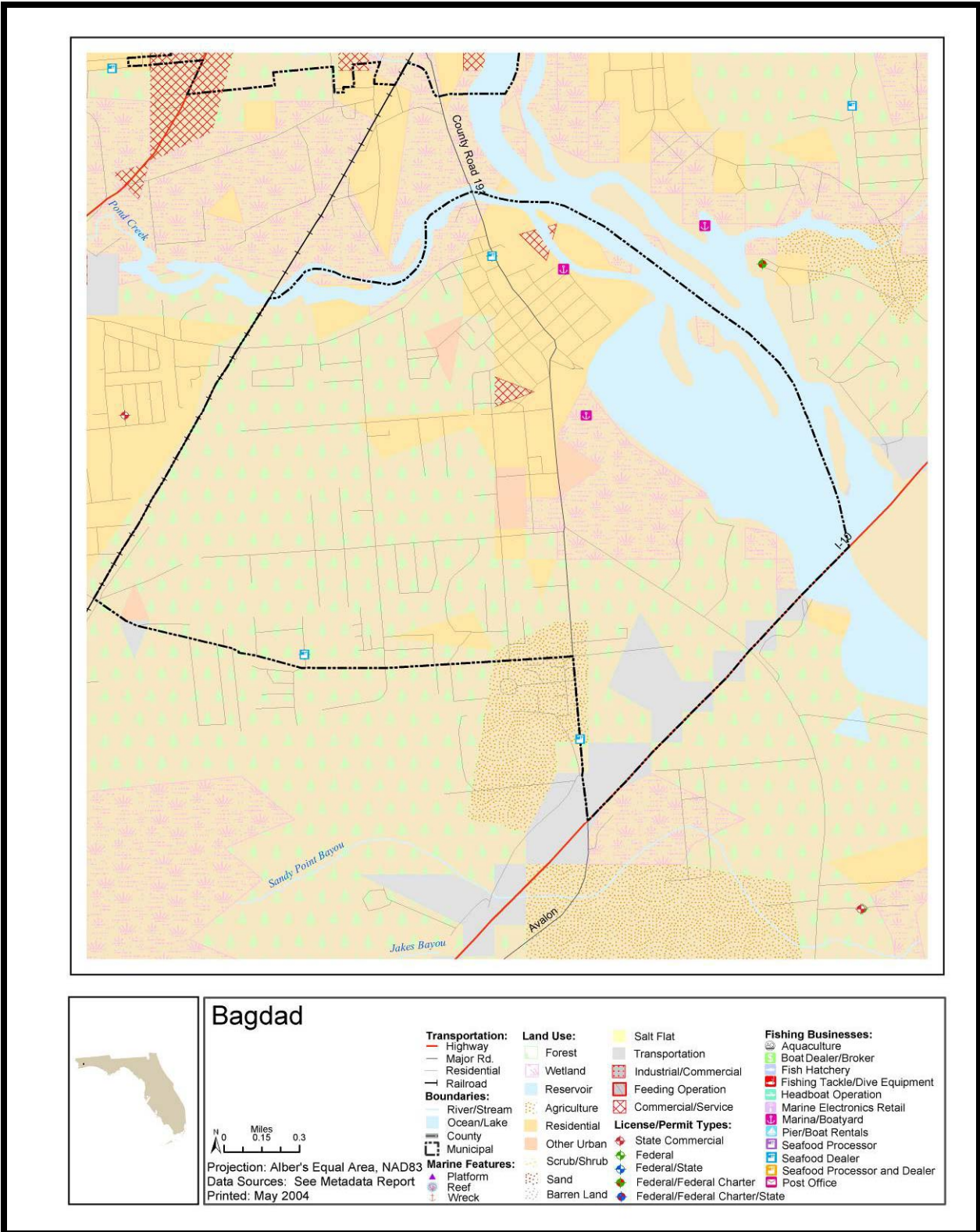
Water pollution is a source of growing local concern for area anglers. Industrial plants and a sewage system are said to discharge chemicals and contaminants into area watersheds, and fishermen report having to refer to official notices of which grounds are closed due to pollution.



USGS Aerial View of Bagdad and the Adjacent Blackwater River (USGS 1999)



Along the Blackwater River near Bagdad



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Bagdad Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,416	1,490
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	708/708	725/765
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	23.0	23.8
18 to 64 years of age	60.2	60.0
65 years and over	16.8	16.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,168	1,192
Black or African American	206	203
American Indian and Alaskan Native	14	18
Asian	28	6
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	1
Some other race	0	7
Two or more races	--	63
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	68	28
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	13.1	11.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	63.6	68.5
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	10.0	13.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.7	2.2
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.5	1.0
Household income (Median \$)	17,165	32,313
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	26.5	22.5
Percent female headed household	18.5	14.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	444	464
Renter occupied	123	123
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	41,500	75,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	196	478
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	50.0	51.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.8	4.8
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	21.2
Service occupations	--	19.4
Sales and office occupations	--	24.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.9	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	18.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	16.2
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.9	1.6†
Manufacturing	18.3	11.2
Percent government workers	18.3	19.8
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.8	9.4
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	21.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	32.4	35.9

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Bagdad in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	5
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	1
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	1
Seafood restaurants	1
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	1

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Bagdad in 2003

None listed.

Table 4. Bagdad Landings Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Bagdad License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
2	2	43
Total = 4		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 4/587 = 0.7		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 43/587 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.2-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.2.2 Gulf Breeze (incorporated, pop. 5,665)

Location and Overview. Gulf Breeze is a seaside town located in Northwest Florida between Ft. Walton Beach and Pensacola. Pensacola Beach is immediately adjacent, and Pensacola Bay surrounds the town on three sides. Many residents in the Pensacola MSA, which includes Gulf Breeze, are employed in federal and state government positions, in healthcare services, or in jobs associated with tourism. There is a productive commercial fleet and recreational and charter boat fishing is locally important, particularly during the summer months.

History. The area now known as Gulf Breeze was originally part of the Santa Maria colony at Pensacola Bay, established by Spanish settlers in 1559 (King 1970). Upon incorporation in 1961, the first postmaster named the town quite obviously after the salty ocean breeze. The first reports of commercial fisheries in Gulf Breeze describe export of red snapper in the late 1840s. Local captains have traditionally fished the waters around Town Point peninsula. Charter fishing has become particularly important in recent decades.

Current Conditions and Trends. Growing a moderate 2.4 percent during the 1990s, Gulf Breeze's population reached 5,665 residents in 2000. Gradual decline in commercial fishing in the region relates in part to the 1994 gill net ban, to seafood imports depressing local prices, and to rising property values. But the commercial fleet remains active nonetheless, and retailers tender a combination of locally caught and imported seafood. Charter vessels are very active.

Numerous bait and tackle shops and marine supply stores are located in town. The Pensacola Fishing Pier provides fishing opportunities to recreational anglers, and the City of Gulf Breeze maintains six public marinas and a boat launch. Informants estimate that 30 to 40 percent of those who use the marinas are recreational fishery participants, 10 to 15 percent engage in charter boat fishing, and the remainder operates commercial vessels. Recreational boat captains fish in Pensacola Bay, near Pensacola Pass shipwrecks, in the Intracoastal Waterway, and in the near shore waters of the Gulf. Local charter boats typically venture as far as 30 miles into the Gulf of Mexico in pursuit of various pelagic species. The largest charter company maintains 11 vessels and a marina. Property managers and hotel, restaurant, and shop owners benefit from charter and recreational fishing in the area.

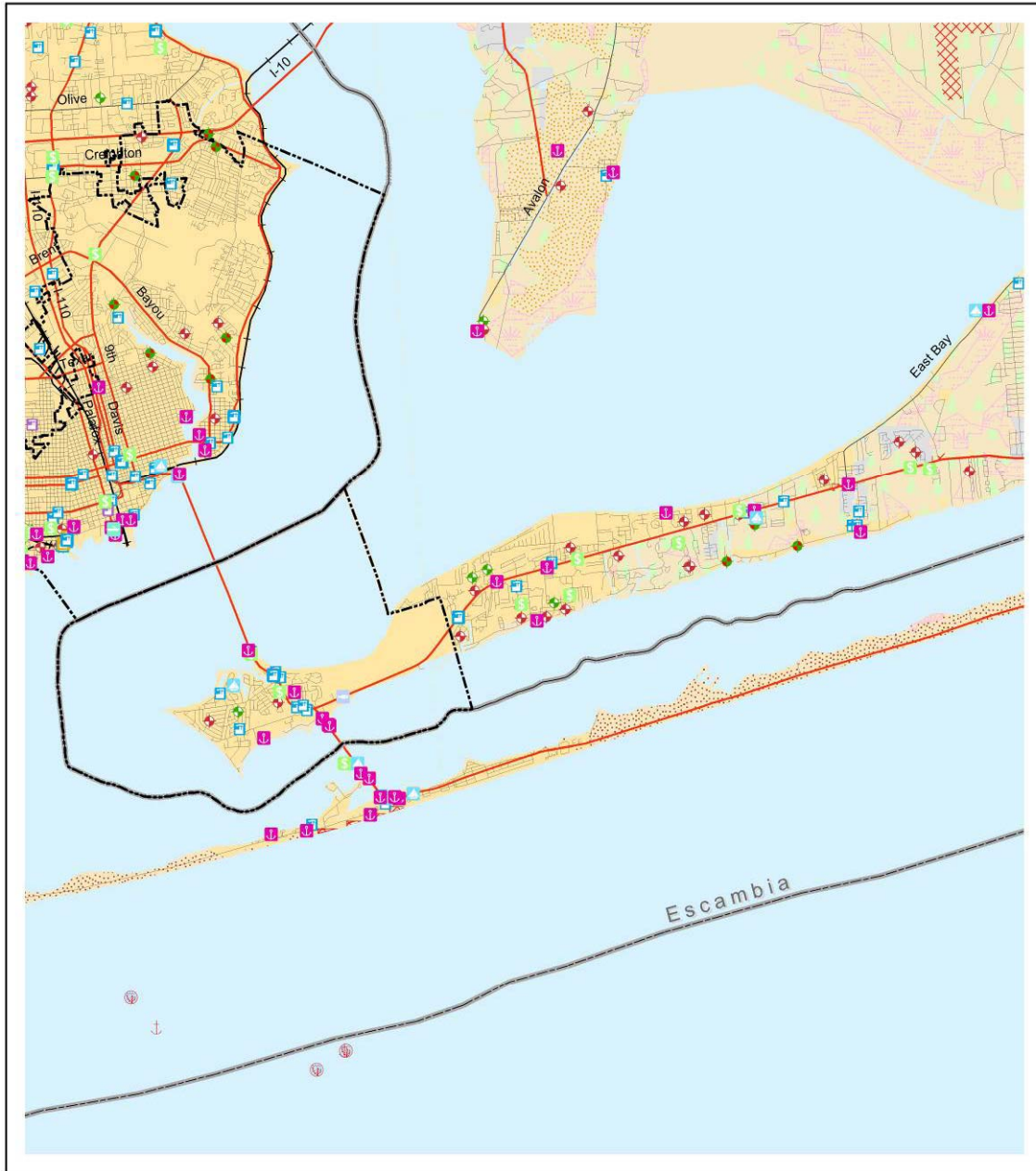
Resident commercial fishery participants typically dock and off-load at one of the wholesale fish companies in Pensacola, though a few are moored locally. Informants speak of some tension between charter and commercial participants resulting from competition for resources.



Pensacola-Area Industrial Waterfront



Recreational Harbor in Gulf Breeze



Gulf Breeze

Transportation:

- Highway
- Major Rd.
- Residential
- Railroad

Boundaries:

- River/Stream
- Ocean/Lake
- County
- Municipal

Marine Features:

- Platform
- Reef
- Wreck

Land Use:

- Forest
- Wetland
- Reservoir
- Agriculture
- Residential
- Other Urban
- Scrub/Shrub
- Sand
- Barren Land

License/Permit Types:

- State Commercial
- Federal
- Federal/State
- Federal/Federal Charter
- Federal/Federal Charter/State

Fishing Businesses:

- Aquaculture
- Boat Dealer/Broker
- Fish Hatchery
- Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment
- Headboat Operation
- Marine Electronics Retail
- Marina/Boatyard
- Pier/Boat Rentals
- Seafood Processor
- Seafood Dealer
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Post Office

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Gulf Breeze Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	5,530	5,665
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,718/2,812	2,674/2,991
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	21.9	22.3
18 to 64 years of age	63.8	56.9
65 years and over	14.3	20.8
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	5,510	5,517
Black or African American	0	14
American Indian and Alaskan Native	11	31
Asian	9	32
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	1
Some other race	0	10
Two or more races	--	60
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	28	77
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	1.6	1.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	93.1	95.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	38.1	48.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	5.1	5.0
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.3	1.5
Household income (Median \$)	40,661	52,522
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	4.5	4.2
Percent female headed household	8.9	10.6
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,687	1,955
Renter occupied	499	422
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	90,200	149,700
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	398	702
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	63.5	57.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.2	2.8
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	53.3
Service occupations	--	9.5
Sales and office occupations	--	26.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.2	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	6.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	4.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.2	0.4†
Manufacturing	5.4	3.4
Percent government workers	17.7	17.4
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	7.6	7.7
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	24.3
Percent worked outside of county of residence	61.0	65.9

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Gulf Breeze in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	limited
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	2
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	3
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	2
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	6
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	3+
Seafood retail markets	numerous
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	numerous
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Gulf Breeze in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Aquaculture	1
Boat Builder/Broker	8
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	2
Boat Rentals & Pier	4
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	2
Fish Hatchery	1
Marina	7
Processor	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	3
Total	30

Table 4. Gulf Breeze Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	153,008	228,018

Table 5. Gulf Breeze License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
21	18	1,671
Total = 39		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: $39/2,377 = 1.6$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $1,671/2,377 = 0.7$

Please reference Table 3.2-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.2.3 Milton (incorporated, pop. 7,045)

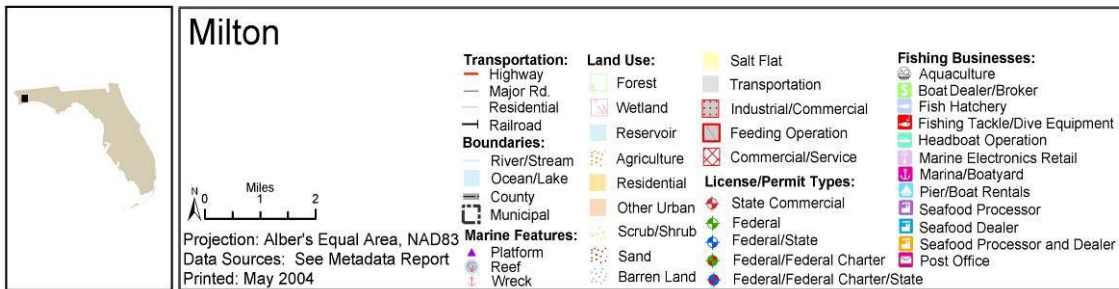
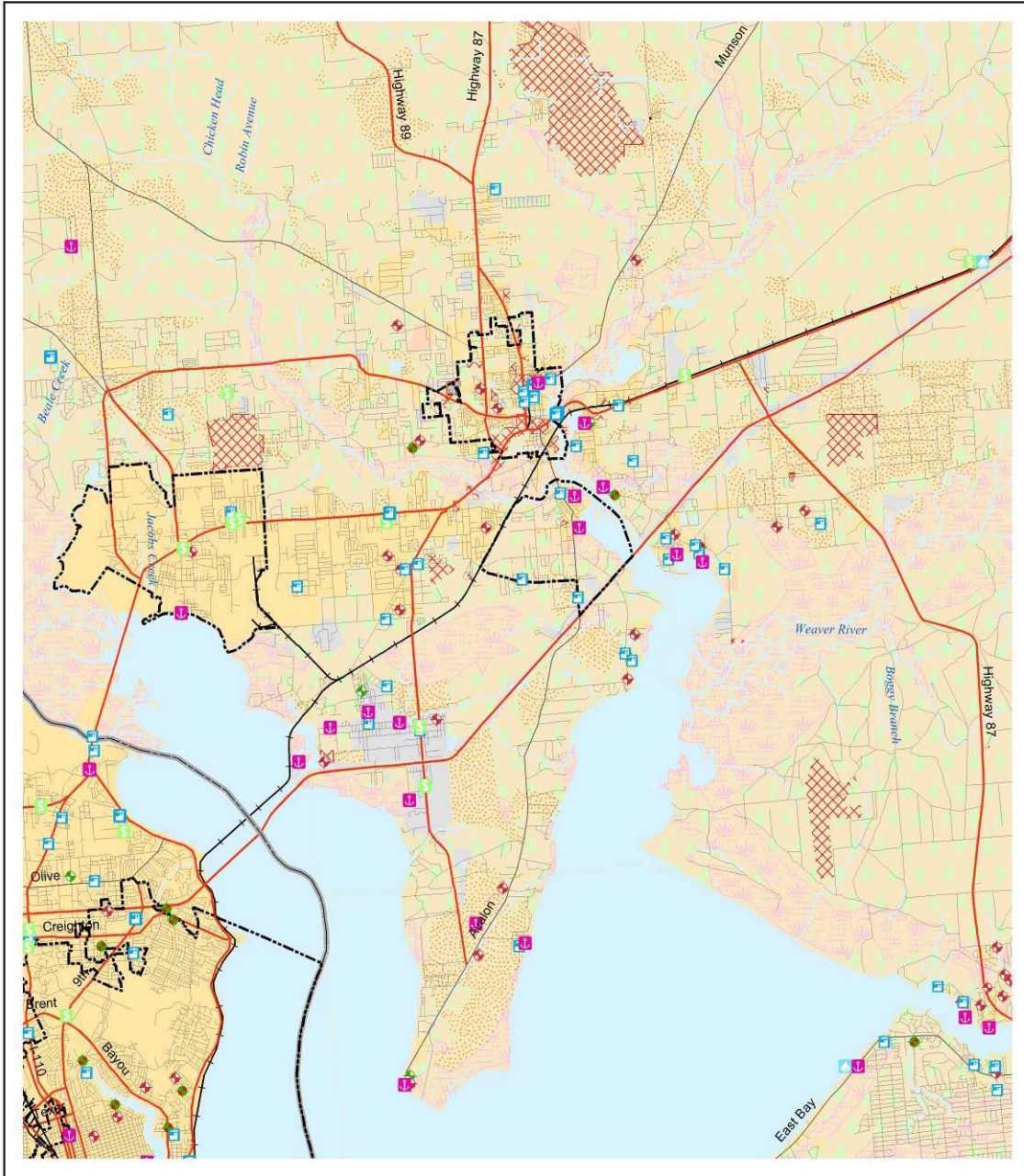
Location and Overview. Milton is the county seat of Santa Rosa County. The town is located on the west banks of Blackwater River in the south-central part of the county, and is a popular destination for water sports enthusiasts. Government, military, and healthcare services provide numerous jobs. Fishing in Milton is both commercial and recreational in nature, and a source of some local revenue for local businesses. The City of Milton maintains two waterfront parks that support recreational water-based activities, and sponsors two fishing tournaments each year.

History. Milton was established as a logging town, and incorporated in 1844. Its location along Blackwater Bay provided both easy access to marine resources and a natural route of transportation. The installation of a rail line through town in the early 1880s facilitated growth of the timber, commercial fishing, and transportation industries. The timber industry remained a vital part of the economy until the early 1940s, when forest resources were all but decimated. A Naval Air Station was established at Whiting Field during World War II (City of Milton). A small number of fish, oyster and shrimp boat operators used the port of entry on the Blackwater River at the Milton dock to offload their product from 1848 until the 1920s. Milton’s only fish processing plant closed in 1928.

Current Conditions and Trends. Although Santa Rosa County grew by 43 percent between 1990 and 2000, Milton experienced an 8.4 percent decline in population (613 residents) during that period. Though they are few in number, commercial fishery participants in Milton describe themselves as close-knit and mutually supportive. The City of Milton maintains two recreational marinas, and two public boat ramps with four launches. There are plans to install two new fishing piers. There is also a privately-owned boat ramp with two launch areas. There are a few marine-related services in Milton (retail fish markets, wholesale/retail markets and processing plant), but residents often travel to the surrounding communities of Pace and Pensacola for a broader selection. Three bait and tackle stores and one repair shop serve recreational fishing needs. At least two Milton commercial fishery participants operate charter boats in Gulf Breeze.



Historic Milton on the Blackwater River (photo courtesy of town website)



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Milton Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	7,216	7,045
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	3,455/3,761	3,261/3,784
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	27.6	27.3
18 to 64 years of age	59.1	55.9
65 years and over	13.3	16.8
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	5,943	5,484
Black or African American	1,056	1,124
American Indian and Alaskan Native	54	50
Asian	109	122
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	12
Some other race	54	73
Two or more races	--	180
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	125	243
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	9.9	5.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.3	79.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	18.1	15.4
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	5.0	6.8
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.6	2.1
Household income (Median \$)	21,739	30,060
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	18.6	16.6
Percent female headed household	14.0	15.6
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,371	1,549
Renter occupied	1,234	1,125
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	45,400	68,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	267	461
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	57.9	53.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	10.1	8.5
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	22.4
Service occupations	--	18.9
Sales and office occupations	--	28.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.8	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	13.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	17.4
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.4	1.1†
Manufacturing	12.3	7.8
Percent government workers	20.8	20.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	13.4	17.3
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	26.5
Percent worked outside of county of residence	29.8	36.0

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Milton in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	2
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	2
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	2
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	3
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	1
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	Numerous

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Listed Businesses in Milton in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	4
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	2
Retail Seafood Dealer	2
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	10

Table 4. Milton Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	215,296	198,521

Table 5. Milton License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
23	8	3,919
Total = 31		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 31/2,674 = 1.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 3,919/2,674 = 1.5

Please reference Table 3.2-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



1999 USGS Aerial View of Greater Milton (USGS 1999)

3.2.4 Navarre (unincorporated, pop. 2,932)

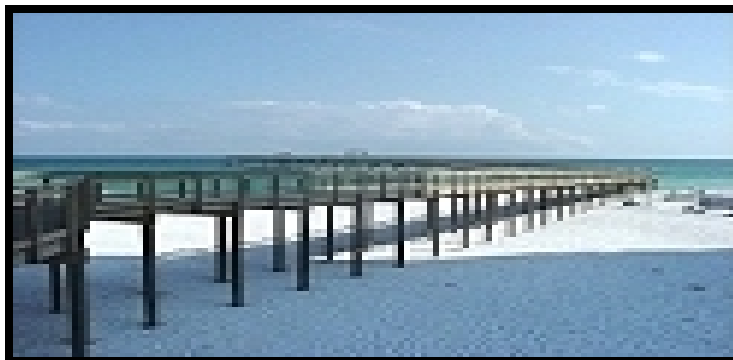
Location and Overview. Navarre is located just north (inland) of Santa Rosa Island, a long, narrow barrier island along the Gulf of Mexico in easternmost Santa Rosa County. A portion of the island is designated as the Gulf Islands National Seashore. Navarre is approximately 20 miles east of Gulf Breeze on U.S. Highway 98. State Road 87 enters Navarre from the north, ending at Highway 98. Eglin Air Force Base is located to the east. There is no obvious town center in Navarre; rather, most homes are dispersed in various relatively new subdivisions.

History. Navarre was named after a province in Spain and founded by a retired U.S. Army engineer in 1925. The area remained sparsely populated until the 1960s when the Navarre Beach bridge was built. The town gradually became an important recreational area for military personnel from Hurlburt Field, Eglin Air Force Base, Whiting Field, and Naval Air Station Pensacola (Navarre Chamber of Commerce 2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. Navarre's year 2000 population was 2,932 persons, down significantly from 5,629 in 1990 (a census redistricting issue). Navarre has little fishing infrastructure, although the Navarre Beach fishing pier provides opportunities for anglers on Santa Rosa Island. Recreational angling is quite popular in the area. A group of productive commercial and charter captains resides in the Navarre area, but most moor at ports elsewhere, such as Destin to the east and Gulf Breeze/Pensacola to the west.



Navarre Townhouse after Hurricane Ivan, September 2004 (courtesy of PensacolaNews.com 2004)



Navarre Fishing Pier (courtesy of Town of Navarre website 2004)



Navarre

Transportation:

- Highway
- Major Rd.
- Residential
- Railroad

Boundaries:

- River/Stream
- Ocean/Lake
- County
- Municipal

Marine Features:

- Platform
- Reef
- Wreck

Land Use:

- Forest
- Wetland
- Reservoir
- Agriculture
- Residential
- Other Urban
- Scrub/Shrub
- Sand
- Barren Land

License/Permit Types:

- State Commercial
- Federal
- Federal/State
- Federal/Federal Charter
- Federal/Federal Charter/State

Fishing Businesses:

- Aquaculture
- Boat Dealer/Broker
- Fish Hatchery
- Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment
- Headboat Operation
- Marine Electronics Retail
- Marina/Boatyard
- Pier/Boat Rentals
- Seafood Processor
- Seafood Dealer
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Post Office

Salt Flat:

- Transportation
- Industrial/Commercial
- Feeding Operation
- Commercial/Service

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Navarre Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	5,629	2,932
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,862/2,767	1,207/1,185
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	27.4	23.2
18 to 64 years of age	64.9	68.4
65 years and over	7.7	8.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	5,286	2,175
Black or African American	113	57
American Indian and Alaskan Native	62	24
Asian	142	40
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	3
Some other race	26	34
Two or more races	--	59
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	158	96
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	4.6	1.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.7	96.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	13.4	27.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.6	6.3
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.7	2.4
Household income (Median \$)	26,067	48,664
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	9.9	7.4
Percent female headed household	5.7	6.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,737	697
Renter occupied	392	166
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	74,300	120,200
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	312	785
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	71.4	62.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	8.8	3.6
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	40.4
Service occupations	--	13.6
Sales and office occupations	--	23.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.9	1.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	7.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	13.4
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.7	1.0†
Manufacturing	18.1	5.3
Percent government workers	15.9	11.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	12.3	11.1
Percent using public transportation	0.3	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	77.7	69.1

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Navarre in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	2
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	5
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	2
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	1
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	2
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Docks/marinas	2
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	1
Seafood restaurants	1
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	Less than 10

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Navarre in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	2
Boat Rentals & Pier	2
Marina	1
Total	5

Table 4. Navarre Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	113,078	126,188

Table 5. Navarre License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
16	6	1,181
Total = 22		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 22/863 = 2.5		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,181/863 = 1.4

Please reference Table 3.2-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.2.5 Pace (unincorporated, pop. 7,393)

Location and Overview. Pace is located along Highway 90 at the northern end of Escambia Bay, about ten miles north of Pensacola and ten miles east of Milton. Blackwater Bay lies to the east.

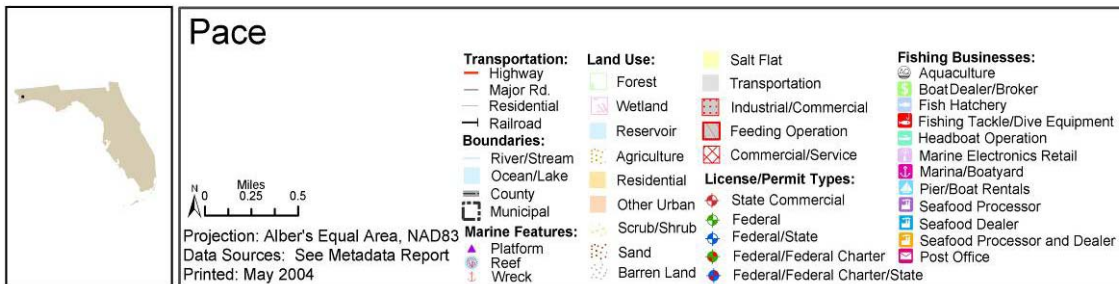
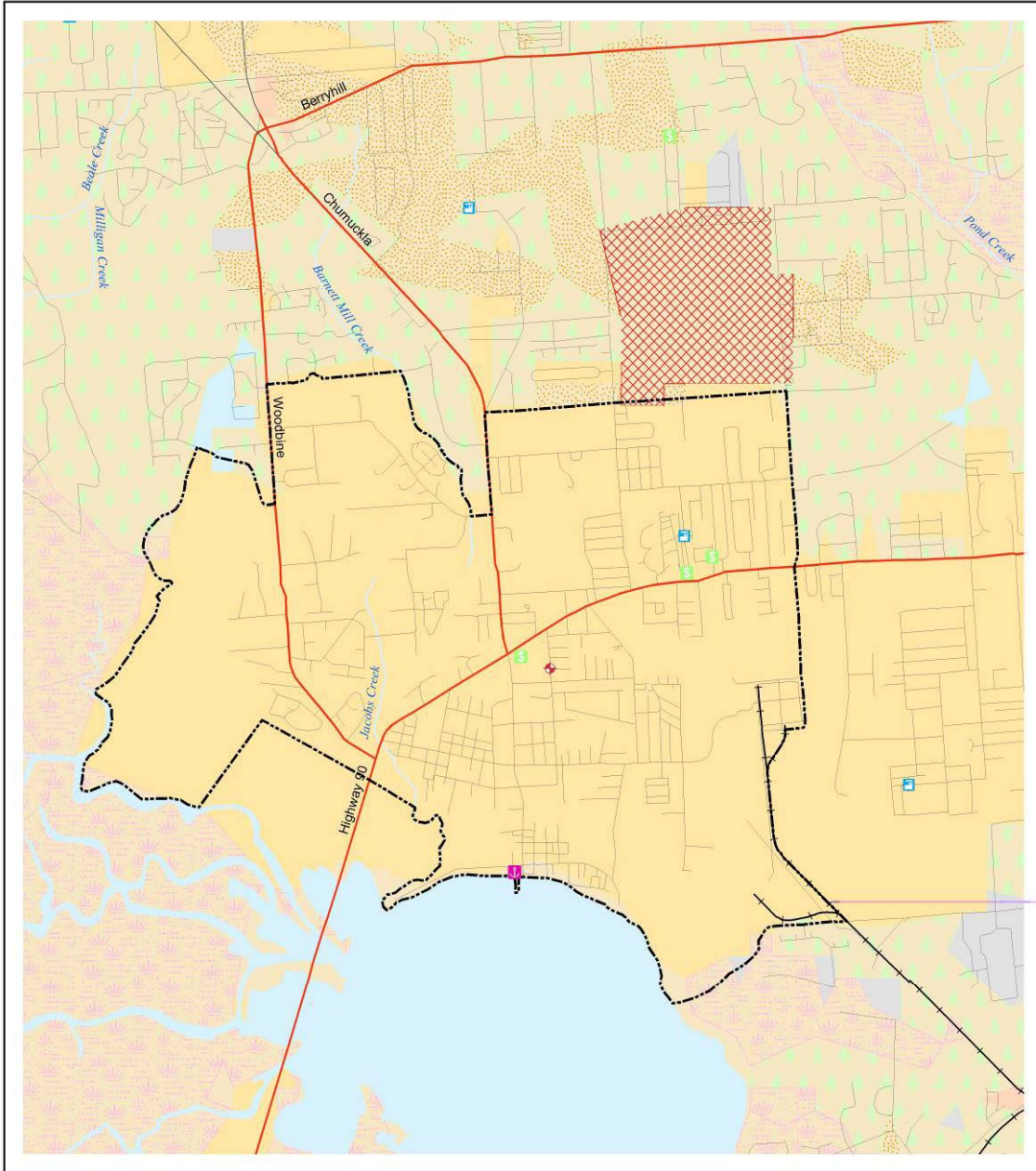
History. Pace was founded in 1912 and named for timber entrepreneur James Pace. Prior to this, the community was called Pea Ridge, a trading center for Native Americans and Anglo settlers. After the Civil War the lumber industry became important, and from 1907 to 1927, the local sawmill employed over 200 people. A company housing facility and commissary were built for workers. The mill closed in 1929 and was replaced with a turpentine plant (Nugent 2000).

Current Conditions and Trends. Pace was home to 7,393 persons as of the year 2000, up from 6,277 persons in 1990. This nearly 18 percent increase has occurred in tandem with increasing job opportunities and development. Champion Paper and Monsanto are important sources of employment for residents, as are various businesses in Pensacola.

Many travel to the city for various goods and services. Commercial fishing infrastructure and commercial fleet size are limited despite close proximity to Escambia Bay. There is considerable recreational fishing activity, however, and a fishing pier, two public boat ramps, a small marina, and various boat yards. A small number of residents operate charter vessels in the region, and there is some limited commercial activity in the offshore waters.



Forest near Pace after Hurricane Ivan (courtesy of Pensacolaneews.com 2004)



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Pace Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	6,277	7,393
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	3,093/3,184	3,619/3,774
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	28.4	27.1
18 to 64 years of age	64.0	63.2
65 years and over	7.6	9.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	6,132	6,932
Black or African American	29	98
American Indian and Alaskan Native	62	116
Asian	37	77
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	3
Some other race	17	36
Two or more races	--	131
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	92	140
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	11.1	4.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.3	85.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	10.9	13.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	1.7	3.8
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.4	0.5
Household income (Median \$)	23,544	36,538
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	17.7	12.3
Percent female headed household	12.0	13.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,674	2,153
Renter occupied	654	652
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	53,400	86,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	245	477
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	66.0	62.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.8	4.4
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	28.2
Service occupations	--	15.6
Sales and office occupations	--	26.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.6	0.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	17.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	12.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.2	1.4†
Manufacturing	12.7	8.2
Percent government workers	18.9	15.8
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	18.2	13.6
Percent using public transportation	0.3	0.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	26.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	57.7	60.0

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Pace in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	2
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	2
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	1
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	3
Sea Grant Extension office	1
Seafood restaurants	2
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Pace in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	5
Marina	1
Total	6

Table 4. Pace Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Pace License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
3	4	833
Total = 7		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 4/2,805 = 0.1		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 833/2,805 = 0.3

Please reference Table 3.2-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.3 Okaloosa County Communities

This section describes the study communities in Okaloosa County. They are as follow: Fort Walton Beach, Mary Esther, Shalimar, and Valparaiso.

Okaloosa County (Seminole for “black water”) is located in the Northwest Panhandle region of Florida. It is bordered by Alabama to the north, the Gulf of Mexico to the south, Walton County to the east, and Santa Rosa County to the west. The county seat of Crestview is located 54 miles from Pensacola.

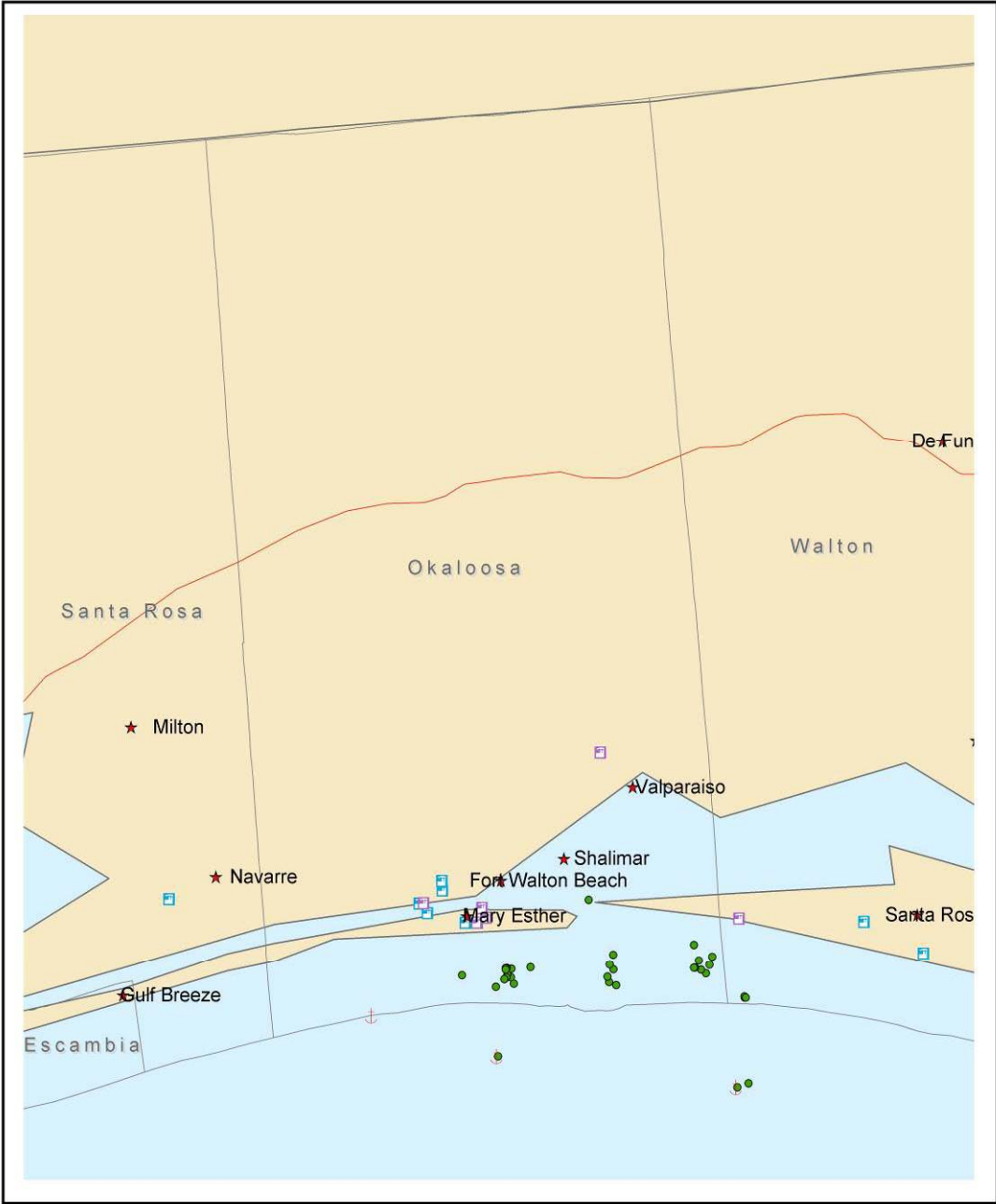
Okaloosa County encompasses 936 square miles of land and 146 square miles of water within the Ft. Walton Beach MSA. Sand and gravel plateaus, relic barrier islands, coastal ridges and valleys, alluvial deposits, and barrier islands typify much of the county.

Interstate 10 bisects the county on an east-west axis, north of Eglin Air Force Base. CSX Railroad operates regional rail service and Okaloosa Regional Airport maintains two runways for commercial air traffic. Bob Sikes Airport in Crestview and the Destin Airport also serve the area.

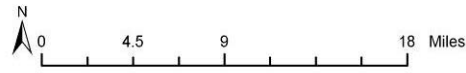
The year 2000 census enumerated 170,498 persons in Okaloosa County. The coastal portion of the county grew rapidly during the period from 1950 to 1970. Growth peaked at 700 percent at Fort Walton Beach in those decades.

Okaloosa County was established in 1915. As with other counties in this region, its economic history is based in timber-related industries. Today, Eglin AFB is the county’s primary employer. Okaloosa is also known as a major poultry producing area, with more than 300 farms in operation. Cities, such as Destin and Fort Walton Beach, have become thriving tourist destinations.

The year 2000 census indicated that approximately 83 percent of the Okaloosa County population was Caucasian, 9 percent was African-American, and 3 percent was Asian (primarily Filipino). Median family income for 2000 was \$41,474, and about 9 percent of the population lived in poverty in 2000.



Okaloosa County



- ★ Study Communities
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Seafood Dealer
- Seafood Processor
- Reef
- ⚓ Wreck
- ▲ Platform
- Interstate

Table 3.3-1 Earnings in Okaloosa County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	2,446,615	3,352,033	100.0	905,418
Farm earnings	2,843	2,323	0.1	-520
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	8,838	confidential	--	--
Fishing	4,219	2,393	0.1	-1,826
Mining	642	confidential	--	--
Oil and gas extraction	confidential	1,146	0.0	--
Construction	102,325	160,419	4.8	58,094
Special trade contractors	55,049	105,500	3.1	50,451
Manufacturing	157,347	113,577	3.4	-43,770
Fabricated metal products	confidential	4,020	0.1	--
Industrial machinery and equipment	6,870	5,513	0.2	-1,357
Food and kindred products	confidential	confidential	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	0	confidential	--	--
Petroleum and coal products	805	0	--	-805
Transportation and Public utilities	73,484	124,597	3.7	51,113
Trucking and warehousing	19,758	22,708	0.7	2,950
Water transportation	2,013	3,353	0.1	1,340
Transportation by air	11,903	25,687	0.8	13,784
Wholesale trade	36,630	67,238	2.0	30,608
Retail trade	229,129	343,965	10.3	114,836
Eating and drinking places	70,805	102,288	3.1	31,483
Finance, insurance, and real estate	80,458	173,400	5.2	92,942
Services	462,066	863,736	25.8	401,670
Hotels and other lodging places	19,314	18,384	0.5	-930
Business services	62,715	275,952	8.2	213,237
Amusement and recreation services	12,899	27,403	0.8	14,504
Health services	139,494	198,023	5.9	58,529
Legal services	16,072	23,370	0.7	7,298
Engineering and management services	123,196	184,943	5.5	61,747
Government/Government enterprises	1,292,854	1,481,129	44.2	188,275

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Table 3.3-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary: Okaloosa County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	1,340,470	6,334
Invertebrates	59,656	416
Shrimp	158,184	473
Totals	1,558,310	7,223

Table 3.3-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permit Summary: Okaloosa County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	263
Retail Dealer Permits	45
Wholesale Permits	24
Totals	332

Table 3.3-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Okaloosa Co. Study Communities

Community	Number of Licenses
Fort Walton Beach	425
Mary Esther	596
Shalimar	523
Valparaiso	184

Table 3.3-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Okaloosa County *

Permit Type	Study Communities †		
	Fort Walton Beach	Mary Esther	Shalimar
Pelagic Charter	18	2	3
Reef Fish Charter	19	2	3
Swordfish	6	--	--
King Mackerel	10	1	4
Rock Shrimp	--	--	--
Red Snapper	13	1	4
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	6	--	1
Gulf Reef Fish	10	1	4
Shark	5	1	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	1	--	1
Total Permits 2000	88	8	20
Total Permit Holders 2000	32	3	5
Total State License Holders 2000	2	2	5
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 ‡	1	--	--

* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. † Places for which no permits or licenses can be attributed are not included here. ‡2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.3.1 Fort Walton Beach (incorporated, pop. 19,973)

Location and Overview. Fort Walton Beach is located just outside of Eglin Air Force Base in the southeast corner of Okaloosa County. This waterfront community is bordered by Santa Rosa Sound to the south and Choctawhatchee Bay to the north and east. There is a bridge from the mainland portion of Greater Fort Walton south to the portion on Okaloosa Island. Water access to the Gulf is about one mile southeast at East Pass. The Fort Walton Beach area provides marine and other recreational opportunities for residents, persons in the armed forces living on nearby bases, vacationers, and retirees. Charter fishing is particularly popular. Nearby Destin is also a popular charter fishing destination.

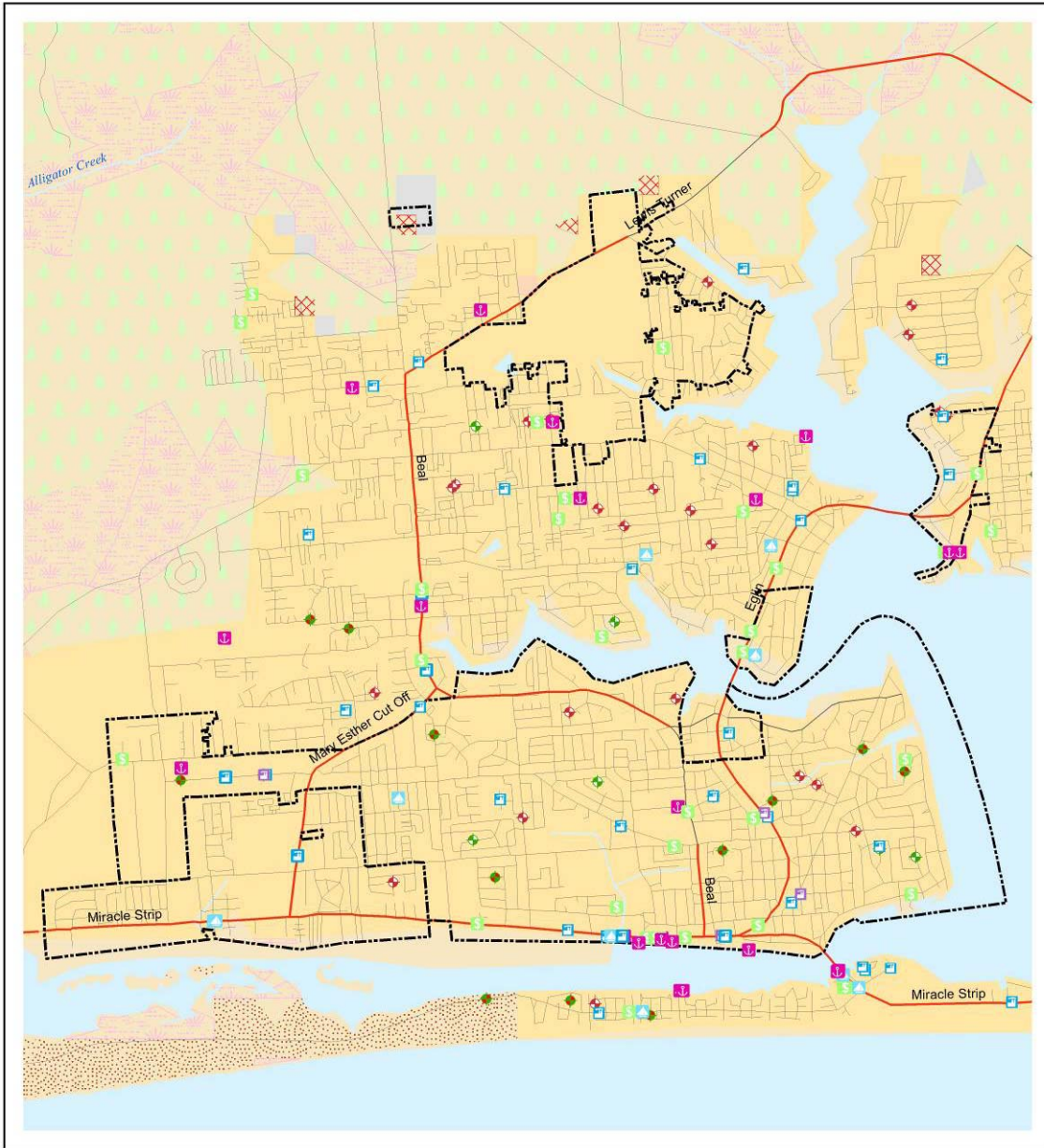
History. Archeological evidence indicates a Native American presence in this area as early as 12,000 years ago. The first Europeans arrived in Fort Walton Beach between 1500 and 1700 A.D. The city received its name in 1932, in recognition of the importance of the Civil War fortress of the same name. Coastal tourism and the attractions of climate and ocean were important early in the town's history. Fort Walton Beach incorporated in 1937.

Current Conditions and Trends. Fort Walton Beach was home to 19,973 persons in 2000, down from 21,471 in 1990. In addition to tourism, the economy derives from military facilities (Eglin AFB, Hurlburt AFB, and Duke Field) and high-tech industry. Chamber of Commerce officials for the Greater Fort Walton Beach area promote the region as the “Technology Coast.”

There is a productive commercial fleet in Fort Walton Beach. Pelagic landings are significant. There is also considerable recreational fishing activity, and a relatively large charter fleet.



USGS Imagery of Southeast Fort Walton Beach, East Pass, and Destin (USGS 1999)



Fort Walton Beach

<p>Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Highway — Major Rd. — Residential — Railroad <p>Boundaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — River/Stream — Ocean/Lake — County — Municipal <p>Marine Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Platform ▲ Reef ▲ Wreck 	<p>Land Use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Wetland Reservoir Agriculture Residential Other Urban Scrub/Shrub Sand Barren Land 	<p>License/Permit Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Commercial Federal Federal/State Federal/Federal Charter Federal/Federal Charter/State 	<p>Fishing Businesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aquaculture Boat Dealer/Broker Fish Hatchery Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment Headboat Operation Marine Electronics Retail Marina/Boatyard Pier/Boat Rentals Seafood Processor Seafood Dealer Seafood Processor and Dealer Post Office
--	---	--	--

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Fort Walton Beach Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	21,471	19,973
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	10,480/10,991	9,795/10,178
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	23.7	22.4
18 to 64 years of age	65.1	61.2
65 years and over	11.2	16.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	17,555	15,746
Black or African American	2,999	2,664
American Indian and Alaskan Native	115	90
Asian	627	543
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	16
Some other race	175	243
Two or more races	--	671
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	672	807
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.9	3.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.9	89.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	21.4	21.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	6.1	9.0
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.3	3.2
Household income (Median \$)	28,324	40,153
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	10.2	9.9
Percent female headed household	16.2	12.6
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	5,179	5,419
Renter occupied	3,349	3,041
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	65,200	87,300
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	347	586
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	68.9	66.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.5	6.4
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	30.3
Service occupations	--	21.6
Sales and office occupations	--	27.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.3	0.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	10.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.1
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.9	0.5†
Manufacturing	7.8	6.2
Percent government workers	21.7	15.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	11.6	10.2
Percent using public transportation	0.1	0.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	19.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	5.0	7.1

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Fort Walton Beach in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1-5
Churches with maritime theme	1
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	few
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	2
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	20
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	1
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	5
Recreational docks/marinas	7
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	<5
Sea Grant Extension office	1
Seafood restaurants	15
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	1
Charter/Head Boats	1-2
Commercial Boats	10

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Fort Walton Beach in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	25
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	6
Boat Rentals & Pier	8
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Marina	9
Processor	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	3
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	57

Table 4. Fort Walton Beach Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	397,575	670,661

Table 5. Fort Walton Beach License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
22	29	425
Total = 51		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: $51/8460 = 0.6$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $425/8460 = 0.05$

Please reference Table 3.3-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.3.2 Mary Esther (incorporated, pop. 4,055)

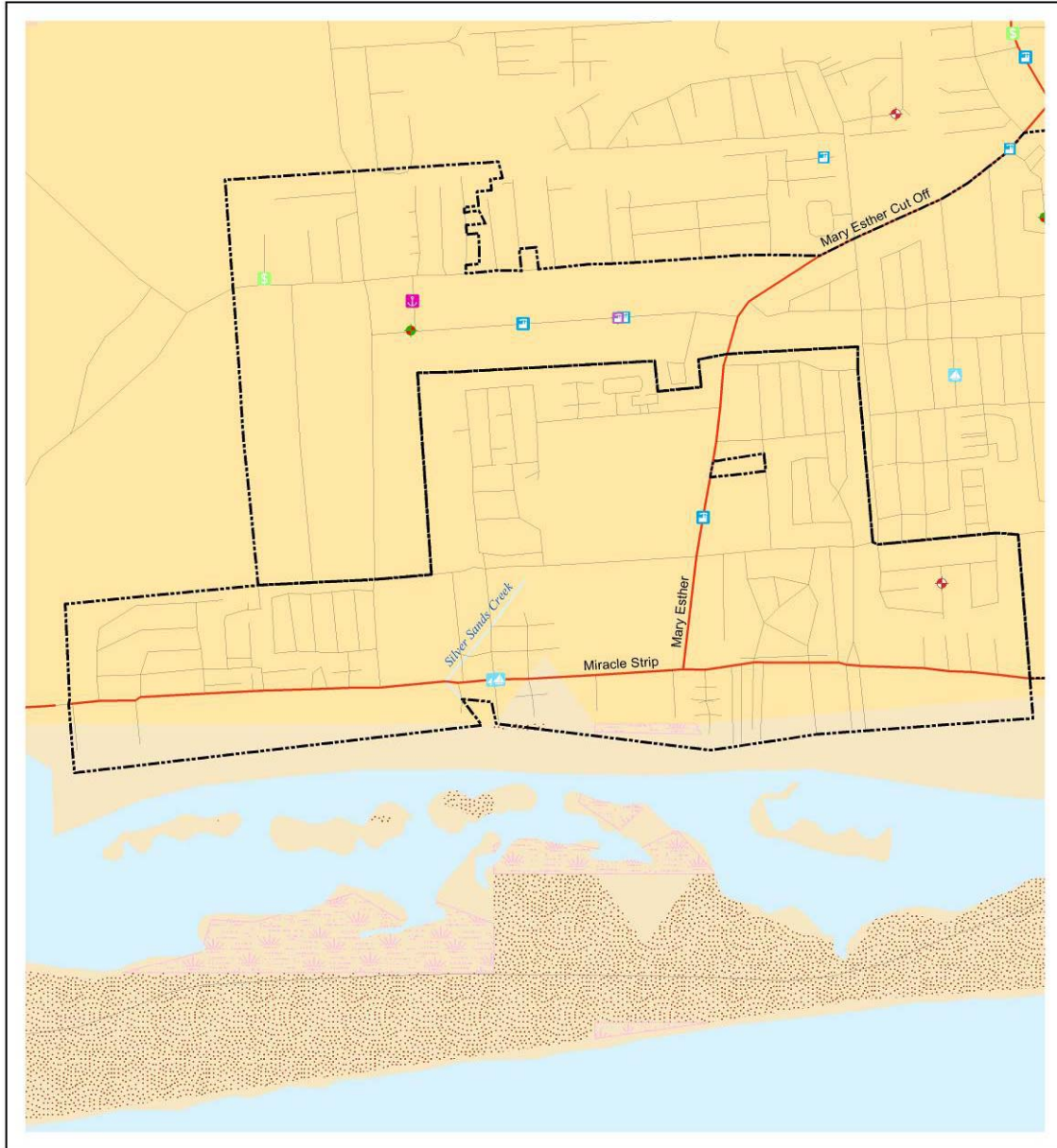
Location and Overview. Mary Esther is an small urbanized area located along Santa Rosa Sound in Okaloosa County, approximately halfway between Pensacola and Panama City. The town lies near the southwest corner of Eglin Air Force Base, just west of Fort Walton Beach. The economy is based largely in military activities; the federal government employs nearly 21 percent of the labor force. Many residents also work in tourism and related industries (19 percent). City officials assert that the Commerce and Technology Park and Santa Rosa Mall provide numerous jobs to civilians.

Local planners are focusing on redevelopment rather than expansion. As waterfront land is almost exclusively privately-owned, there is movement to change zoning laws to enable better public access to Santa Rosa Sound. There is, at present, little infrastructure available for commercial vessels.

History. The town was settled in 1871 by a Presbyterian minister and his family. The lumber industry developed in the late 1800s (Conner 1992). When the Destin Fish Company brought the first commercial fishing operation to the Okaloosa-Walton area in 1845, Mary Esther had one of the only harbors and docks to offload supplies, mail, people, and fish. The commercial fishing and transportation industries developed further in the 1880s when the L&N Railroad built a line through the town. However, diminishing forest lands and overfishing of local waters led to decline in both industries in the 1930s. City officials claim that Mary Esther incorporated in 1946 to avoid becoming part of Ft. Walton Beach and to assert greater control over its local economy.

Current Conditions and Trends. Mary Esther’s year 2000 population was 4,055 persons, down just slightly from 1990. Local fishery participants indicate that NAFTA, the net ban, and an increased emphasis on tourism contributed to a decline in commercial fishing in the area between 1985 and 1995. In 1989, there were numerous wholesale dealers in the area; none are in operation today. Commercial participants living in Mary Esther typically patronize local tackle dealers and grocery stores, but buy their bait and fuel in Destin.

Recreational angling is quite popular in the surrounding waters. The City of Mary Esther maintains one pier, one dock and marina, and one public boat ramp for local recreational vessels. Access to the Gulf of Mexico requires a voyage of approximately nine miles through Santa Sound to East Pass.



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Mary Esther Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	4,139	4,055
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,040/2,099	2,051/2,004
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	25.6	23.4
18 to 64 years of age	66.6	63.3
65 years and over	7.8	13.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	3,628	3,392
Black or African American	285	262
American Indian and Alaskan Native	40	39
Asian	148	153
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	7
Some other race	38	49
Two or more races	--	153
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	134	166
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.0	2.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.6	91.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	20.7	21.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.6	10.2
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.5	2.9
Household income (Median \$)	31,845	42,647
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	6.0	5.7
Percent female headed household	8.2	9.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,104	1,213
Renter occupied	442	410
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	68,500	90,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	374	632
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	75.1	65.9
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.0	3.8
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	29.5
Service occupations	--	19.4
Sales and office occupations	--	32.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.5	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	9.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.0
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.8	0.0†
Manufacturing	8.3	4.3
Percent government workers	21.7	20.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	11.5	8.0
Percent using public transportation	0.5	0.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	18.8
Percent worked outside of county of residence	3.7	7.2

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Mary Esther in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	2
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	4
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	2-3
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Mary Esther in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Rentals & Pier	4
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Total	5

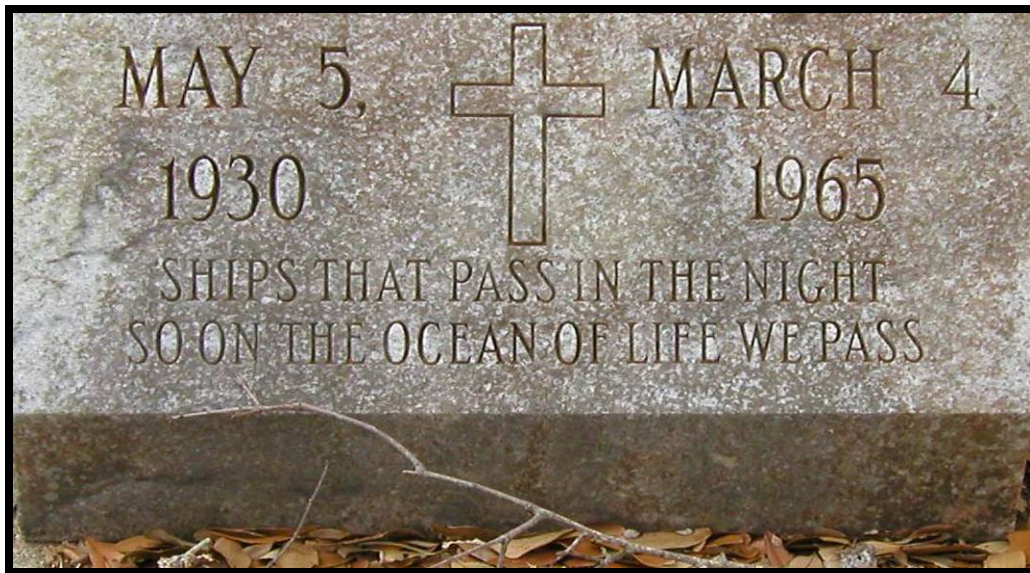
Table 4. Mary Esther Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Landings and Ex-vessel Values findings may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Mary Esther License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
1	3	596
Total = 4		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 4/1623 = 0.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 596/1623 = 0.4

Please reference Table 3.3-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



Nautical Grave Marker at Mary Esther

3.3.3 Shalimar (incorporated, pop. 718)

Location and Overview. Shalimar is located five miles northeast of Ft. Walton Beach, along State Route 85 in southern Okaloosa County. Destin is 11 miles southeast across western Choctawatchee Bay. This waterfront community is located on the banks of the Garnier and Cinco Bayous. Access to the Gulf of Mexico is via East Pass, some six miles southeast.

Many Shalimar residents work at nearby Eglin Air Force Base, which provides 45,000 jobs at its main site and existing auxiliary fields. Nearly 22 percent of Shalimar residents are employed by the federal government. Both active and retired military employees live in the town.

History. The Destin Fish Company was established in the Shalimar area in 1845. Red snapper, grouper, amberjack, and triggerfish were the principal landings. Smaller companies and independent fishermen were also active in the area, catching, shrimp, crabs, mullet, and trout, and harvesting oysters. Shalimar incorporated in 1947 (Barrow 1997).

Current Conditions and Trends. Shalimar's year 2000 population was 718 persons, an increase of 377 from 1990. Commercial fishing activity has declined in recent decades. There are now no wholesale seafood dealers or fish markets in Shalimar.

A marina has operated in the areas since 1953. It provides moorage and/or dry dock storages for six commercial, three charter, and 397 recreational boats. There is a full-service shipyard and public boat launch at the marina, as well as an engine repair shop and bait and tackle dealer. The marina typically operates at full capacity from March through November. Additionally, many Shalimar residents tie their boats at piers or keep them on trailers at their homes. Shalimar maintains a pier at its park for recreational access. One charter boat operates from Shalimar, and an inshore guide specializes in fly-fishing trips.

There is a small commercial fleet based here. Workers typically alternate between fishing and other water-based jobs. Most Shalimar fishing families reportedly do not live within the city limits, but in unincorporated county areas, such as nearby Ocean City.



Shalimar Marina, Autumn 2003

Table 1. Shalimar Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	341	718
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	175/466	347/371
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	14.7	24.9
18 to 64 years of age	73.0	64.1
65 years and over	12.3	11.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	330	642
Black or African American	4	42
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	3
Asian	6	18
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	1	6
Two or more races	--	7
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	7	13
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	2.9	1.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	91.7	95.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	44.4	47.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	6.1	9.7
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.1	2.1
Household income (Median \$)	38,125	63,068
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	6.1	3.1
Percent female headed household	9.0	5.6
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	118	235
Renter occupied	50	53
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	133,200	161,600
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	486	890
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	69.2	66.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	1.0	0.0
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	53.3
Service occupations	--	12.4
Sales and office occupations	--	24.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.0	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	3.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	6.1
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.0	0.0†
Manufacturing	6.4	7.9
Percent government workers	19.9	21.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	6.8	3.6
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	16.3
Percent worked outside of county of residence	7.2	6.9

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Shalimar in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	3
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	1
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Shalimar in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Total	3

Table 4. Shalimar Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	3,896	7,379

Table 5. Shalimar License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
4	6	523
Total = 10		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 10/288 = 3.4		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 523/288 = 1.8

Please reference Table 3.3-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.3.4 Valparaiso (unincorporated, pop. 6,408)

Location and Overview. Valparaiso is located on the banks of Choctawhatchee Bay and Boggy Bayou in Okaloosa County, on the southern perimeter of Eglin Air Force Base. Lacking both industrial parks and plans for commercial development, Valparaiso primarily serves as a bedroom community for neighboring Eglin Air Force Base, Niceville, Ft. Walton Beach, and Destin. Also lacking tourist attractions and accommodations, Valparaiso is not a tourist destination.

History. In the late 1800s, the Choctawhatchee Bay and bayous surrounding Valparaiso were known as the “red snapper capital of the world.” Indeed, until World War II, most Valparaiso residents relied on farming, fishing, and a small bit of tourism for their incomes (Wells 1976).

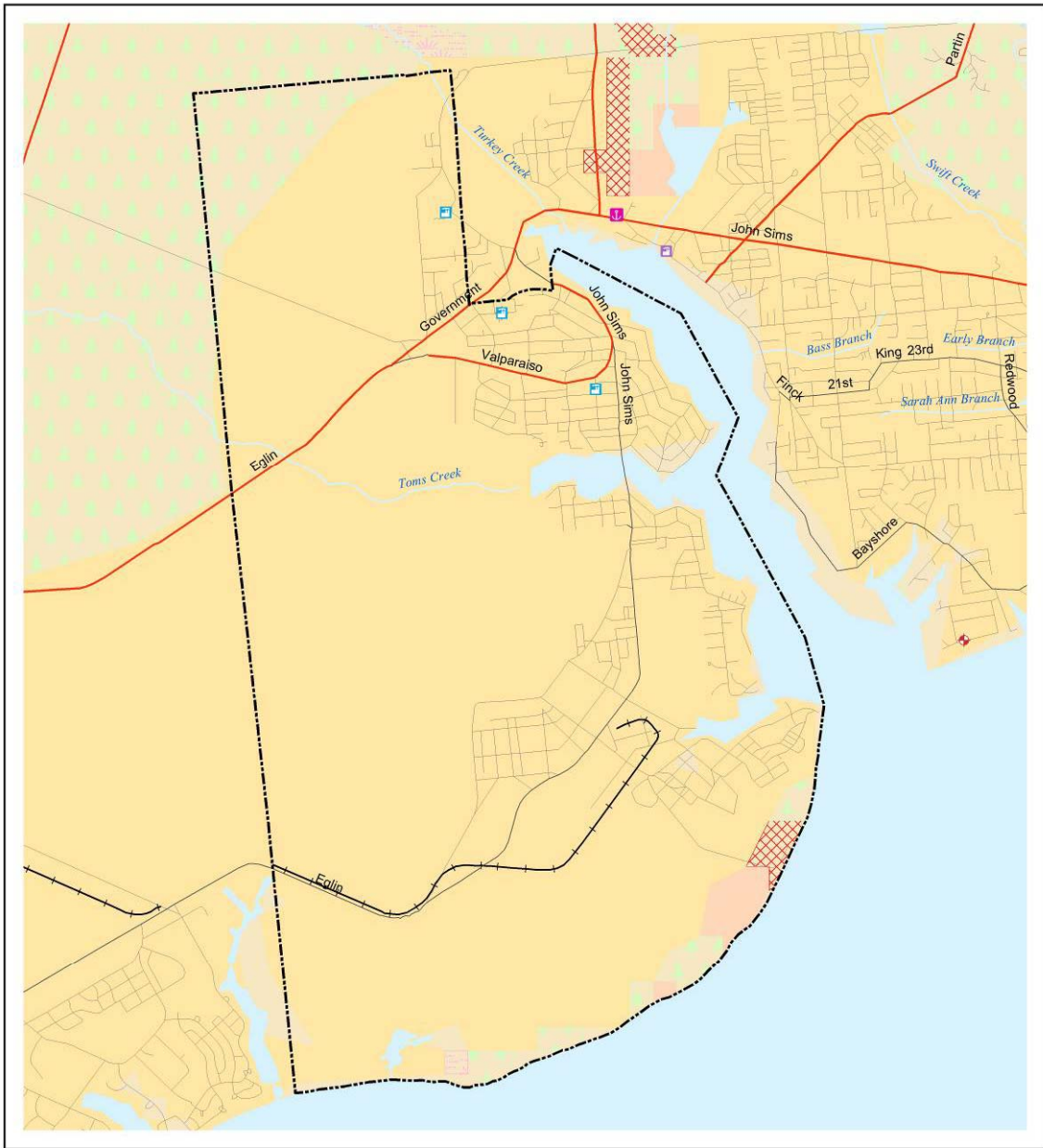
Valparaiso incorporated in 1918. Residents fished and netted the bayous and Choctawhatchee Bay for mullet, then salted and shipped their product to Alabama. In 1921, the Niceville-Valparaiso community shipped 3.5 million pounds of fish (Barrow 1997). The establishment of Eglin Air Force Base in 1937 provided the Valparaiso community with new employment opportunities.

Current Conditions and Trends. Valparaiso had a year 2000 population of 6,408 residents; an increase of 1,736 persons from 1990. Commercial fishing plays a small role in the contemporary Valparaiso economy, and there is little supporting infrastructure. There are two retail seafood markets in Valparaiso. Both businesses buy about 20 percent of their seafood from the local fishermen and order the remainder from regional dealers.

Recreational fishing is common here. Valparaiso maintains three waterfront parks with public boat launches and a recreational fishing pier. While there are no marinas or harbors in Valparaiso, residents can use marinas and dry dock storage in neighboring Niceville. Others leave their vessels tied up at private piers, or parked on trailers behind their homes. Most residents travel to Niceville, Fort Walton, or Destin for most marine supplies and services.



Trawlers Moored in the Valparaiso-Niceville Area (remotely licensed)



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Valparaiso Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	4,672	6,408
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,332/2,340	3,987/2,421
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	25.8	16.8
18 to 64 years of age	63.8	72.3
65 years and over	10.4	10.8
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	4,220	5,176
Black or African American	239	635
American Indian and Alaskan Native	25	41
Asian	154	171
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	7
Some other race	34	192
Two or more races	--	186
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	146	588
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	2.8	2.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.4	90.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	21.6	20.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	6.7	13.2
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.9	5.0
Household income (Median \$)	29,066	39,521
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.4	6.7
Percent female headed household	10.8	10.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,244	1,339
Renter occupied	594	589
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	63,300	89,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	293	480
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	72.2	57.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.5	5.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	34.2
Service occupations	--	19.3
Sales and office occupations	--	26.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.7	0.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	11.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	8.4
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.7	0.4†
Manufacturing	6.3	3.2
Percent government workers	38.7	21.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	10.6	15.0
Percent using public transportation	0.4	0.8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	17.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	4.5	6.4

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Valparaiso in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	2
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	1
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	Several
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	1
Seafood restaurants	<5
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	2-3

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Valparaiso in 2003

None.

Table 4. Valparaiso Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Valparaiso License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
1	0	184
Total = 1		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 1/1928 = 0.05		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 184/1928 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.3-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.4 Walton County Communities

This section provides description of the study communities in Walton County. These are as follow: DeFuniak Springs, Freeport, and Santa Rosa Beach.

Walton County is located in the Northwest Panhandle region, between Okaloosa County to the west, Holmes County to the northeast, Alabama to the north, Washington and Bay Counties to the east, and the Gulf of Mexico to the south. The county seat of DeFuniak Springs is located on Highway 90, just off Interstate 10.

Walton County was founded in 1824, and originally encompassed more than 2,900 square miles, including parts of Okaloosa, Washington, and Holmes Counties, and Fort Walton Beach. The county had a population of 1,207 people according to the 1830 census. Today, the county encompasses 1,066 square miles, and is home to more than 40,000 people. Walton is one of the fastest-growing counties in Florida.

Originally inhabited by Euchee and Creek Indians, it was in the early 1800's that the first non-Native American settlers came to the area from Scotland. The timber industry was important to the economy of the area starting in 1890. That same year, Grayton Beach was also founded, marking another important economic milestone that would eventually define the county – tourism (Walton County n.d.).

There are three incorporated towns in the county - DeFuniak Springs, Freeport, and Paxton. But nearly 80 percent of county residents live in unincorporated areas (Livingston 2001).

The inland landscape is characterized by vast areas of agricultural and timber lands. Unlike counties to the west and east, there are no barrier islands along the coastline. This is one of the few areas in the world where coastal dune lakes occur.

The year 2000 Census reported that 88 percent of the county population was Caucasian, seven percent African American, and nearly one percent Asian. Various other races comprised the remaining four percent of the population. The median household income was \$32,407. About 14 percent of the population lived in poverty, while almost 32 percent of households maintained by single women were living in poverty.

While there is some degree of commercial fisheries production in the inshore waters, access to the Gulf of Mexico is limited by distance. East Pass is the logical point of access, but the pass is a considerable voyage for captains residing in our study communities. Captains mooring their vessels at Destin enjoy quick Gulf access, but also a long drive back to their home towns.



Walton County



- ★ Study Communities
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Seafood Dealer
- Seafood Processor
- Reef
- ⚓ Wreck
- ▲ Platform
- Interstate

Table 3.4-1 Earnings in Walton County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	217,503	384,120	100.0	166,617
Farm earnings	6,769	5,394	1.4	-1,375
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	2,709	confidential	--	--
Fishing	confidential	288	0.1	--
Mining	416	confidential	--	--
Oil and gas extraction	confidential	72	0.0	--
Construction	13,657	28,124	7.3	14,467
Special trade contractors	9,357	18,740	4.9	9,383
Manufacturing	29,983	28,202	7.3	-1,781
Fabricated metal products	confidential	0	--	--
Industrial machinery and equipment	confidential	319	0.1	--
Food and kindred products	confidential	confidential	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	0	0	--	0
Petroleum and coal products	299	0	--	-299
Transportation and Public utilities	16,696	21,949	5.7	5,253
Trucking and warehousing	3,242	5,198	1.4	1,956
Water transportation	(L)	confidential	--	--
Transportation by air	confidential	0	--	--
Wholesale trade	3,677	9,335	2.4	5,658
Retail trade	28,638	61,368	16.0	32,730
Eating and drinking places	7,250	19,851	5.2	12,601
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,750	26,341	6.9	19,591
Services	55,661	112,300	29.2	56,639
Hotels and other lodging places	23,065	47,018	12.2	23,953
Business services	3,850	9,344	2.4	5,494
Amusement and recreation services	3,146	2,599	0.7	-547
Health services	10,112	12,653	3.3	2,541
Legal services	1,082	1,772	0.5	690
Engineering and management services	2,452	7,995	2.1	5,543
Government/Government enterprises	52,547	83,545	21.7	30,998

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System. (L) Less than \$50,000, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Table 3.4-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Walton County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	9,950	9,945
Invertebrates	33,253	33,253
Shrimp	24,544	112
Totals	67,747	43,310

Table 3.4-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Walton County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	81
Retail Dealer Permits	41
Wholesale Permits	14
Totals	136

Table 3.4-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders for Walton Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
DeFuniak Springs	734
Freeport	440
Santa Rosa Beach	620

Table 3.4-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Walton County *

Permit Type	Study Communities†	
	DeFuniak Springs	Santa Rosa Beach
Pelagic Charter	--	2
Reef Fish Charter	--	2
Swordfish	--	--
King Mackerel	1	1
Rock Shrimp	--	--
Red Snapper	--	1
Spiny Lobster	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	2	--
Gulf Reef Fish	--	1
Shark	1	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	1	--
Total Permits 2000	5	7
Total Permit Holders 2000	2	3
Total State License Holders 2000	5	3
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 ‡	--	--

* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. † Places for which no permits or licenses can be attributed are not included here. ‡ 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

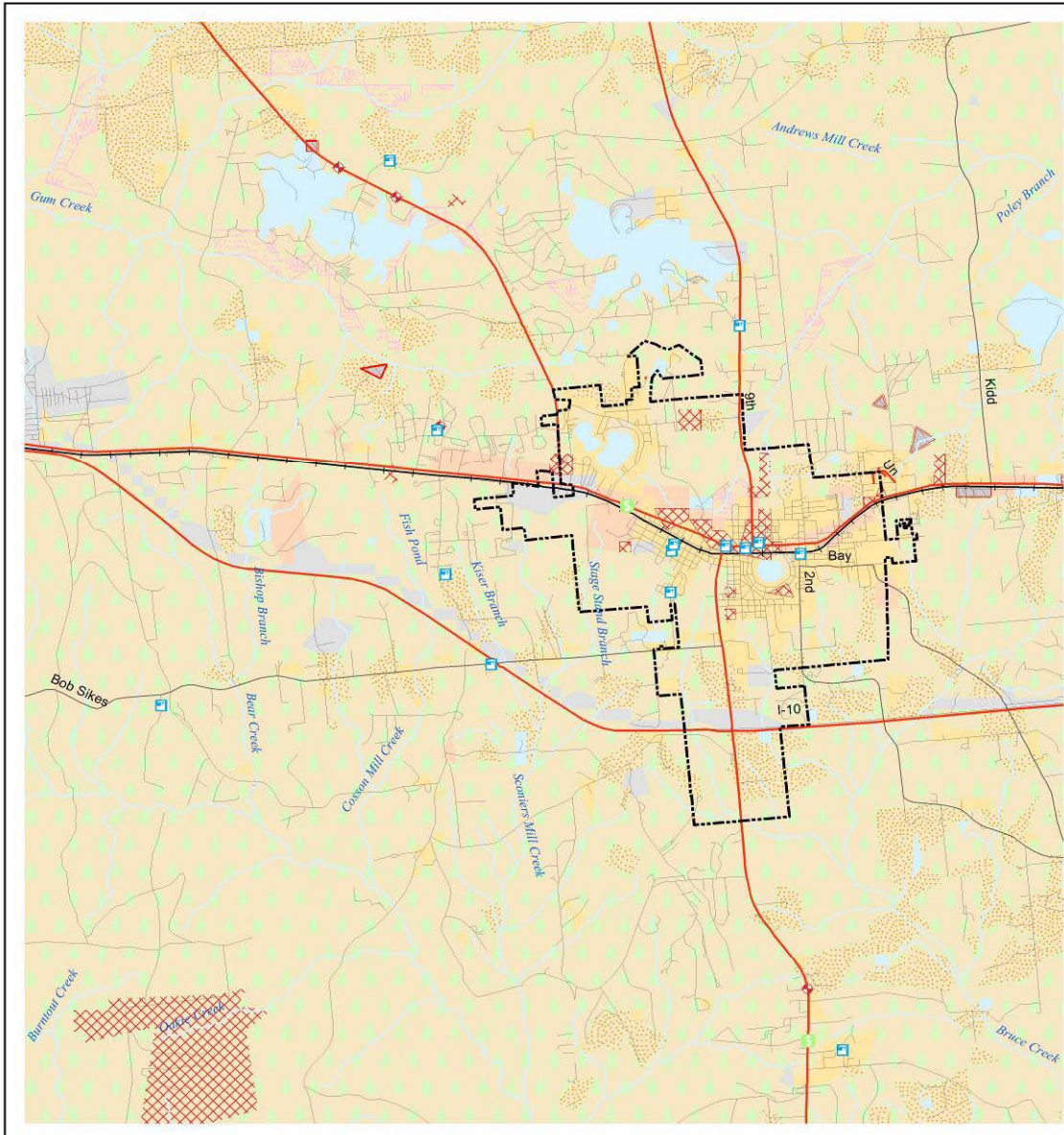
3.4.1 DeFuniak Springs (incorporated, pop. 5,089)

Location and Overview. DeFuniak Springs is the Walton County seat of government. The town is located along Highway 90 in the east-central part of the county. Close proximity to Interstate 10 in an otherwise sparsely populated area has enabled numerous local service-oriented businesses to flourish.

The Choctawhatchee River, and Cassidy, Holley, and Juniper Lakes are located nearby and offer boating and freshwater fishing opportunities. The Gulf of Mexico is approximately 12 miles south. Some residents trailer their vessels to access saltwater fishing in the Gulf, and yet others moor their vessels in places like Destin and Fort Walton Beach.

History. DeFuniak Springs was founded in 1880 by Fredrick DeFuniak, the president of the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad, a subsidiary of the Louisville and Nashville line. A railroad depot was established and residents began moving to the area from Euchee and Alaquia (City of DeFuniak Springs 2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. The Census enumerated 5,089 residents in DeFuniak Springs in 2000, a slight decrease from 1990. The community has no infrastructure related to fishing in the Gulf of Mexico. Florida Sea Grant has an office in town. There is a very small contingent of commercial captains residing in the area.



DeFuniak Springs

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

- Transportation:**
- Highway
 - Major Rd.
 - Residential
 - Railroad
- Boundaries:**
- River/Stream
 - Ocean/Lake
 - County
 - Municipal
- Marine Features:**
- Platform
 - Reef
 - Wreck

- Land Use:**
- Forest
 - Wetland
 - Reservoir
 - Agriculture
 - Residential
 - Other Urban
 - Scrub/Shrub
 - Sand
 - Barren Land
- License/Permit Types:**
- State Commercial
 - Federal
 - Federal/State
 - Federal/Federal Charter
 - Federal/Federal Charter/State

- Fishing Businesses:**
- Aquaculture
 - Boat Dealer/Broker
 - Fish Hatchery
 - Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment
 - Feeding Operation
 - Headboat Operation
 - Marine Electronics Retail
 - Marina/Boatyard
 - Pier/Boat Rentals
 - Seafood Processor
 - Seafood Dealer
 - Seafood Processor and Dealer
 - Post Office

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. DeFuniak Springs Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	5,120	5,089
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,340/2,780	2,337/2,752
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	25.0	23.6
18 to 64 years of age	53.5	55.2
65 years and over	21.5	21.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	3,847	3,653
Black or African American	1,178	1,170
American Indian and Alaskan Native	49	51
Asian	38	26
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	4
Some other race	8	92
Two or more races	--	93
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	40	168
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	21.3	9.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	61.0	72.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	9.5	13.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.9	6.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.8	1.3
Household income (Median \$)	16,471	24,516
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	30.2	18.4
Percent female headed household	27.2	18.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,423	1,347
Renter occupied	662	758
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	38,900	64,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	172	376
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	54.2	48.0
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	7.4	6.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	20.7
Service occupations	--	22.0
Sales and office occupations	--	30.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.3	0.6
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	11.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	14.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	8.3	1.1†
Manufacturing	9.3	6.8
Percent government workers	28.8	22.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	22.0	27.1
Percent using public transportation	1.5	1.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	28.3
Percent worked outside of county of residence	20.6	20.1

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in DeFuniak Springs in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	2
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	1
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for DeFuniak Springs in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	2
Total	2

Table 4. DeFuniak Springs Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	53,867	70,498

Table 5. DeFuniak Springs License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
5	4	734
Total = 9		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 9/2,105 = 0.4		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 734/2,105 = 0.3

Please reference Table 3.4-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.4.2 Freeport (incorporated, pop. 1,190)

Location and Overview. Freeport is located along State Route 20 in south-central Walton County. The town is located along Four Mile Creek, which empties into La Grange Bayou, and ultimately Choctawhatchee Bay. The quickest route to the Gulf of Mexico is via East Pass, some 25 miles from Freeport.

History. Freeport was founded in the 1830s as a center of trade for cattle, lumber, naval stores, and other commodities. Many residents made their living fishing and farming until World War II, when Civil Service employment offered more stable income. Over the last several decades, local fishermen have targeted speckled trout, mullet, oysters, crabs, and shrimp in the Choctawhatchee Bay and its systems of inlets and bayous. Off-loaded product was trucked to wholesalers and to Niceville retailers. Informants report that commercial activity declined in the 1980s in association with the NAFTA and resulting seafood imports, and later in association with the 1994 gill net ban.

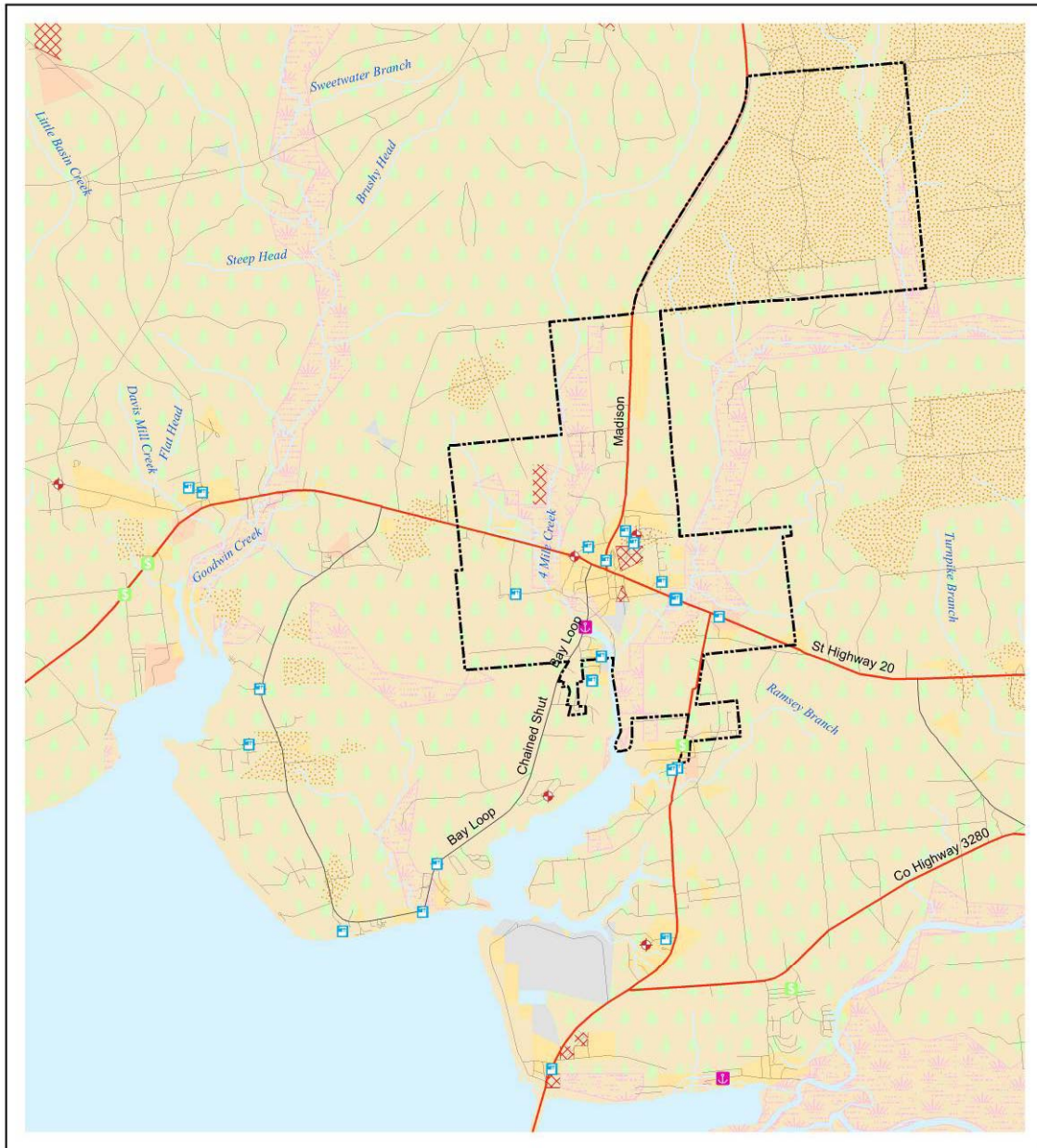
Current Conditions and Trends. Freeport's year 2000 population was 1,190 persons, an increase of 347 residents from 1990. There is a small commercial fleet resident here. Given availability of resources in nearby waters, and the considerable distance to the Gulf of Mexico, the operations focus on Choctawhatchee Bay.

The City of Freeport maintains two public boat launches and one recreational fishing pier at a waterfront park. There are local boat dealers and builder, seafood house and dealers/retailers, dry dock storage facility, and bait and tackle supply store. There is little in the way of mooring facilities, and thus commercial and recreational participants both typically dock at private piers or trailer their vessels to points of access.

The sole marina in Freeport is privately owned by Freeport Shipbuilders. The facility is located on Four Mile Creek. Numerous welders, pipe and ship fitters, electricians, and sheet metal fabricators are employed here. Since 1981, its clients have included the U.S. Coast Guard, casino yacht companies, commercial fishing operators, and oil field support vessel owners.

Recreational fishing by boat is common in the area. Freeport residents participate in inshore recreational fishing on the Four Mile Creek, La Grange bayou, and in the Bay. But distance to the Gulf does not typically allow for extensive participation in offshore fishing.

Informants report that most resident commercial fishery participants typically work at least one other job to make ends meet. One asserted that while fishing-based activities such as tournaments, festivals, and rodeos are common in Walton and Okaloosa Counties, commercial fishermen in Freeport tend to avoid them and focus instead on family issues such as school, neighborhood, and church. Participants sell to the Freeport seafood house, and to dealers in Seaside, Grayton Beach, and Destin.



Freeport

0 0.45 0.9
Miles

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
Data Sources: See Metadata Report
Printed: May 2004

Transportation:	Land Use:	License/Permit Types:	Fishing Businesses:
Highway	Forest	Salt Flat	Aquaculture
Major Rd.	Wetland	Transportation	Boat Dealer/Broker
Residential	Reservoir	Industrial/Commercial	Fish Hatchery
Railroad	Agriculture	Feeding Operation	Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment
River/Stream	Residential	Commercial/Service	Headboat Operation
Ocean/Lake	Other Urban	State Commercial	Marine Electronics Retail
County	Scrub/Shrub	Federal	Marina/Boatyard
Municipal	Sand	Federal/State	Pier/Boat Rentals
Marine Features:	Barren Land	Federal/Federal Charter	Seafood Processor
Platform		Federal/State	Seafood Dealer
Reef		Federal/Federal Charter	Seafood Processor and Dealer
Wreck		Federal/Federal Charter/State	Post Office

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Freeport Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	843	1,190
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	408/435	593/597
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	24.6	26.0
18 to 64 years of age	62.0	60.1
65 years and over	13.4	13.9
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	785	1,104
Black or African American	18	28
American Indian and Alaskan Native	39	26
Asian	0	1
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	2
Some other race	1	2
Two or more races	--	27
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	4	13
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	14.5	10.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	60.9	63.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	4.1	8.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	5.5	1.4
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.7	0.9
Household income (Median \$)	17,802	25,735
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	24.7	21.4
Percent female headed household	10.5	11.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	269	338
Renter occupied	71	162
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	44,500	63,200
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	180	408
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	57.5	53.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.9	4.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	16.4
Service occupations	--	22.3
Sales and office occupations	--	28.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.8	0.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	18.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	13.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.4	1.0†
Manufacturing	8.5	3.3
Percent government workers	22.2	19.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	24.3	18.7
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	28.3
Percent worked outside of county of residence	21.5	21.5

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Freeport in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	1
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Freeport in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	4
Marina	2
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Total	7

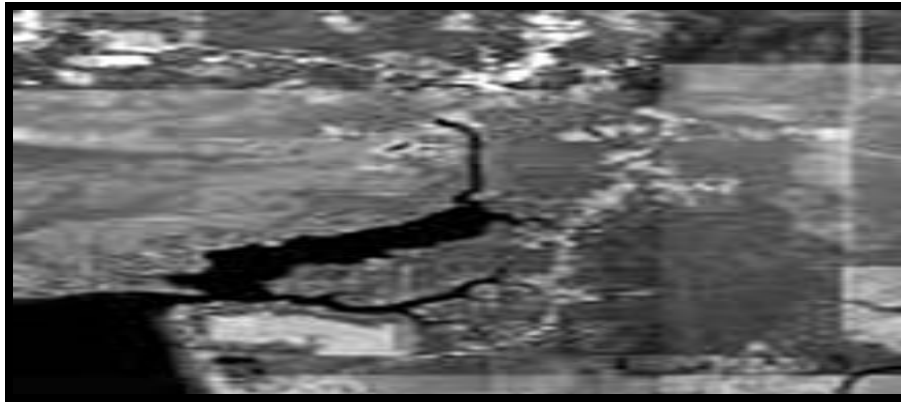
Table 4. Freeport Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	27,077	64,279

Table 5. Freeport License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
9	0	440
Total = 9		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 9/440 = 2.0		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 440/500 = 0.8

Please reference Table 3.4-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



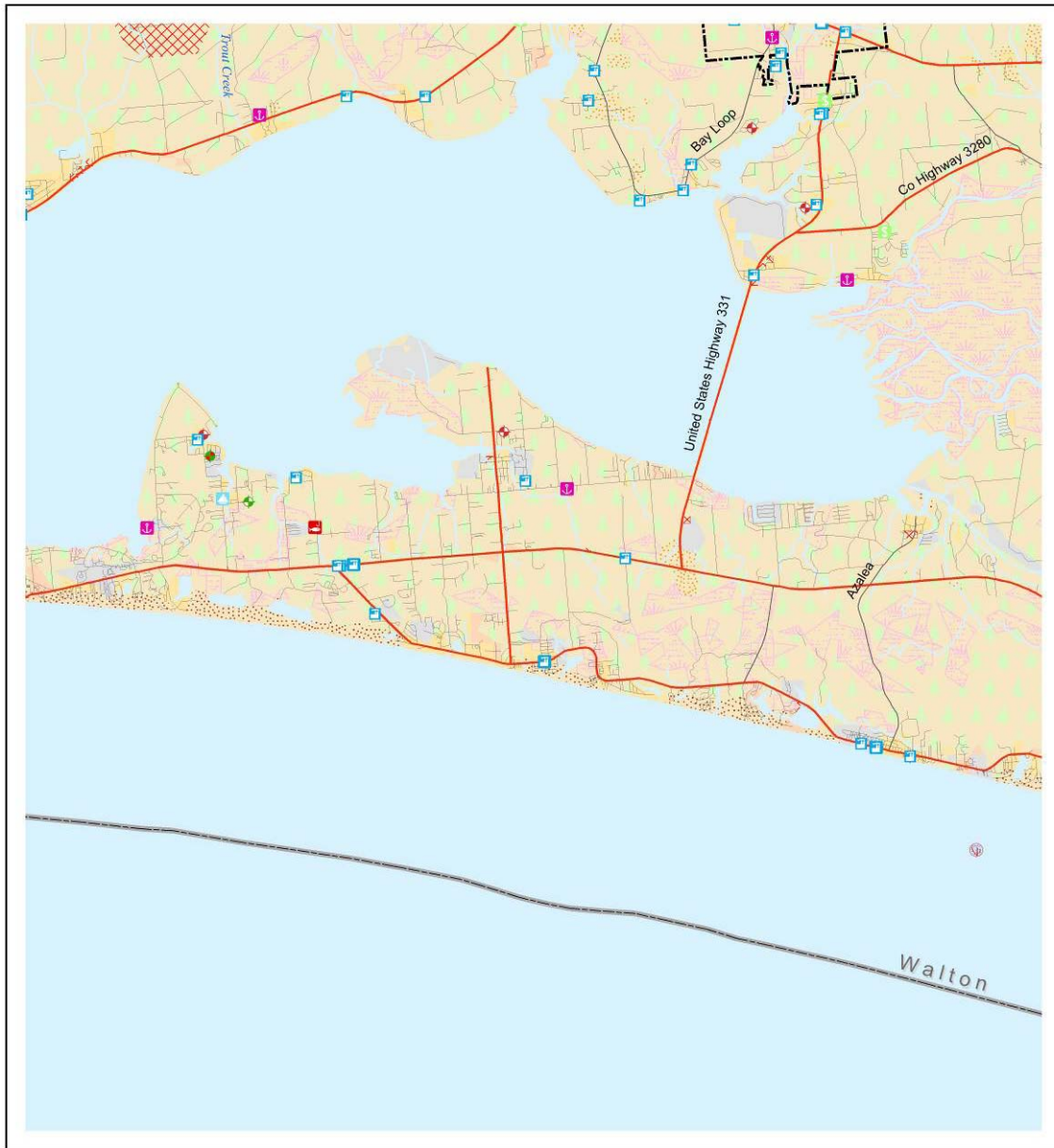
Satellite View of La Grange Bayou and Four Mile Creek (USGS 1999)

3.4.3 Santa Rosa Beach (unincorporated, pop. 3,458)

Location and Overview. Santa Rosa Beach is located on Highway 30-A, approximately eight miles west of Seaside and 15 miles east of Destin. The area commonly known as Santa Rosa Beach actually encompasses a variety of smaller towns such as Beach Highlands, Dune Allen Beach, and Blue Gulf Beach. The area is a popular attraction for beach-going tourists and retirees.

History. Santa Rosa Beach is one of the oldest beach towns along this part of the Florida coastline. Named after the Santa Rosa Plantation, a plantation on Hogtown Bayou that thrived in the late 1800's, Santa Rosa Beach was a center for turpentine production. As shipbuilders gradually shifted from use of wood to steel in the 1940s, the turpentine industry died out and was replaced with paper production.

Current Conditions and Trends. The Census enumerated 3,458 persons in the year 2000, more than doubling the 1990 figure. The attractions of coastal living appear to underlay the increase. Fishing-related infrastructure in Santa Rosa Beach includes seven public boat ramps, three bait and tackle supply shops, and various seafood retail markets. There are numerous seafood restaurants in the community, but the small local fleet provides only a portion of the seafood. The fleet operates primarily in the Choctawhatchee Bay and Hogtown Bayou, though one resident captain operates a charter vessel in the Gulf.



Santa Rosa Beach

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

Transportation: Highway Major Rd. Residential Railroad Boundaries: River/Stream Ocean/Lake County Municipal Marine Features: Platform Reef Wreck	Land Use: Forest Wetland Reservoir Agriculture Residential Other Urban Scrub/Shrub Sand Barren Land	Salt Flat Transportation Industrial/Commercial Feeding Operation Commercial/Service License/Permit Types: State Commercial Federal Federal/State Federal/Federal Charter Federal/Federal Charter/State	Fishing Businesses: Aquaculture Boat Dealer/Broker Fish Hatchery Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment Headboat Operation Marine Electronics Retail Marina/Boatyard Pier/Boat Rentals Seafood Processor Seafood Dealer Seafood Processor and Dealer Post Office
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Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Santa Rosa Beach Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,119	3,458
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	567/552	1,697/1,761
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	16.9	17.4
18 to 64 years of age	65.2	67.6
65 years and over	17.9	15.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,099	3,274
Black or African American	3	18
American Indian and Alaskan Native	9	30
Asian	3	22
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	3
Some other race	5	23
Two or more races	--	88
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	14	60
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	6.9	2.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.9	91.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	24.1	38.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	9.7	3.7
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.9	0.7
Household income (Median \$)	30,849	40,000
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	5.4	8.0
Percent female headed household	2.2	6.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	368	1,195
Renter occupied	138	434
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	91,500	156,600
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	394	679
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	52.5	60.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	0.0	2.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	37.5
Service occupations	--	21.7
Sales and office occupations	--	21.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.2	0.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	14.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	3.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.2	1.3†
Manufacturing	4.0	0.7
Percent government workers	14.6	5.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	8.7	3.6
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	37.1	38.1

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Santa Rosa Beach in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	1
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	1
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	7
Recreational docks/marinas	1
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	3
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	1
Sea Grant Extension office	1
Seafood restaurants	15-20
Seafood retail markets	3
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	1
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Santa Rosa Beach in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Diving & Fishing Equipment	1
Marina	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	3
Total	6

Table 4. Santa Rosa Beach Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address data)

Landings and ex-vessel value data may not be reported for Santa Rosa Beach under the rule of three.

Table 5. Santa Rosa Beach License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address data)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
3	2	620
Total = 5		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 5/1,629 = 0.3		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 620/1,629 = 0.4

Please reference Table 3.4-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.5 Bay County Communities

Description of the study communities in Bay County is provided in this section. These communities are as follow: Lynn Haven, Mexico Beach, Panama City, Panama City Beach, Southport, and Youngstown.

Bay County is located in the northwest Panhandle. It borders Walton County to the west, Washington and Jackson Counties to the north, Calhoun County to the northeast and east, Gulf County to the east, and the Gulf of Mexico to the south. The county seat, Panama City, is situated on the coast, approximately 97 miles southwest of Tallahassee.

Established in 1913, lumber and sawmills were historically significant to the economy of Bay County, attracting workers, railroads, and ship-building to the area. Since most settlers traveled by boat, the areas surrounding the bays became centers of commerce. The opening of Tyndal Air Force Base, availability of land, abundance of seafood and lumber, and the temperate climate underlay the region's growth during the second half of the 20th century. Tyndal Air Force Base and coastal tourism are central to the modern economy of Bay County.

Bay County encompasses 764 square miles, over 80 percent of which is covered by forest. Major geographical features include the Pine Log River, Crooked Island and Shell Island, and four bays: West, North, St. Andrews, and East. The majority of Bay County is made up of the Gulf Coastal Lowlands. Barrier islands are common in the extreme southern portion.

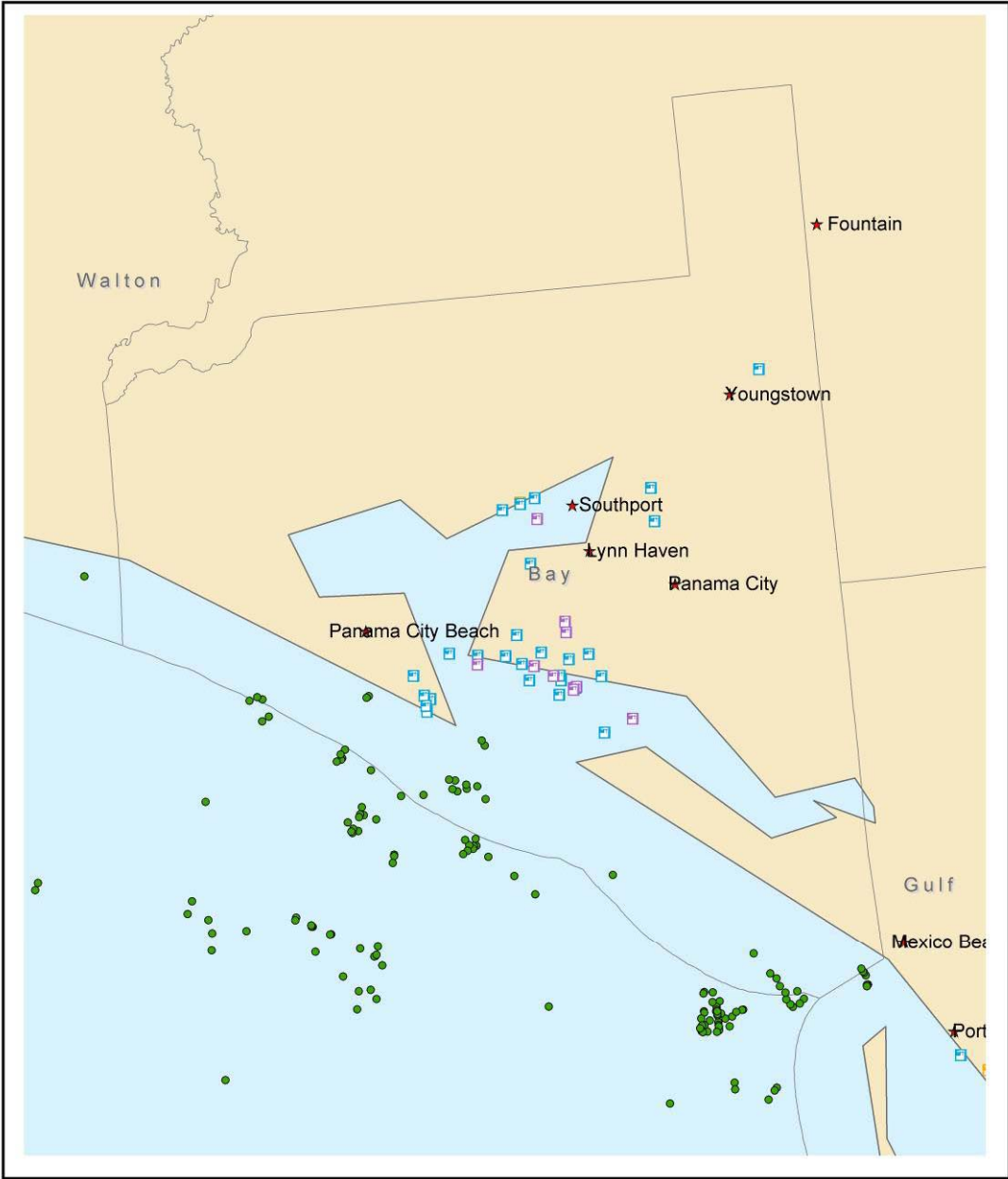
While there is no interstate highway in Bay County, various state highways connect to Interstate 10 in neighboring Washington County. U.S. Highway 98/ State Highway 30 are the major roads in the southern portion of the county. The Panama City-Bay County International Airport and the Atlanta and St. Andrew Railroad Company are regionally and locally important, and the Port of Panama City ships and receives goods to and from domestic and international ports.

The year 2000 census enumerated 148,217 persons in Bay County. The population has increased considerably each decade since 1940. Panama City is the county seat; its year 2000 population was 36,371 persons.

As per the year 2000 Census, 84 percent of the county population was Caucasian, 11 percent African American, and two percent Asian (predominately Filipino). Median household income was \$36,092. Approximately 13 percent of the population lived in poverty, while nearly 32 percent of families living in poverty were headed by females.



Going Fishing in Bay County: Lynn Haven Boat Ramp, Autumn 2003



Bay County



- ★ Study Communities
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Seafood Dealer
- Seafood Processor
- Reef
- ∇ Wreck
- ▲ Platform
- Interstate

Table 3.5-1 Earnings in Bay County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	1,869,714	2,392,824	100.0	523,110
Farm earnings	74	1,901	0.1	1,827
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	9,486	13,140	0.5	3,654
Fishing	5,469	2,776	0.1	-2,693
Mining	(L)	420	0.0	--
Oil and gas extraction	(L)	confidential	--	--
Construction	114,341	179,551	7.5	65,210
Special trade contractors	68,610	103,294	4.3	34,684
Manufacturing	152,115	128,820	5.4	-23,295
Fabricated metal products	4,349	8,114	0.3	3,765
Industrial machinery and equipment	7,096	8,729	0.4	1,633
Food and kindred products	693	376	0.0	-317
Chemicals and allied products	(L)	confidential	--	--
Petroleum and coal products	0	0	--	0
Transportation and Public utilities	82,516	174,221	7.3	91,705
Trucking and warehousing	14,071	23,008	1.0	8,937
Water transportation	13,091	18,856	0.8	5,765
Transportation by air	5,506	10,207	0.4	4,701
Wholesale trade	60,777	86,735	3.6	25,958
Retail trade	245,375	309,767	12.9	64,392
Eating and drinking places	72,356	100,007	4.2	27,651
Finance, insurance, and real estate	78,003	139,298	5.8	61,295
Services	418,375	690,435	28.9	272,060
Hotels and other lodging places	37,174	52,762	2.2	15,588
Business services	49,069	83,100	3.5	34,031
Amusement and recreation services	23,275	30,189	1.3	6,914
Health services	140,660	262,789	11.0	122,129
Legal services	19,245	25,481	1.1	6,236
Engineering and management services	52,729	87,508	3.7	34,779
Government/Government enterprises	708,598	668,536	27.9	-40,062

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System. (L) Less than \$50,000, but the estimates for this item are included in the totals.

Table 3.5-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Bay County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	2,353,663	6,628
Invertebrates	295,748	1,058
Shrimp	241,386	1,199
Totals	2,890,797	8,885

Table 3.5-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permit Summary for Bay County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	475
Retail Dealer Permits	157
Wholesale Permits	47
Totals	679

Table 3.5-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Bay Co. Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Lynn Haven	1,352
Mexico Beach	95
Panama City	7,366
Panama City Beach	315
Southport	364
Youngstown	428

Table 3.5-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Bay County*

Permit Type	Study Communities					
	Lynn Haven	Mexico Beach	Panama City	Panama City Beach	Southport	Youngstown
Pelagic Charter	5	7	62	52	1	3
Reef Fish Charter	6	7	63	51	--	4
Swordfish	4	--	7	4	--	--
King Mackerel	12	3	63	19	7	4
Rock Shrimp	--	--	2	--	--	--
Red Snapper	10	2	55	17	4	4
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	8	2	52	14	4	1
Gulf Reef Fish	13	2	67	25	6	3
Shark	4	--	15	4	--	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	1	--	6	5	--	--
Total Permits 2000	63	23	392	191	22	19
Total Permit Holders 2000	15	7	119	65	8	6
Total State License Holders 2000	14	9	125	26	30	3
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 **	2	--	19	--	4	--

* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. ** 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.5.1 Lynn Haven (incorporated, pop. 12,451)

Location and Overview. Lynn Haven is located about 14 miles from the Gulf of Mexico and five miles north of Panama City in south-central Bay County. The town is adjacent to North Bay. Access to the Gulf is south into the Intracoastal Waterway to St. Andrew Bay and through the channel between Shell Island and St. Andrew State Recreation area.

Many Lynn Haven residents commute to jobs at military bases in the area, or to Panama City, or Panama City Beach (Bay County, Florida Economic Development Alliance). A large number of retired military personnel reside in Lynn Haven.

History. Members of the Creek and Choctaw Indian nations continued to reside in the area throughout the 19th century. The lumber industry contributed to Lynn Haven's early economy. The earliest reports of fishing in the Lynn Haven area were recorded in 1771, as Spanish schooners shipped salted mullet and mackerel to Havana. By 1879, hundreds of fishing families lived in Lynn Haven (Chester 2001). Mullet, Spanish mackerel, oysters, and shrimp were the principal landings. Some fishermen built their own cleaning shacks to process their catch. Others used facilities in nearby St. Andrew (Chester 2001).

Lynn Haven's first charter vessel began operating in 1910, ferrying residents to Panama City Beach for fishing and picnicking. In 1911, Lynn Haven incorporated as a retirement community for Civil and Spanish American War veterans. By 1950, there were five fish processing plants in Lynn Haven and neighboring Southport. Combined, these plants employed about 200 local workers. Today, only one Lynn Haven plant remains operational.

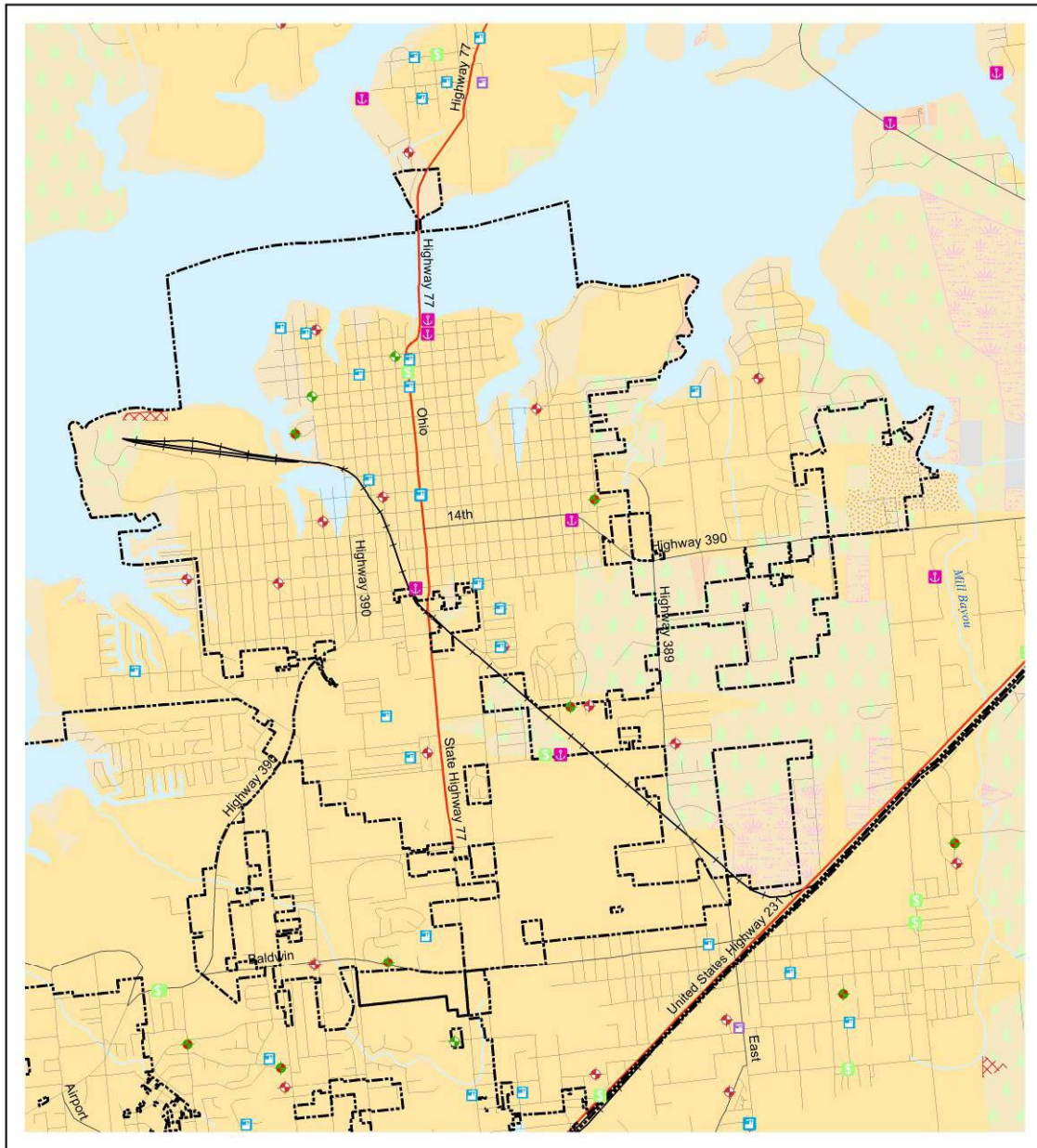
Current Conditions and Trends. Lynn Haven's population figure increased almost 25 percent between 1990 and 2000: from 9,298 to 12,451 persons, respectively. While tourism is increasingly important, the local commercial fishing industry is said to be in a state of decline. This reportedly began long before the 1994 gill net ban, as gentrification and rising values on waterfront property forced many established fishing families to relocate or learn a new trade. Prior to WWII, many fishery participants lived on the bays and inlets, but most can no longer afford waterfront property. Many fishing families now live outside the city limits or have moved to other, more affordable, areas.

The City of Lynn Haven maintains a fishing pier and boat launch for recreational fishing. Recreational angling is very popular in the area, and the extensive system of bays and proximity to the Gulf of Mexico provide extensive opportunities for productive trips.

Most commercial fishermen reportedly rent mooring space from private pier owners, usually located behind a residence. Captains tend to work in the local bay system. Inshore harvesters target mullet, trout, shrimp, oysters, and crabs. Commercial shrimpers living in Lynn Haven typically work from Panama City to Louisiana. Some vessels take a circuitous route to unload in Panama City, Pensacola, Biloxi and New Orleans about every two weeks. Many of the local commercial participants are also charter boat captains or deckhands, and participate in Bay County's numerous fishing tournaments. Informants indicate some rivalry between inshore and offshore commercial fishermen, and between some long-standing residents and those whose families are new to the area. The commercial fleet working in the offshore waters focuses on the snapper-grouper complex. Charter operators focus on various pelagic species.



Retail Seafood Establishment in Lynn Haven



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Lynn Haven Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	9,298	12,451
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	4,574/4,724	6,005/6,446
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	27.5	26.1
18 to 64 years of age	61.6	61.9
65 years and over	10.9	12.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	8,179	10,738
Black or African American	935	1,164
American Indian and Alaskan Native	61	90
Asian	103	197
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	15
Some other race	20	58
Two or more races	--	189
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	98	202
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.5	3.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.6	85.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	18.2	22.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.3	5.9
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.8	2.1
Household income (Median \$)	29,035	42,105
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	9.1	7.2
Percent female headed household	11.0	12.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	2,530	3,777
Renter occupied	882	1,121
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	59,700	97,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	300	514
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	65.3	68.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.6	2.5
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	35.6
Service occupations	--	14.2
Sales and office occupations	--	29.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.5	0.6
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	9.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.5	0.3†
Manufacturing	8.7	8.0
Percent government workers	21.8	23.8
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	8.9	9.8
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	18.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	2.1	2.7

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Lynn Haven in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Fish House, Seafood dealer (retail/wholesale)	Numerous
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	2
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	3
Seafood retail markets	Numerous
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	5

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Lynn Haven in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Marina	2
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Total	5

Table 4. Lynn Haven Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	187,841	399,672

Table 5. Lynn Haven License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
12	13	1,352
Total = 25		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 25/4,898 = 0.5		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,352/4,898 = 0.3

Please reference Table 3.5-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.5.2 Mexico Beach (incorporated, pop. 1,017)

Location and Overview. Mexico Beach is a small mainland beach town along U.S. Highway 98 just west of the Gulf County line, about 12 miles northwest of Port St. Joe, and a little over 16 miles southwest of Wewahitchka. Tyndall Air Force Base is approximately 15 miles west on Highway 386. Many residents commute to jobs at Tyndal and in Port St. Joe. Tallahassee is just over 100 miles to the northeast.

The undeveloped barrier peninsula known as Crooked Island lies immediately to the west, and extensive areas of swamp lands are just inland. A small lagoon/basin with marinas enables safe anchorage for an active charter fleet.

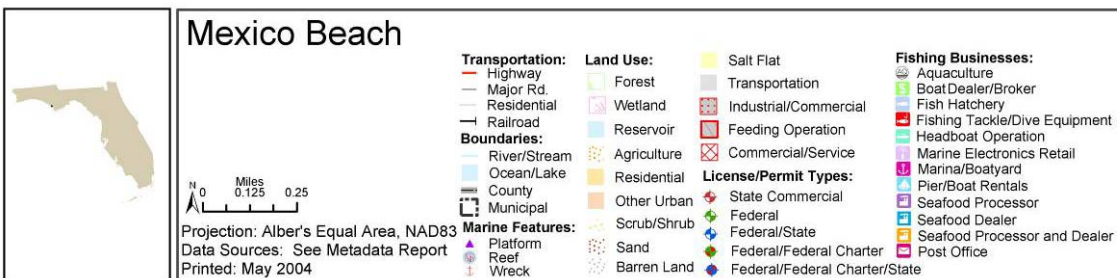
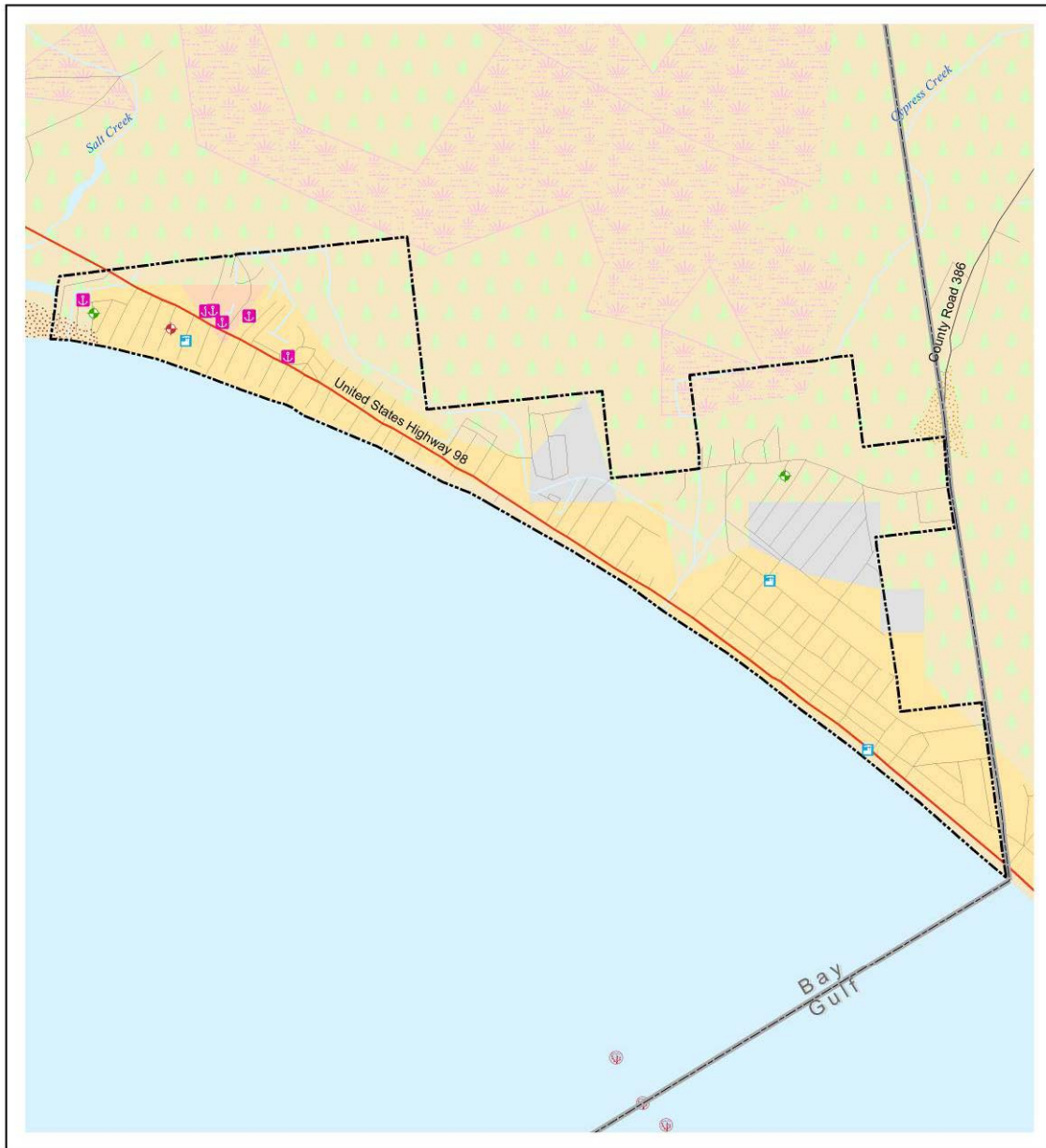
History. The area now called Mexico Beach was first purchased by Felix Dupont for the purpose of producing turpentine. The community that eventually developed in the area was incorporated in 1966. Local planners assert their intent to maintain a small beach town atmosphere into the future (Mexico Beach Community Development Council 2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 1,017 residents, up just slightly from 1990. Most of the homes in the area are located immediately adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico and its white sand beaches. There are numerous vacation homes here.

There are three seafood dealers in the area and several marinas offer charter fishing. There is some infrastructure for recreational fishing. Of particular note is the Mexico Beach Artificial Reef Association, a completely volunteer/donation-driven organization, involved with the construction and placement of artificial reefs in the Gulf for use by recreational fishery participants (Bluewater Inlet Group 2004). Several fishing tournaments are held in the area each year (Mexico Beach Community Development Council 2004).



NWS Satellite Image of Hurricane Ivan Passing Offshore Mexico Beach, Sept. 2004



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Mexico Beach Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	992	1,017
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	489/503	502/515
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	16.2	11.1
18 to 64 years of age	58.5	58.5
65 years and over	25.3	30.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	978	973
Black or African American	7	13
American Indian and Alaskan Native	2	5
Asian	3	8
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	4
Some other race	2	0
Two or more races	--	14
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	18	18
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	4.4	2.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.4	84.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	19.0	19.1
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	1.6	3.5
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.9	0.8
Household income (Median \$)	22,981	31,950
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.8	11.5
Percent female headed household	6.3	5.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	326	389
Renter occupied	131	137
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	75,900	121,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	323	613
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	49.6	45.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.4	3.8
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	33.2
Service occupations	--	16.2
Sales and office occupations	--	27.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.3	0.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	12.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.3	0.0†
Manufacturing	11.7	1.9
Percent government workers	15.5	20.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	7.3	9.4
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	23.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	63.2	29.8

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Mexico Beach in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	3
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	3
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	Several
Seafood retail markets	6
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	5
Commercial Boats	3

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Mexico Beach in 2003

None listed.

Table 4. Mexico Beach Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	13,457	17,771

Table 5. Mexico Beach License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
9	8	95
Total = 17		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 17/525 = 3.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 95/525 = 0.2

Please reference Table 3.5-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.5.3 Panama City (incorporated, pop. 36,417)

Location and Overview. Panama City is located on St. Andrews Bay just inland from the Gulf in the central Panhandle region. The city is typically accessed by U.S. Highway 98 and State Highway 22. Tallahassee is nearly 100 miles to the southwest. Local and visiting fishing vessels access the Gulf through the channel at St. Andrew Bay, roughly two miles from the waterfront.

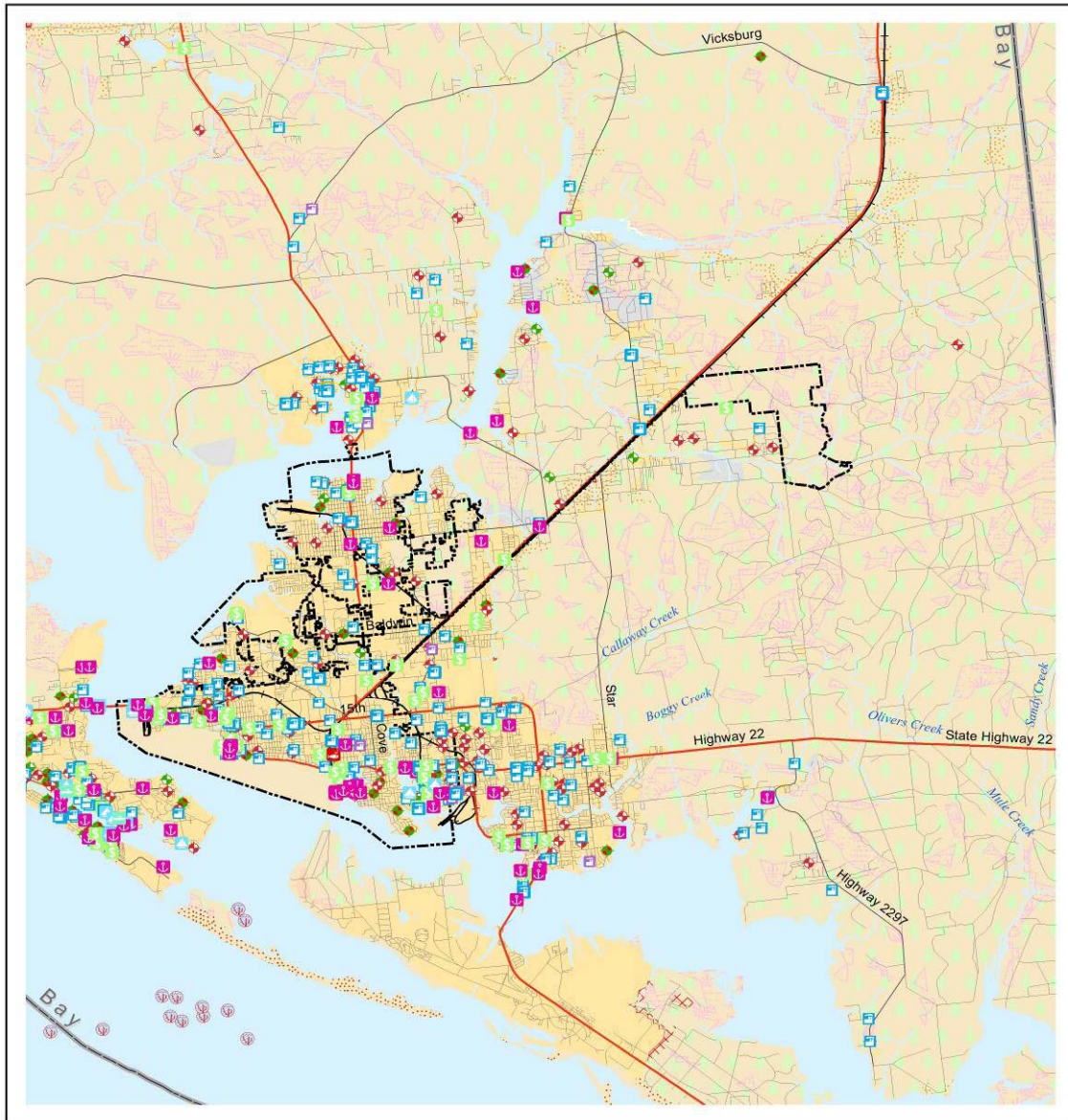
History. The town was named in 1906 under the leadership of developer G.M. West, and incorporated in 1909. Development focused on the waterfront, where numerous piers, a post office, and the city jail were built. In 1908, the Atlanta and St. Andrew Bay Railroad connected Panama City with cities to the north. In 1913, Panama City became the seat of Bay County.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 36, 417 persons in Panama City, up from 34,378 in 1990. More than 6,700 residents are employed at neighboring Tyndal Air Force Base. The U.S. Navy maintains a 648-acre Coastal Systems Station in the area, and employs approximately 2,200 persons, many of whom reside in Panama City. Many residents are employed in positions associated with regional commerce and government.

There are numerous commercial and recreational fishing businesses in Panama City. At least 100 commercial and charter vessels moor at various harbors. Several wholesale fish houses handle a wide variety of finfish and shellfish, and there are numerous bait and tackle shops, ship stores, boat builders and dealers, fishing piers, and marinas where charter fishing is offered. There were nine active processors in 2000, employing a total of 55 persons on average that year. In short, there is considerable infrastructure for both commercial and recreational fishing.



Trawlers at Harbor in Panama City, Summer 2003



Panama City

<p>Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Highway — Major Rd. — Residential — Railroad <p>Boundaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — River/Stream — Ocean/Lake — County — Municipal <p>Marine Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Platform ⊕ Reef ⊕ Wreck 	<p>Land Use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Wetland Reservoir Agriculture Residential Other Urban Scrub/Shrub Sand Barren Land 	<p>License/Permit Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Commercial Federal Federal/State Federal/Federal Charter Federal/Federal Charter/State 	<p>Fishing Businesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aquaculture Boat Dealer/Broker Fish Hatchery Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment Headboat Operation Marine Electronics Retail Marina/Boatyard Pier/Boat Rentals Seafood Processor Seafood Processor and Dealer Post Office
--	---	--	--

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Panama City Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	34,378	36,417
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	16,094/18,284	17,683/18,734
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	24.5	23.0
18 to 64 years of age	58.5	61.1
65 years and over	17.0	15.9
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	25,954	26,819
Black or African American	7,500	7,813
American Indian and Alaskan Native	215	231
Asian	583	564
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	28
Some other race	126	274
Two or more races	--	688
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	460	1,060
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	12.1	6.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.3	79.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	16.7	18.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	5.3	7.2
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.9	2.0
Household income (Median \$)	26,629	31,572
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	19.6	17.2
Percent female headed household	23.0	15.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	8,193	8,565
Renter occupied	5,860	6,254
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	49,800	75,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	279	526
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	58.6	56.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	8.0	5.8
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	32.2
Service occupations	--	20.8
Sales and office occupations	--	27.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.5	0.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	8.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.4
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.5	0.5†
Manufacturing	7.7	7.0
Percent government workers	20.4	18.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	12.5	13.7
Percent using public transportation	0.2	0.7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	18.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	1.8	3.3

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Panama City in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	Several
Bars/clubs (dockside or in town)	Several
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	Several
Churches with maritime theme	None observed
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	6
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	8
Recreational docks/marinas	15+
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	15+
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	Several
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	10+
Seafood retail markets	20+
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	100+
Commercial Boats	100+

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Panama City in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	44
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Diving & Fishing Equipment	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	13
Boat Rentals & Pier	15
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Marina	17
Retail Seafood Dealer	19
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	2
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	4
Total	117

Table 4. Panama City Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	1,972,052	3,869,807

Table 5. Panama City License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
125	139	1,352
Total = 264		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 264/14,819 = 1.8		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,352/14,819 = 0.1

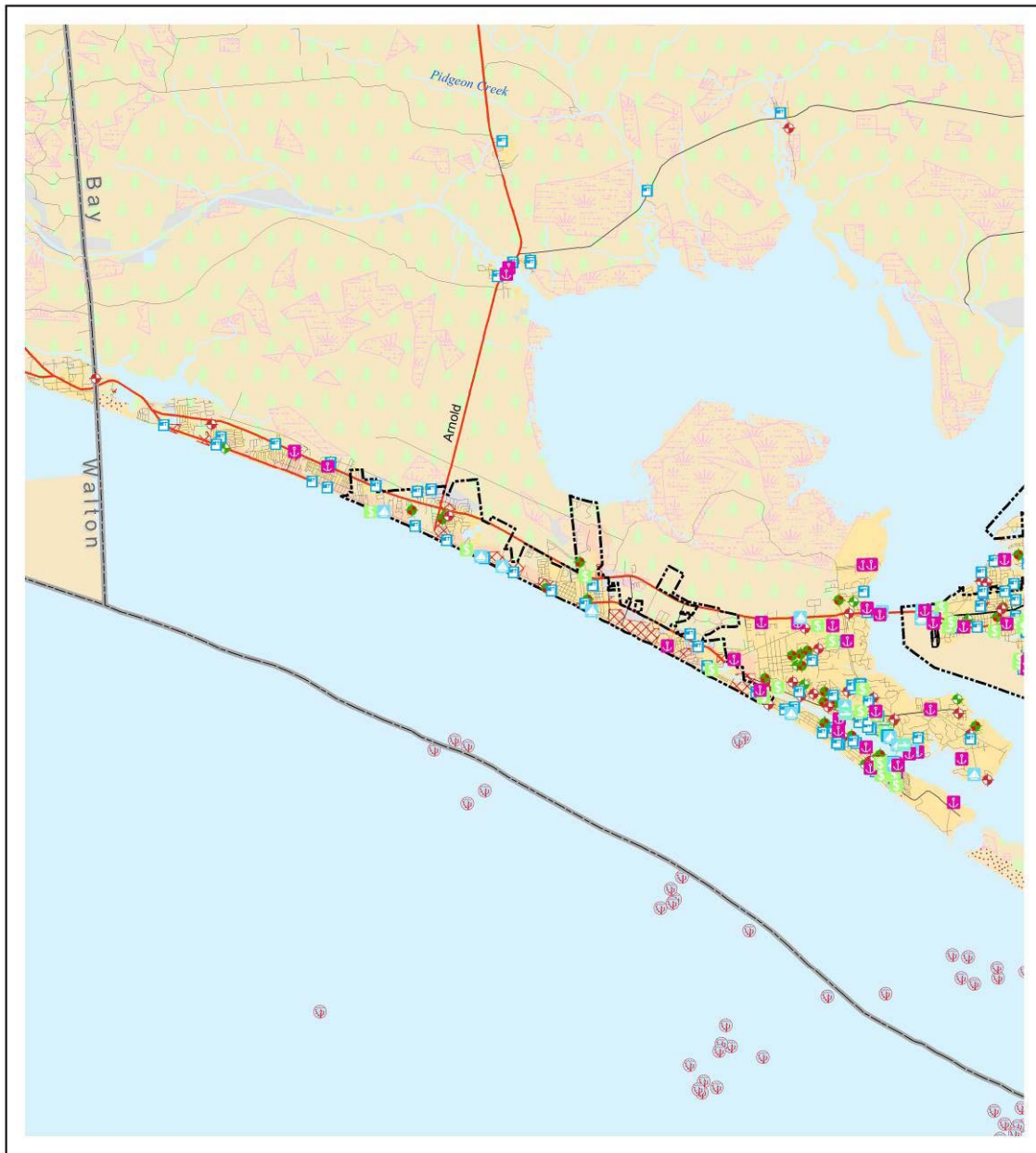
Please reference Table 3.5-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.5.4 Panama City Beach (incorporated, pop. 7,671)

Location and Overview. Panama City Beach encompasses approximately 16 square miles of oceanfront acreage just southwest of Panama City across St. Andrew Sound. The town is elongated along the beachfront, stretching for about 11 miles from the intersection of State Highway 79 in the northwest to the point of termination of Route 392 at St. Andrews State Recreation Area in the southeast.

History. The region now known as Bay County was originally home to various indigenous tribes, members of which took advantage of the rich marine and estuarine resources here. Spanish explorers named St. Andrews Bay. Andrew Jackson spent time in the area, and Old Town St. Andrew developed in association with settlers who took advantage of the rich alluvial soils and availability of seafood. Commercial fishing was important as early as the late 1870s. Panama City Beach was officially established in 1953. The area has long been a vacation destination for persons from around the state and nation, and has more recently become a destination for college students on spring break.

Current Conditions and Trends. Panama City Beach is a well-developed Florida beach community with several high-rise hotels and condos along the shoreline. Numerous amenities attract a diverse population throughout the year. Charter fishing is part of the appeal, and one of the largest billfish tournaments in the South takes place here during July, along with a series of other tournaments. The local charter fleet is quite large, and its operations are enhanced by the ideal anchorage provided in Grand Lagoon and close proximity to the St. Andrew Bay entrance to the Gulf of Mexico.



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Panama City Beach Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	4,051	7,671
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,990/2,061	3,846/3,825
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	18.7	16.5
18 to 64 years of age	61.7	63.5
65 years and over	19.6	20.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	3,993	7,380
Black or African American	10	67
American Indian and Alaskan Native	6	41
Asian	35	60
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	7	26
Two or more races	--	97
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	63	169
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	5.4	2.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.2	87.5
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	15.9	24.1
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.0	5.2
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.6	1.2
Household income (Median \$)	24,628	41,198
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.5	5.0
Percent female headed household	10.4	6.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,314	2,605
Renter occupied	439	924
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	64,100	117,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	383	671
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	54.0	59.9
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.1	3.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	32.7
Service occupations	--	20.4
Sales and office occupations	--	29.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.1	0.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	9.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	8.2
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.7	0.0†
Manufacturing	4.6	2.8
Percent government workers	11.7	13.8
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	13.7	11.4
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	20.0
Percent worked outside of county of residence	10.1	7.9

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Panama City Beach in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	Many
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	3
Recreational docks/marinas	3
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	Many
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	3
Charter/Head Boats	40+
Commercial Boats	10+

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Panama City Beach in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	6
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	3
Boat Rentals & Pier	20
Marina	8
Total	38

Table 4. Panama City Beach Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	114,475	198,893

Table 5. Panama City Beach License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
26	63	315
Total = 89		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 89/3,529 = 2.5		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 315/ 3,529 = .09

Please reference Table 3.5-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street and post office box address data.



Aerial View of Panama City Beach (photo courtesy of VacationParadise.com 2004)

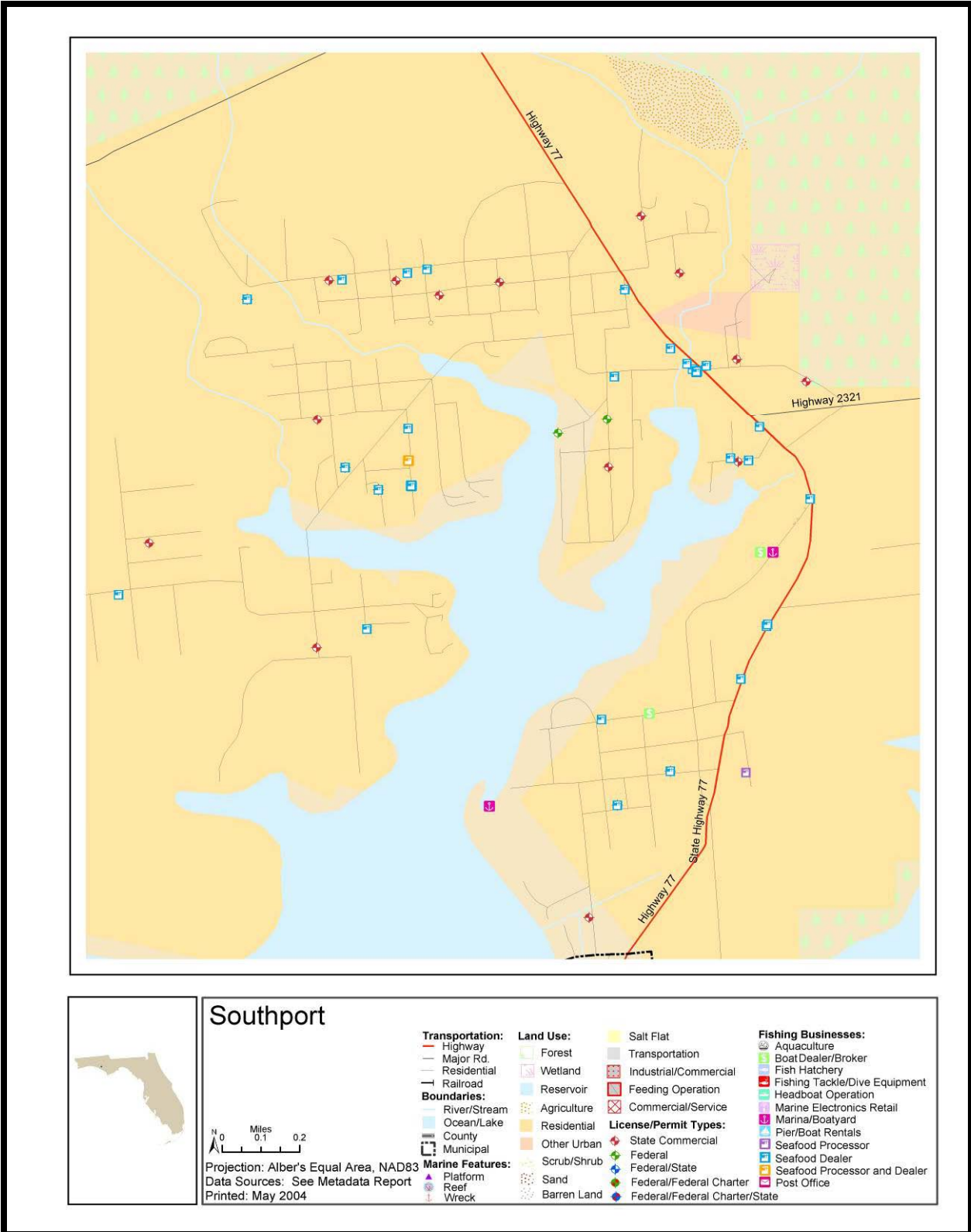
3.5.5 Southport (unincorporated, pop. 2,429)

Location and Overview. Southport is a small rural town located just north of Lynn Haven along a branch of Fannin Bayou at the northern end of North Bay. The town is accessible from State Highway 77. Residents have long been involved in various aspects of commercial fisheries. Many resident fishery participants have become involved in marine construction, various trades, and other forms of alternative employment on a part-time basis. Seafood distribution remains locally important. Access to the Gulf of Mexico at St. Andrew Bay entrance is some 20 water miles distant.

History. Given the geography of the area, Southport was historically isolated except through its connections to neighboring towns through travel by boat. The city pier of the neighboring community, Lynn Haven, was converted into a bridge in the mid-twentieth century. This led to various changes in the town and increased commerce and interaction with persons in communities to the south (Beacon Instructional Web Sites).

Current Conditions and Trends. The Census enumerated 2,249 persons for the year 2000, down slightly from 2,303 in 1990. There are several wholesale fish houses in Southport and one retail market. An informant related a sad tale of the slow demise of commercial fishing in the area, and a local retailer reports having gradually resorted to buying seafood from larger distributors rather than local vessels.

A local commercial fleet remains relatively productive, however, and a range of species are successfully pursued both from the bays and from the Gulf. There are resident charter operators as well.



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Southport Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,303	2,429
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,166/1,137	1,227/1,202
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	25.3	24.8
18 to 64 years of age	63.4	62.5
65 years and over	11.3	12.7
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,271	2,347
Black or African American	3	7
American Indian and Alaskan Native	14	40
Asian	13	9
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	2	4
Two or more races	--	22
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	15	15
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	24.8	10.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	57.3	64.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	6.1	9.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.0	0.4
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.7	0.0
Household income (Median \$)	21,815	32,852
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	14.9	17.5
Percent female headed household	4.1	9.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	740	812
Renter occupied	134	133
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	51,700	66,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	231	356
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	59.0	65.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.9	6.5
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	20.7
Service occupations	--	23.6
Sales and office occupations	--	21.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.3	2.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	15.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	16.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.3	2.9†
Manufacturing	10.5	8.8
Percent government workers	12.3	12.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	8.9	14.6
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	8.6	4.3

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Southport in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	4-5
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	4-5
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1-5
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	Several
Fisheries research laboratories	1
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	2-3
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	Some
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	1
Public boat ramps	Several
Recreational docks/marinas	Several
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	Several
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	Several
Seafood retail markets	Several
Trucking operations	Several
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	1-2
Commercial Boats	10-20

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Southport in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Processor; Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	7

Table 4. Southport Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	320,786	572,711

Table 5. Southport License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
25	16	364
Total = 41		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 41/945 = 4.3		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 364/945 = 0.4

Please reference Table 3.5-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



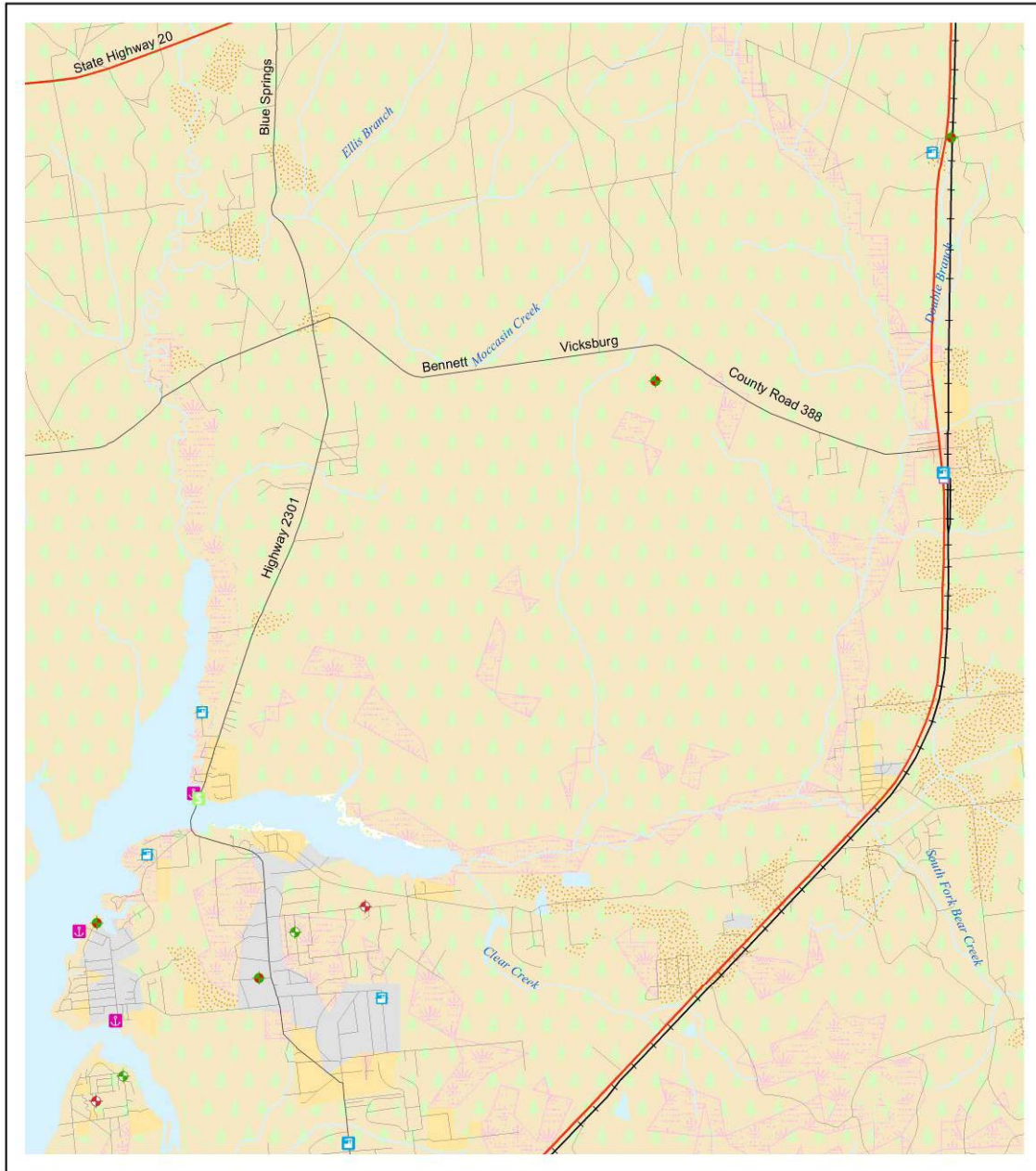
Retail Seafood Establishment in Southport, Autumn 2003

3.5.6 Youngstown (unincorporated, pop. 4,896)

Location and Overview. Youngstown, incorporating McAllaster Landing, is a rural area surrounding the intersection of U.S. Highway 231 and County Highway 388 and points west. The town is about 73 miles west of Tallahassee. McAllaster Landing is located on Deer Point Lake, a body of water that once emptied into North Bay, and ultimately the Gulf of Mexico, until it was dammed in the 1960s. The dammed lake supplies some 760 million gallons of fresh water daily to Panama City and surrounding areas.

History. McAllaster Landing was an active fishing community from the 1890s through the 1940s. Fish that had been salted and packed in barrels were transported from the area on large barges. Lumber was also an important commodity. The area provides particularly safe anchorage and large shrimp boats moored here during major storms. By the 1960s involvement in fishing and shipping all but disappeared following construction of the nearby dam.

Current Conditions and Trends. Youngstown's year 2000 population of 4,896 persons reflects an increase of 2,109 from 1990, likely the result of census redistricting. While there is extensive freshwater recreational fishing in the area, and many residents also hold saltwater recreational licenses, there are only a handful of resident commercial fishery participants. Commercial and charter vessels are moored closer to the coast.



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Youngstown Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,787	4,896
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,398/1,389	2,953/1,943
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	27.4	23.1
18 to 64 years of age	62.3	68.2
65 years and over	10.3	8.7
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,710	4,261
Black or African American	23	431
American Indian and Alaskan Native	25	48
Asian	23	23
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	7
Some other race	6	33
Two or more races	--	93
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	28	106
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	11.7	10.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.0	67.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	3.2	4.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.6	8.4
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.6	3.2
Household income (Median \$)	17,408	31,885
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	18.3	12.3
Percent female headed household	10.6	11.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	885	1,383
Renter occupied	110	154
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	45,433	53,233
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	195	845
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	61.5	51.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	11.1	7.6
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	7.9
Service occupations	--	13.0
Sales and office occupations	--	29.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.6	1.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	20.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	19.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.6	1.2†
Manufacturing	10.0	12.4
Percent government workers	19.0	15.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	19.4	13.4
Percent using public transportation	0.7	0.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	9.4	6.8

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Youngstown in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	--
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	2
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	Several
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	5 (freshwater)
Recreational docks/marinas	2 (freshwater)
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	some (freshwater)
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Youngstown in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	1
Marina	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	3

Table 4. Youngstown Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	10,904	16,436

Table 5. Youngstown License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
3	5	428
Total = 8		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: $8/1,537 = 0.5$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $428/1,537 = 0.3$

Please reference Table 3.5-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



View of Deer Point Lake Dam in Bay County (courtesy of newsherald.com)

3.6 Gulf County Communities

This section provides description of the study communities in Gulf County. These are as follow: Port St. Joe and White City.

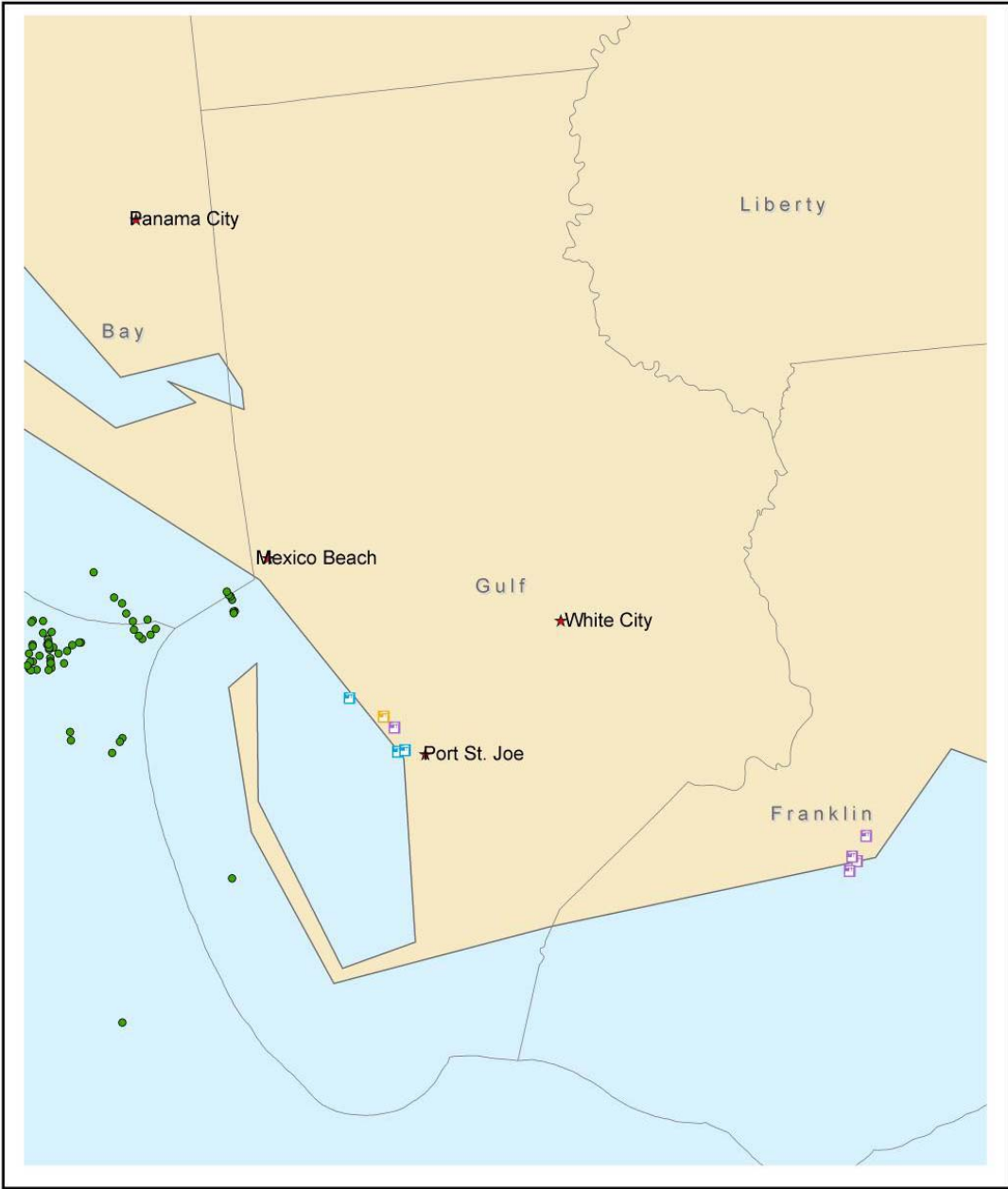
Gulf County, Florida is located in the eastern end of the Florida Panhandle region. Franklin County borders Gulf County on the east, Liberty County on the northeast, Calhoun County on the northwest, Bay County to the west, and the Gulf of Mexico to the south. The Apalachicola River forms the eastern border. The county encompasses 565 square miles of very rural land, much of it low-lying marsh.

The county seat, Port St. Joe, is located on the coast, approximately 101 miles southwest of Tallahassee: Gulf County is less than 350 miles away from many major southern cities. The larger communities in the county are Port St. Joe (population 3,644) and Wewahitchka (population 1,742). Other communities include Beacon Hill, Honeyville, Indian Pass, and Overstreet. The majority of the population lives along the southern Gulf coast.

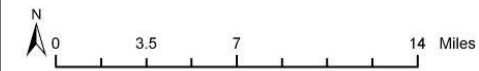
Gulf County has no Interstate access: the nearest to the county being I-10, approximately 60 miles away in nearby Leon County. Major highways within the county include U.S. Highway 98, which runs along the coast in southern Gulf County; State Road 22 originates in northeastern Gulf County, continuing into Bay County to the west; State Road 386 is entirely contained in Gulf County and is the east/west thoroughfare through the middle of the county; State Road 71 is the only north/south state highway; and State Road 30 is a small loop that runs south of U.S. 98, taking visitors out to the St. Vincent National Wildlife Refuge and the St. Joseph Peninsula State Park. These highways are all two-lane roads.

Selected as the host city for Florida's Constitutional Convention in 1838, St. Joseph gained exposure from those proceedings and the town's population soon swelled to 12,000 residents. During the early 1900s, the expansion of rail service to the area enabled more people to visit and Port St. Joe became a popular tourist destination. However, the Depression of the 1930s crippled tourism in Gulf County. Commercial fishing has been important throughout most of the history of the area.

The St. Joe Paper Mill opened following the Depression and provided industrial jobs to area residents for the next 60 years. The Duponts were primary underwriters, and most land in Gulf County was owned by the St. Joe Paper Company. During the 1990s, mill executives began downsizing its operations, closing its doors in 1998. Since that time, residents and officials have attempted to find other ways to support the local economy.



Gulf County



- ★ Study Communities
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Seafood Dealer
- Seafood Processor
- Reef
- ⚓ Wreck
- ▲ Platform
- Interstate

Table 3.6-1 Earnings in Gulf County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	127,684	116,252	100.0	-11,432
Farm earnings	0	0	--	0
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	2,069	1,645	1.4	-424
Fishing	1,717	(Confidential)	--	--
Mining	0	0	--	0
Oil and gas extraction	0	0	--	0
Construction	4,568	6,117	5.3	1,549
Special trade contractors	3,950	5,096	4.4	1,146
Manufacturing	59,167	2,501	2.2	-56,666
Fabricated metal products	0	0	--	0
Industrial machinery and equipment	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Food and kindred products	0	0	--	0
Chemicals and allied products	(Confidential)	0	--	--
Petroleum and coal products	0	0	--	0
Transportation and Public utilities	13,719	11,444	9.8	-2,275
Trucking and warehousing	1,885	649	0.6	-1,236
Water transportation	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Transportation by air	0	0	--	0
Wholesale trade	842	7,770	6.7	6,928
Retail trade	8,715	8,018	6.9	-697
Eating and drinking places	1,545	1,548	1.3	3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,788	6,182	5.3	3,394
Services	11,011	26,510	22.8	15,499
Hotels and other lodging places	--	(Confidential)	--	--
Business services	787	1,591	1.4	804
Amusement and recreation services	377	(Confidential)	--	--
Health services	5,507	10,147	8.7	4,640
Legal services	431	939	0.8	508
Engineering and management services	660	4,963	4.3	4,303
Government/Government enterprises	24,805	46,065	39.6	21,260

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.

Table 3.6-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Gulf County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	4,062,287	1,011
Invertebrates	31,228	120
Shrimp	358,365	357
Totals	4,451,880	1,488

Table 3.6-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permit Summary for Gulf County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	172
Retail Dealer Permits	45
Wholesale Permits	9
Totals	226

Table 3.6-4 Year 2000 State Recreational Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Gulf Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Port St. Joe	1,489
White City	8

Table 3.6-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Gulf County*

Permit Type	Study Community †
	Port St. Joe
Pelagic Charter	9
Reef Fish Charter	7
Swordfish	--
King Mackerel	9
Rock Shrimp	1
Red Snapper	2
Spiny Lobster	--
Spanish Mackerel	13
Gulf Reef Fish	4
Shark	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	1
Total Permits 2000	46
Total Permit Holders 2000	28
Total State License Holders 2000	47
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 ‡	--

* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. † Places for which no permits or licenses can be attributed are not included here. ‡ 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.6.1 Port St. Joe (incorporated, pop. 3,644)

Location and Overview. Port St. Joe, the county seat, is located in western Gulf County on the east banks of St. Joseph Bay. This waterfront community is less than three miles from the Gulf of Mexico. St. Joseph Peninsula stretches for some 15 miles on a north-south axis about five miles offshore the town, forming a large natural shield from heavy seas that occasionally affect this part of the Gulf. This is part of “Florida’s Forgotten Coast.” Port St. Joe’s economy is slowly moving away from the timber industry and toward redevelopment as a tourist destination. Commercial fisheries remain important.

History. The Creek, Seminole, Apalachee and Apalachicola Indian nations are known to have occupied this area throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Saint Joseph – as the city was originally called – was first a trading stop. By 1840, however, it was formally established as a shipping port. The Saint Joseph community grew to approximately 2,000 residents during the 1830s to 1840s, but yellow fever, hurricanes, and fires forced most to leave for safer and

healthier areas. The few remaining families harvested fish, scallops, and oysters for subsistence and income.

Oysters were Port St. Joe's first important seafood industry; the first export shipment went north in 1885. Fin-fishing also grew in importance as Port St. Joe, Panama City, and Apalachicola fishermen operated in Saint Joseph Bay (Womack 1998). By 1909, Port St. Joe's infrastructure included a railroad line, a 2,500 foot wharf, and 12 sawmills. By 1915, there were 117 known oyster beds, 250 shuckers, 400 fishermen, and two canneries (Rogers 1966). After World War II, however, the focus of St. Joe's commercial harvesters shifted from oysters to shrimp and crab; meanwhile, charter boat fishing also gained popularity. The establishment of the St. Joe Paper Mill and several chemical companies in the late 1930s transformed St Joe from a fishing community into a "company town." The plants served as a main source of employment during the 20th century, but most have since closed (Womack 1998).

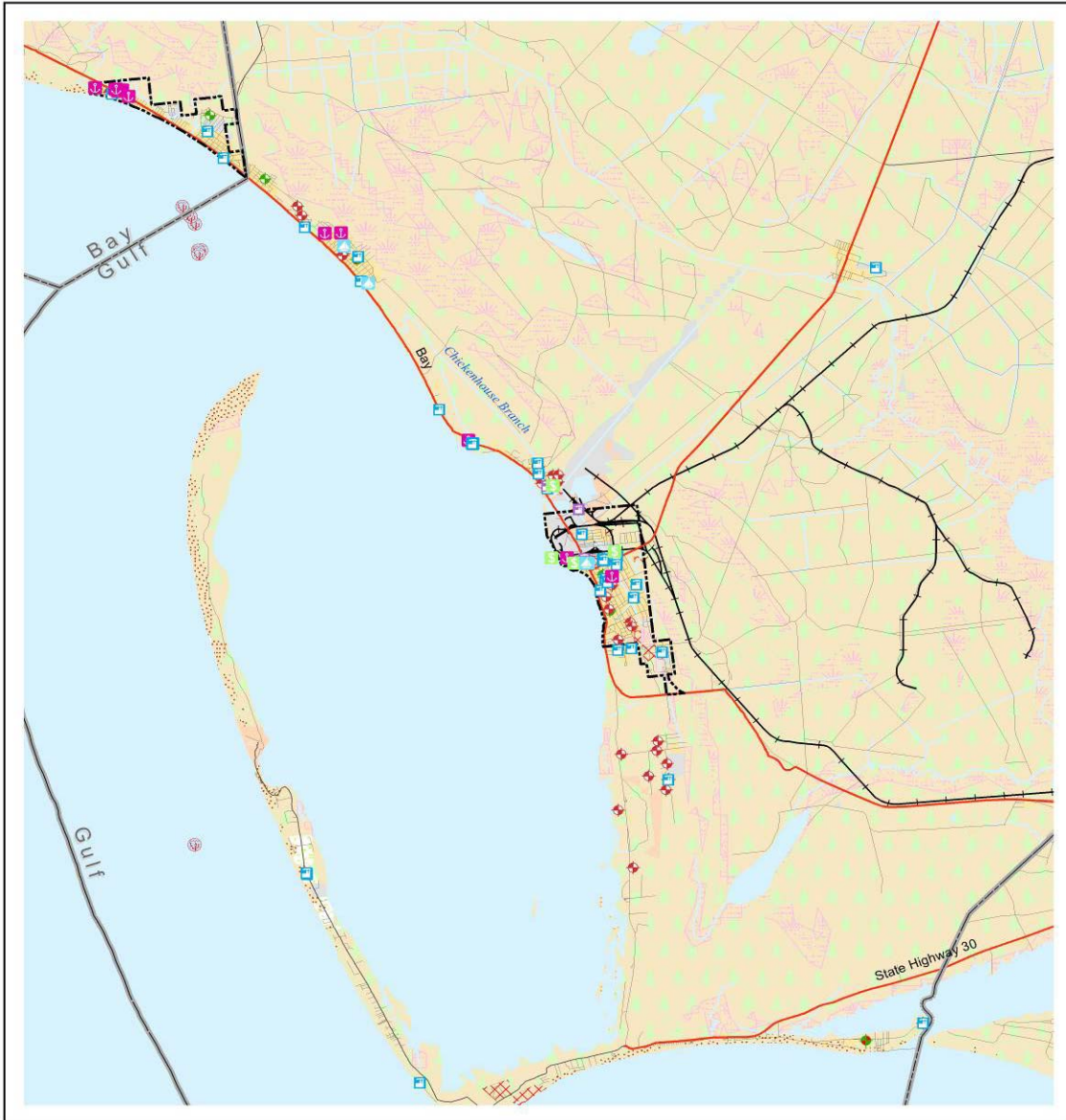
Current Conditions and Trends. Port St Joe's year 2000 population of 3,644 reflects a loss of 400 persons from 1990. There is an active and productive commercial fleet based here. Pelagic pursuits are common, and some captains reportedly fish as far as 80 miles offshore. Generally, shellfish is not harvested unless the Apalachicola market indicates a demand. Most harvesters must travel to Eastpoint, Apalachicola, or Panama City for supplies.

Commercial participants typically sell to the only processing plant in the community (which was established in 1898) or to its subsidiary. The facility hires more workers during the spring and fall peak seasons and is involved in processing, marketing, ship building, ship repair and net manufacturing, hydraulics, welding, and fabrication. Inshore bait fish are sold by the plants to Wal-Mart and locally-owned recreational supply stores. Some fish are exported to Asian and Canadian markets and to chain stores throughout the United States. The plant also markets fish by-products for sports fishing, alligator farms, and the pet food industry.

Historically, commercial fishery participants have lived near their wharves and docks. However, some can no longer afford waterfront property. Commercial fishermen now dock at Raffield or Wood Fisheries, but a few use privately-owned piers, usually located behind a residence. Increasing tax rates for waterfront property have led small fish houses and packing plants to relocate or close over recent decades. Some fishermen lament that chemical pollution has diminished local catch. There are three EPA-recognized superfund sites in the Port St. Joe area.



Port St. Joe Recreational Marina



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Port St. Joe Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	4,044	3,644
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,924/2,120	1,710/1,934
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	25.6	23.6
18 to 64 years of age	56.8	54.9
65 years and over	17.6	21.5
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,542	2,497
Black or African American	1,480	1,097
American Indian and Alaskan Native	10	8
Asian	8	8
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	4	2
Two or more races	--	32
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	27	20
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	12.3	7.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.8	80.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	11.0	14.6
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	1.4	4.7
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.2	1.5
Household income (Median \$)	23,089	33,800
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	18.1	13.0
Percent female headed household	18.6	14.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,087	1,073
Renter occupied	147	329
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	45,200	73,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	184	346
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	56.6	49.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	7.0	6.4
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	30.1
Service occupations	--	23.0
Sales and office occupations	--	24.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.1	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	13.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	8.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.5	1.2†
Manufacturing	22.7	10.9
Percent government workers	23.2	25.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	18.5	11.5
Percent using public transportation	0.5	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	21.8
Percent worked outside of county of residence	11.9	23.3

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years. †Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Port St. Joe in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	5
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	1
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	1
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	3
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	2
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	Some
Commercial Boats	numerous

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Port St. Joe in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	3
Marina	4
Processor; Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	2
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	15

Table 4. Port St. Joe Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	1,580,802	1,833,005

Table 5. Port St. Joe License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
36	28	1,489
Total = 64		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 64/1,402 = 4.5		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,489/1,402 = 1.1

Please reference Table 3.6-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



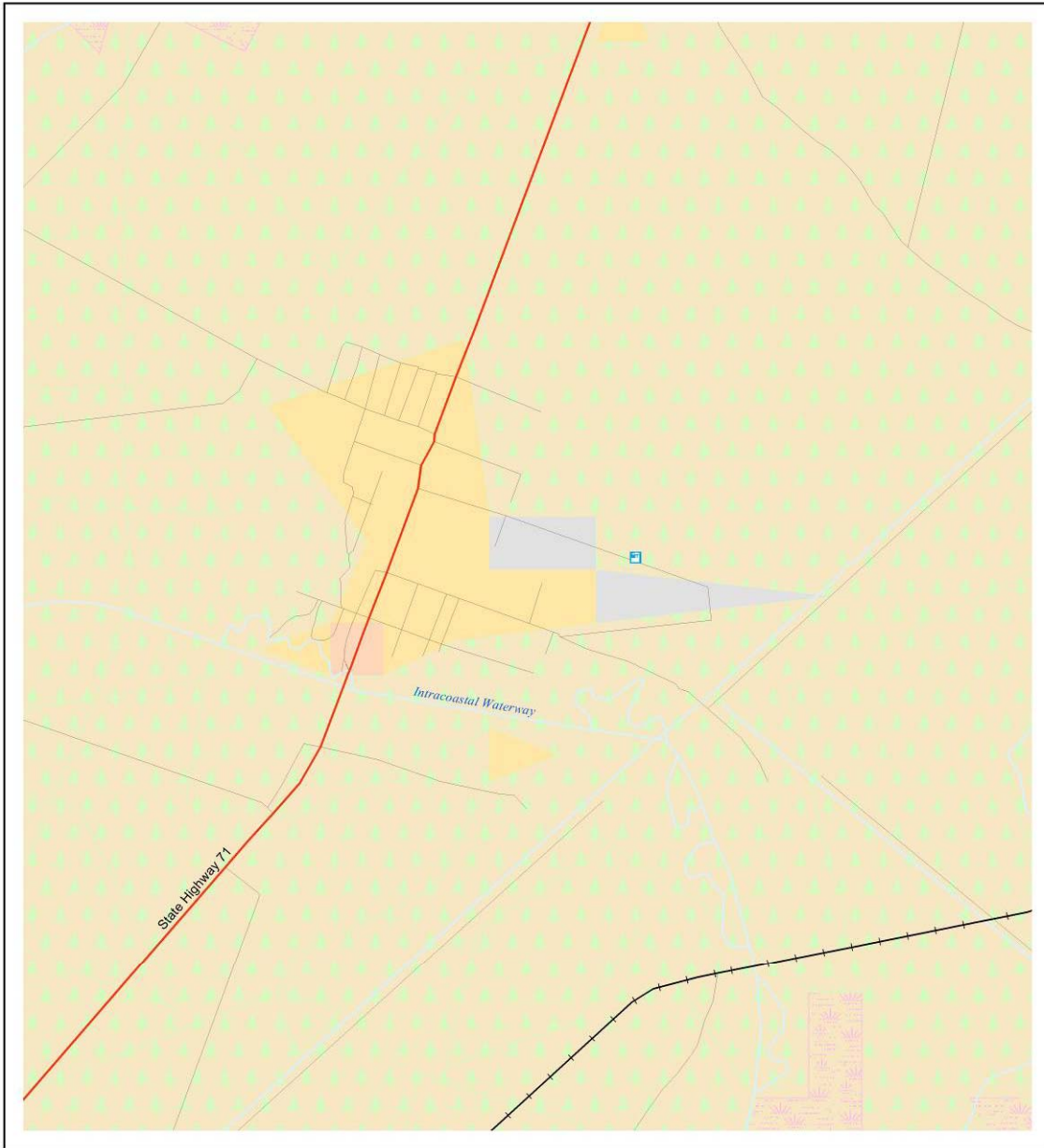
Downtown Port St. Joe, Autumn 2003

3.6.2 White City (unincorporated, pop. 4,221)

Location and Overview. White City is located northeast of Port St. Joe on State Highway 71 in Gulf County. This small, rural town and surroundings are located on the northern bank of the Intracoastal Waterway northwest of Lake Wimico. The Gulf County Canal, just to the west, runs from the Intracoastal to the Gulf of Mexico. Lumber industry was once important aspect of the local economy, but today many people commute to work elsewhere. There is no post office here, and residents generally collect their mail at Wewahitchka or Panama City. As such, our fisheries information is limited to that provided by county administrators.

History. White City was a planned Dane community south of pioneer Frank Bell's ranch. Many early residents left the area because of a crop failure in the winter of 1894-95 (St. Lucie County History). There has been a small group of resident shrimpers for many years.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 4,221 persons in the White City area, a decrease of 424 persons from 1990. The figures include residents in the surrounding rural areas. Bass fishing remains a popular recreational pursuit. Captains of a small shrimp fleet (informants estimate less than ten vessels) travel the Intracoastal Waterway to reach the Gulf County Canal and shrimping grounds in the Gulf. Most reportedly sell their product locally, but on occasion distribute to markets in Port St. Joe.



White City

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
Data Sources: See Metadata Report
Printed: May 2004

<p>Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Highway — Major Rd. — Residential — Railroad <p>Boundaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — River/Stream — Ocean/Lake — County — Municipal <p>Marine Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Platform ▲ Reef ▲ Wreck 	<p>Land Use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Wetland Reservoir Agriculture Residential Other Urban Scrub/Shrub Sand Barren Land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salt Flat Transportation Industrial/Commercial Feeding Operation Commercial/Service <p>License/Permit Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Commercial Federal Federal/State Federal/Federal Charter Federal/Federal Charter/State 	<p>Fishing Businesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aquaculture Boat Dealer/Broker Fish Hatchery Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment Headboat Operation Marine Electronics Retail Marina/Boatyard Pier/Boat Rentals Seafood Processor Seafood Dealer Seafood Processor and Dealer Post Office
--	---	--	--

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. White City Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	4,645	4,221
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,408/2,237	2,099/2,122
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	25.4	25.0
18 to 64 years of age	62.3	62.6
65 years and over	12.3	12.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	4,447	3,951
Black or African American	124	98
American Indian and Alaskan Native	15	12
Asian	29	40
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	3
Some other race	30	48
Two or more races	--	69
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	127	197
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	9.7	6.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.2	80.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	15.0	17.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.8	7.7
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.4	3.2
Household income (Median \$)	31,333	42,165
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	10.8	11.1
Percent female headed household	11.1	10.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,252	1,304
Renter occupied	459	259
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	84,000	95,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	390	600
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	68.1	70.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.5	4.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	31.3
Service occupations	--	14.4
Sales and office occupations	--	23.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.3	1.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	17.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	11.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.7	1.7†
Manufacturing	6.7	5.2
Percent government workers	18.9	17.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.1	11.1
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	22.5
Percent worked outside of county of residence	17.6	18.0

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in White City in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	1
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	1
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2-3
Recreational docks/marinas	Several
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	2
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats (trawlers)	5

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for White City in 2003

There was one boat dealer listed in the area in 2002.

Table 4. White City Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002

Data not specific to White City.

Table 5. White City License/Permit Summary: 2000

Data not specific to White City.

3.7 Franklin County Communities

This section describes the study communities in Franklin County. These are Carrabelle and Lanark Village. We also provide brief description of Apalachicola, East Point, and St. George. These communities were previously profiled by Jacob et al. (2000) and thus are described only briefly in the current report.

Franklin County is located at the eastern end of the Florida panhandle. Gulf County borders Franklin County to the west, Wakulla County to the east, Liberty County to the north and the Gulf of Mexico to the south. The county seat, Apalachicola, is approximately 71 miles southwest of Tallahassee. The total land area of Franklin County is 534 square miles.

There are two main rivers in the County: the Apalachicola River forms the western boundary of the county; the Ochlocknee River forms a portion of the eastern boundary. The Apalachicola Bay and St. George Sound surround the southern portion of this coastal county. Gulf Coastal Lowlands typify the landscape of Franklin County.

There are two municipalities and one CDP in Franklin County: Apalachicola, the county seat, has 2,334 residents, Carrabelle has 1,303, and Eastpoint has 2,158. Other communities in the county include Beverly, Carrabelle Beach, Greenpoint, Lanark Village, and St. Teresa. With the exception of the small town of Beverly, all other communities in Franklin County are situated along U.S. 98.

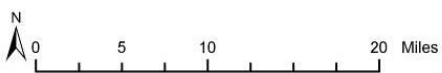
Franklin County does not have direct access to an interstate highway: the nearest interstate is I-10, approximately 60 miles north of Apalachicola. There are major highways within the county, linking not only the Panhandle counties, but also the mainland to St. George Island. These highways are all two-lane roads; there are no four-lane highways or roads in Franklin County.

In the early 1800s, British settlers and their Native American allies settled this region, using the Apalachicola River as a trading route. Historically important as a port, Apalachicola became the third-largest cotton port on the Gulf. Fishing, shrimping, oystering, and sponge harvesting also gained prominence. Logging and turpentine production increased as many sawmills opened throughout the county to harvest the area's cypress trees. During World War II, the U.S. Army established Florida's second-largest military installation in Franklin County; Camp Gordon Johnson. The installation closed after the war in 1947. The contemporary economy now centers on the seafood industry and tree farming. More recently, the tourism sector has contributed to the Franklin County economy.

Franklin County is the 64th most-populous county of Florida's 67 counties, with a year 2000 population of 11,057 persons. In 2000, 81 percent of the population was Caucasian, 16 percent was African American, and three percent was Hispanic or Latino. The median age of Franklin County was 41 years and the per capita income of \$19,259 was more than \$8,000 less than the Florida average in 2000. Despite the low salaries in the area, only 19 percent of the population reported incomes below the poverty level, the state average being 14.4 percent. As of July, 2001, the unemployment rate was 2.5 percent, well below the state average of 3.6 percent.



Franklin County



- ★ Study Communities
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Seafood Dealer
- Seafood Processor
- Reef
- ⚓ Wreck
- ▲ Platform
- Interstate

Table 3.7-1 Earnings: Franklin County, 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	70,507	97,724	100.0	27,217
Farm earnings	0	0	--	0
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	7,025	(Confidential)	--	--
Fishing	6,771	(Confidential)	--	--
Mining	0	(Confidential)	--	--
Oil and gas extraction	0	0	--	0
Construction	3,647	5,005	5.1	1,358
Special trade contractors	2,420	2,201	2.3	-219
Manufacturing	2,920	4,914	5.0	1,994
Fabricated metal products	0	(Confidential)	--	--
Industrial machinery and equipment	0	(Confidential)	--	--
Food and kindred products	1,544	1,901	1.9	357
Chemicals and allied products	0	0	--	0
Petroleum and coal products	0	0	--	0
Transportation and Public utilities	5,763	8,065	8.3	2,302
Trucking and warehousing	2,594	4,605	4.7	2,011
Water transportation	(Confidential)	1,047	1.1	--
Transportation by air	0	0	--	0
Wholesale trade	5,058	6,033	6.2	975
Retail trade	7,708	13,219	13.5	5,511
Eating and drinking places	1,523	5,908	6.0	4,385
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,722	10,002	10.2	7,280
Services	14,671	21,423	21.9	6,752
Hotels and other lodging places	1,424	1,973	2.0	549
Business services	(Confidential)	863	0.9	--
Amusement and recreation services	(Confidential)	68	0.1	--
Health services	5,903	7,761	7.9	1,858
Legal services	590	383	0.4	-207
Engineering and management services	1,146	1,693	1.7	547
Government/Government enterprises	20,995	24,005	24.6	3,010

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.

Table 3.7-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Franklin County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	1,326,622	4,090
Invertebrates	2,844,789	26,784
Shrimp	1,839,002	2,316
Totals	6,010,413	33,190

Table 3.7-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permit Summary for Franklin County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	1,000
Retail Dealer Permits	55
Wholesale Permits	44
Totals	1,099

Table 3.7-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Franklin Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Carrabelle	248
Lanark Village	19

Table 3.7-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Franklin County*

Permit Type	Study Community †			
	Apalachicola	Carrabelle	East Point	St. George
Pelagic Charter	25	14	3	4
Reef Fish Charter	27	14	3	4
Swordfish	--	1	--	--
King Mackerel	7	4	2	--
Rock Shrimp	7	1	2	--
Red Snapper	12	10	1	1
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	3	2	1	--
Gulf Reef Fish	15	16	2	1
Shark	3	1	--	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	2	1	--
Total Permits 2000	99	65	15	10
Total Permit Holders 2000	40	23	5	3
Total State License Holders 2000	46	57	--	--
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 ‡	14	8	4	--

* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. † Places for which no permits or licenses can be attributed are not included here. ‡ 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.7.1 Apalachicola (incorporated, pop. 2,334)

As mentioned above, Apalachicola was previously described in depth by Jacob et al (2000). We provide only brief description here.

Apalachicola was founded in 1822 at the confluence of the Apalachicola River and East Bay. It is surrounded by one of the most productive estuarine systems in the nation. The early economy of the town was sustained by thriving maritime commerce and abundant timber resources. While timber resources have gradually become depleted, many residents remain deeply involved in commercial fisheries.

The contemporary economy of Apalachicola is based largely in the harvest of oysters, crab, shrimp, grouper, drum, flounder, and increasingly in tourism (Jacob et al. 2000). NOAA Fisheries (2004) reports ex-vessel value of landings between \$14 and \$16 million annually during recent years. In the year 2000, seven seafood processors in the area produced a total of 2,375,238 pounds of seafood valued at \$12,327,386. As of 2003, there were 14 Gulf shrimp permit holders either living in or maintaining post office boxes in Apalachicola.



Apalachicola-based Trawlers in 2003

3.7.2 Carrabelle (incorporated, pop. 1,303)

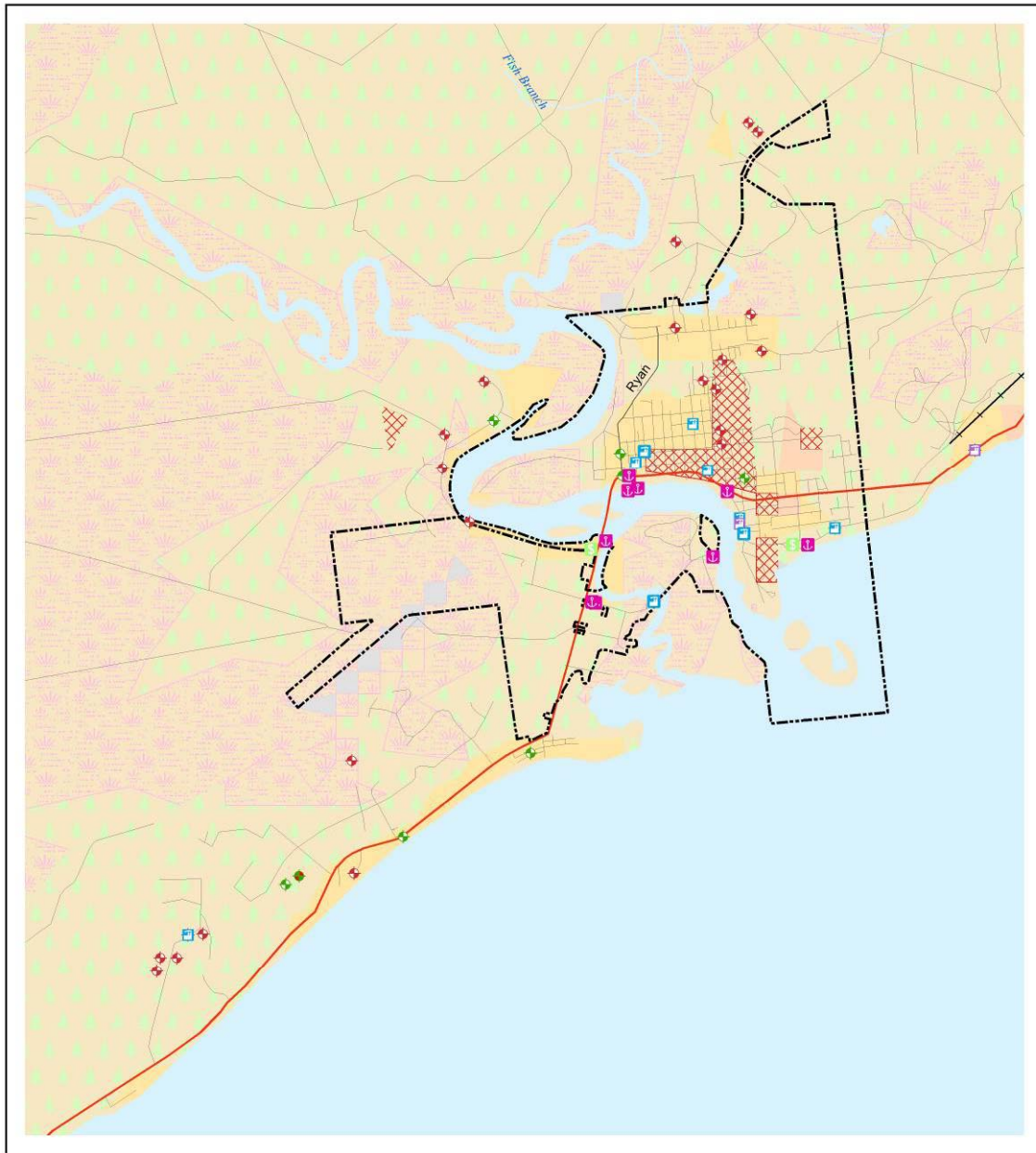
Location and Overview. Carrabelle is located along U.S Highway 98 in southern Franklin County. St. George Sound and Island are adjacent. While the seafood and timber industries employed numerous residents in years past, a new economy is based largely on tourism services. Commercial fishing continues to be important in the area, though charter and guide fishing are increasingly popular.

History. Spanish traders fished in the Carrabelle area as early as 1772. Anglo settlers arriving in the early nineteenth century were also dependent on Gulf resources. An export market developed in the 1850s. Oysters were the principal commercial harvest, though shrimp, snapper, crabs, mullet, and sponges were also important. Refrigeration and the introduction of rail service from Tallahassee to Carrabelle in 1893 accelerated the export of oysters and other seafood products. By 1900, approximately 12 sponge boats were operating from Carrabelle and transporting sponges to Key West, Tarpon Springs, and St. Marks (Rogers 1997). Turpentine and cypress lumber production were also historically important.

Current Conditions and Trends. Carrabelle had a year 2000 population of 1,303 persons, an increase of 103 from 1990. Many local wholesale and retail seafood dealers have gone out of business over recent decades, and local timber operations have also faltered. This is reflected in the census data in that persons claiming fishing and forestry as primary occupation declined from 13 percent in 1990 to four percent in 2000. Most of the remaining fish houses are located at Carrabelle harbor. Shrimp is the primary export product. While there is local demand for shrimp, oysters, grouper, and other finfish, much of the catch is transported to Apalachicola dealers. Many commercial participants live in the immediate area and moor their boats at the local harbor.

Carrabelle maintains a facility for commercial vessels, and numerous marinas for recreational boats. The commercial facility has space for 25 vessels, though many captains offload their catch onto refrigerated trucks at piers behind private residences. Approximately ten shrimp, 15 oyster, four grouper, and two inshore net boats are operated on a full-time basis from Carrabelle. Carrabelle has one processing plant with dock, fueling station, marine supply store, and mechanic. A few vessels from Wakulla County frequent the facility.

At least five head boats operated out of Carrabelle in the 1970s. Although these are no longer operational, numerous charter captains and crew are now active in the area.



Carrabelle

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

Transportation:	Land Use:	License/Permit Types:	Fishing Businesses:
Highway	Forest	Salt Flat	Aquaculture
Major Rd.	Wetland	Transportation	Boat Dealer/Broker
Residential	Reservoir	Industrial/Commercial	Fish Hatchery
Railroad	Agriculture	Feeding Operation	Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment
River/Stream	Residential	Commercial/Service	Headboat Operation
Ocean/Lake	Other Urban	State Commercial	Marine Electronics Retail
County	Scrub/Shrub	Federal	Marina/Boatyard
Municipal	Sand	Federal/State	Pier/Boat Rentals
Marine Features:	Barren Land	Federal/Federal Charter	Seafood Processor
Platform		Federal/State	Seafood Dealer
Reef		Federal/Federal Charter	Seafood Processor and Dealer
Wreck		Federal/State	Post Office

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Carrabelle Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,200	1,303
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	574/626	629/674
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	24.5	23.3
18 to 64 years of age	58.7	59.4
65 years and over	16.8	17.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,090	1,192
Black or African American	96	74
American Indian and Alaskan Native	12	4
Asian	1	1
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	1
Some other race	1	11
Two or more races	--	20
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	8	21
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	17.0	8.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	59.0	69.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	8.6	7.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.2	4.2
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.7	1.1
Household income (Median \$)	16,121	23,750
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	29.8	19.4
Percent female headed household	12.3	12.1
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	395	416
Renter occupied	109	146
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	36,400	77,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	205	356
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	53.2	51.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.3	5.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	17.4
Service occupations	--	28.1
Sales and office occupations	--	25.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	13.1	4.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	15.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.7
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	13.5	6.1†
Manufacturing	5.9	3.0
Percent government workers	22.2	27.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	19.2	14.1
Percent using public transportation	0.4	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	22.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	10.2	13.7

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Carrabelle in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	3
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	2 (primarily recreational)
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	2
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	2
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	Numerous
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	?
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	3+
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	1
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	Numerous
Commercial Boats	31

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Carrabelle in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Marina	4
Processor; Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	2
Total	10

Table 4. Carrabelle Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	665,030	1,574,223

Table 5. Carrabelle License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
46	27	248
Total = 73		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: $73/562 = 12.9$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $248/562 = 0.4$

Please reference Table 3.7-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



Nighttime at Carrabelle Marina

3.7.3 Eastpoint (unincorporated, pop. 2,158)

As aforementioned, Eastpoint was previously described in depth by Jacob et al (2000). We provide only brief description here.

Eastpoint is located on the eastern side of the mouth of East Bay. Apalachicola is directly west across East Bay, and St. George Island is due south across St. George Sound. Given its proximity to a system of highly productive estuaries, oyster harvesting and related industries have been an economic mainstay since the mid-1800s. As of 2003, four Gulf shrimp permit holders were known to reside here, and there was also a small but active resident pelagic fleet.



Oysterman at Work in Eastpoint Area (courtesy of www.apalachicolabay.org)

3.7.4 Lanark Village (unincorporated, pop. 659)

Location and Overview. Lanark Village is a small residential and retirement community located long a narrow strip of land on the Gulf of Mexico shoreline just north of Carrabelle. Dog Island protects the area from wind waves and swells from the south, and the peninsula known as Saint James Island offers protection on the northeast. The area is rural and sparsely populated, with home dispersed in linear fashion along the shoreline.

History. The area was important during World War II. Military personnel trained here to protect the coastline form German invasion. Concrete barracks were built along the beachfront to house those involved in amphibious landings and other maneuvers.

Current Conditions and Trends. This unincorporated area had a year 2000 population of 659 persons, a decrease of 54 from the 1990 census. There is limited fishing infrastructure in the immediate area, and most participants in the larger region use facilities at Carabelle. A local public boat ramp provides access to the Gulf. This typically is used both by residents of Lanark Village and by persons residing in adjacent areas. As of the year 2000, there was one federal permit holder residing in Lanark Village.



Lanark Village Beachfront



Lanark Area Boat Ramp



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Lanark Village Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	713	659
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	350/363	314/345
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	11.9	21.5
18 to 64 years of age	42.1	60.6
65 years and over	46.0	17.9
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	702	639
Black or African American	4	5
American Indian and Alaskan Native	3	1
Asian	2	1
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	2	1
Two or more races	--	12
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	6	7
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.3	10.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.8	70.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	7.3	4.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	0.0	1.7
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	0.8
Household income (Median \$)	10,956	22,321
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	25.7	13.2
Percent female headed household	8.0	9.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	339	235
Renter occupied	36	43
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	50,700	61,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	184	325
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	23.9	64.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	13.4	1.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	19.5
Service occupations	--	26.3
Sales and office occupations	--	25.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.0	5.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	14.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	8.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.0	6.8†
Manufacturing	17.1	2.4
Percent government workers	0.0	26.3
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	24.1	13.9
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	0.0	15.3

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Lanark Village in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	6
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	6
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2-3
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	1
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	--
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	1

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Lanark Village in 2003

None listed.

Table 4. Lanark Village Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Lanark Village License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
1	1	19
Total = 2		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: $2/278 = 0.7$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $19/278 = 0.07$

Please reference Table 3.7-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.7.5 St. George (unincorporated, pop. 2,450)

As aforementioned, St. George was previously described in depth by Jacob et al (2000). We provide only brief description here.

St. George is located on the barrier island of the same name. It is southeast of both Apalachicola and Eastpoint, and remaining fishers in the area maintain social and economic ties with residents in Apalachicola, Eastpoint, and Carabelle. Oyster production is extensive in the back bay area. The town is increasingly tourism-oriented and numerous vacation home line the oceanfront. It is accessible via the State Route 300 Bridge across Apalachicola Bay. Nine miles of beach on the east end of the island comprises the St. George Island State Park.



Aerial View of St. George Island (courtesy of www.floridastateparks.org)

3.8 Wakulla County Communities

This section describes the study communities in Wakulla County. These are as follow: Crawfordville, Panacea, Sopchoppy, and St. Marks.

Located in the Panhandle region of North Florida, Wakulla County borders the Gulf of Mexico to the South, Leon County to the North, Franklin County to the West, and Jefferson County to the East. The county seat, Crawfordville, is approximately 20 miles south of Tallahassee.

The total area of Wakulla County is 607 square miles, including almost 33 square miles of inland water area and 96 square miles of state waters. Important rivers in the county are the Ochlockonee and Sopchoppy to the west, and the Wakulla and St. Marks to the east. Each eventually flows into Apalachee Bay, which forms the Southern border of the county. Mostly rural with 88 percent of its land area covered in forests, the county has nevertheless experienced a great deal of growth within the last few decades. According to the 2000 census, Wakulla was the fourth fastest-growing county in Florida.

Most of Wakulla County consists of unincorporated communities, but there are two small towns in the area; St. Marks, incorporated in 1963, and Sopchoppy, incorporated in 1955. The county seat is Crawfordville.

Wakulla County was created from Leon County in 1843. Historically, the port facilities at St. Marks were used by cotton farmers. Due to its rural nature, much of the county offers few amenities. Administrators now advertise the vast acreage of rural, unspoiled land as ideal for recreational activities, hoping to attract visitors to the area.

Wakulla County has no Interstate access. Of the main roads that transect the county, all are two-lanes. There are no rail, air, or bus services available here. Most residents travel to Tallahassee for rail and air transportation.



Table 3.8-1 Earnings: Wakulla County, 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	95,137	177,061	100.0	81,924
Farm earnings	385	2,639	-1.5	2,254
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	2,762	(Confidential)	--	--
Fishing	2,219	1,526	-0.9	-693
Mining	0	(Confidential)	--	--
Oil and gas extraction	0	0	--	0
Construction	6,785	13,965	7.9	7,180
Special trade contractors	3,967	8,149	4.6	4,182
Manufacturing	30,762	52,604	29.7	21,842
Fabricated metal products	(Confidential)	0	--	--
Industrial machinery and equipment	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Food and kindred products	2,065	1,212	0.7	-853
Chemicals and allied products	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Petroleum and coal products	0	(Confidential)	--	--
Transportation and Public utilities	3,082	7,507	4.2	4,425
Trucking and warehousing	1,256	4,177	2.4	2,921
Water transportation	668	681	0.4	13
Transportation by air	0	0	--	0
Wholesale trade	2,439	2,320	1.3	-119
Retail trade	8,358	12,275	6.9	3,917
Eating and drinking places	2,983	3,949	2.2	966
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,190	7,777	4.4	5,587
Services	12,993	27,118	15.3	14,125
Hotels and other lodging places	(Confidential)	472	0.3	--
Business services	1,144	2,254	1.3	1,110
Amusement and recreation services	100	(Confidential)	--	--
Health services	2,867	(Confidential)	--	--
Legal services	300	469	0.3	169
Engineering and management services	1,339	5,276	3.0	3,937
Government/Government enterprises	25,382	48,014	27.1	22,632

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Table 3.8-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Wakulla County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	765,032	2,478
Invertebrates	1,121,493	4,147
Shrimp	34,446	66
Totals	1,920,971	6,691

Table 3.8-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Wakulla County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	295
Retail Dealer Permits	39
Wholesale Permits	34
Totals	368

Table 3.8-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Wakulla Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Crawfordville	2,372
Panacea	200
Sopchoppy	199
St. Marks	45

Table 3.8-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Wakulla County*

Permit Type	Study Communities †			
	Crawfordville	Panacea	Sopchoppy	St. Marks
Pelagic Charter	5	5	3	--
Reef Fish Charter	6	4	3	--
Swordfish	--	--	1	--
King Mackerel	3	3	2	1
Rock Shrimp	1	--	1	--
Red Snapper	5	1	2	1
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	--	3	1	1
Gulf Reef Fish	14	9	6	6
Shark	--	--	1	1
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	--	--	1
Total Permits 2000	34	25	20	11
Total Permit Holders 2000	16	13	8	4
Total State License Holders 2000	25	41	19	14
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 ‡	2	4	1	--

* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. † Places for which no permits or licenses can be attributed are not included here. ‡ 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.8.1 Crawfordville (unincorporated, pop. 3,904)

Location and Overview. Crawfordville is the county seat for rural Wakulla County. It is located just south of Tallahassee on U.S. Highway 319. This is an agricultural community, located just outside the Apalachicola National Forest, and about eight miles inland from Oyster Bay. There is little observable evidence of fishing infrastructure in the immediate vicinity of the town, but a small contingent of commercial fishery participants and charter operators reside here, there are some fishing-related businesses in the general area, and many resident hold recreational saltwater licenses. A small processing facility based in Crawfordville.

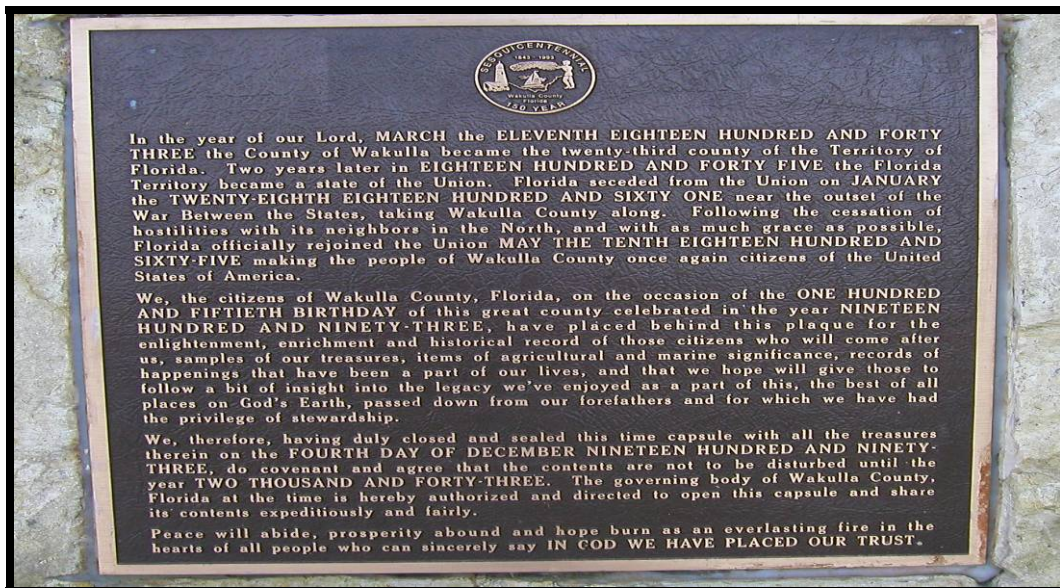
History. Crawfordville was named in honor of Dr. John L. Crawford, a former Florida Secretary of State. The county courthouse was moved to Crawfordville in 1866 after 60 lots were deeded to the county (Shellvillage.com:2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. Crawfordville’s year 2000 population of 3,904 persons is a significant increase over the 1990 figure of 1,881 persons. While there has been some in-migration, much of the increase can be attributed to census redistricting.

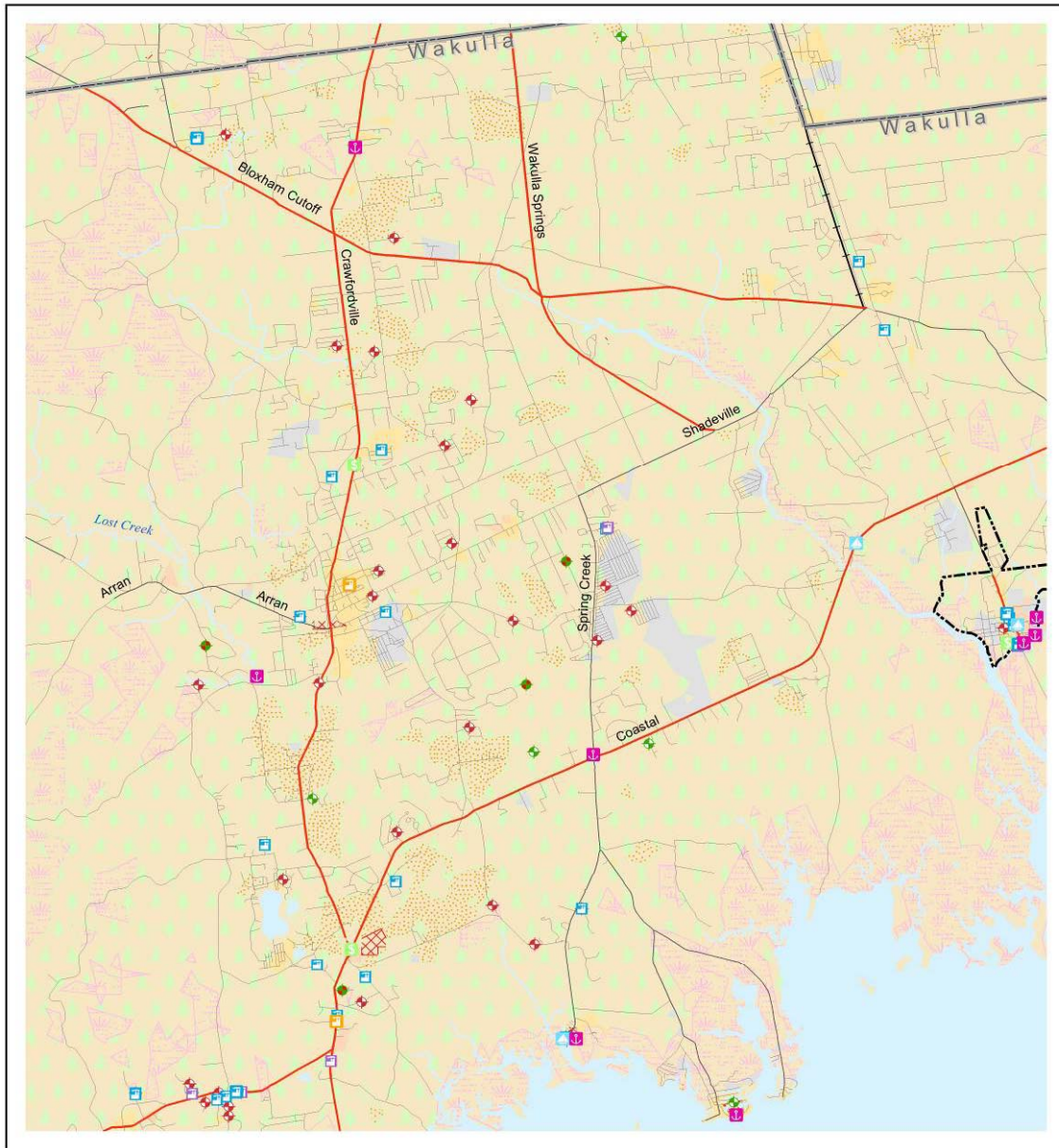
Local commercial fishery participants generally moor their vessels or trailer them to towns on the immediate coast such as Panacea, Spring Creek, or St. Marks. The resident fleet is small but productive. Crabs are the principal landings. Some of the participants also maintain charter operations and pursue coastal pelagic species.



Crawfordville Court House



Time Capsule Plaque in Crawfordville



Crawfordville

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Transportation:
Highway
Major Rd.
Residential
Railroad
Boundaries:
River/Stream
Ocean/Lake
County
Municipal
Marine Features:
Platform
Reef
Wreck | Land Use:
Forest
Wetland
Reservoir
Agriculture
Residential
Other Urban
Scrub/Shrub
Sand
Barren Land | Salt Flat
Transportation
Industrial/Commercial
Feeding Operation
Commercial/Service
License/Permit Types:
State Commercial
Federal
Federal/State
Federal/Federal Charter
Federal/Federal Charter/State | Fishing Businesses:
Aquaculture
Boat Dealer/Broker
Fish Hatchery
Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment
Headboat Operation
Marine Electronics Retail
Marina/Boatyard
Pier/Boat Rentals
Seafood Processor
Seafood Dealer
Seafood Processor and Dealer
Post Office |
|--|---|---|--|

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Crawfordville Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,881	3,904
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	869/1012	1,822/2,082
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	28.3	30.2
18 to 64 years of age	56.3	59.0
65 years and over	15.4	10.8
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,470	3,147
Black or African American	399	655
American Indian and Alaskan Native	10	23
Asian	0	9
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	1
Some other race	2	23
Two or more races	--	46
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	5	69
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	11.7	6.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.6	81.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	12.6	17.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	0.5	5.7
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	1.8
Household income (Median \$)	27,047	36,941
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	6.6	14.5
Percent female headed household	12.5	17.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	481	1,141
Renter occupied	149	259
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	46,400	91,600
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	250	359
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	68.8	65.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.0	2.9
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	34.4
Service occupations	--	11.5
Sales and office occupations	--	31.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.8	0.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	9.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	13.2
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.5	0.0†
Manufacturing	4.2	9.3
Percent government workers	35.3	33.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	22.5	14.7
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	45.2	59.2

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Crawfordville in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	1 freshwater
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	5
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	1
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Crawfordville in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	3
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Marina	0
Processor; Wholesale Seafood Dealer	2
Retail Seafood Dealer	3
Total	12

Table 4. Crawfordville Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	557,815	2,143,771

Table 5. Crawfordville License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
23	16	2,372
Total = 39		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 39/1,400 = 2.8		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 2,372/1,400 = 1.7

Please reference Table 3.8-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.8.2 Panacea (unincorporated, pop. 1,149)

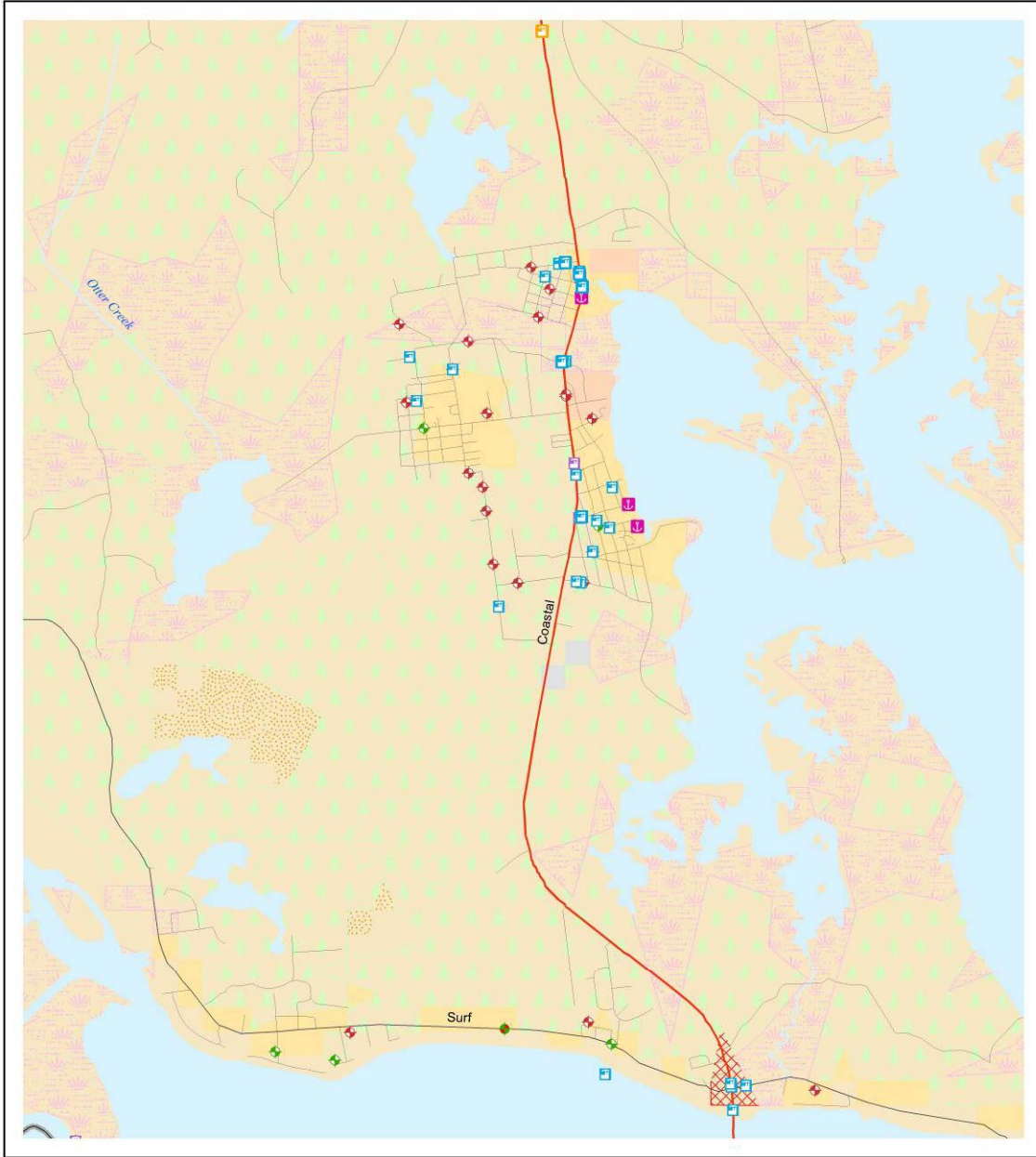
Location and Overview. Panacea is a small rural community located on U.S. Highway 98. The town's location at the northern end of Dickenson Bay above Porter Island makes for safe anchorage. The adjacent waters and series of islands are productive grounds for crab, mullet, and oysters, the principal landings of the local fleet. Tallahassee is approximately 30 miles to the north, and residents typically travel to the city for various services.

History. Panacea was once the destination of those seeking the reputed healing powers of local mineral springs. Residents have long been involved in commercial fisheries, though informants report that the gill net ban led to extensive problems for local participants (Jacob et al. 2002). Local job opportunities are limited. Panacea was recently named a Florida Waterfronts Community. Residents are optimistic that the designation will enhance funding for waterfront redevelopment and thereby reduce some of the economic challenges encountered by the fleet and community as a whole.

Current Conditions. The year 2000 census enumerated 1,149 persons, a significant increase since the 1990 figure of 831. Many residents continue to rely upon commercial fishing as a primary source of income. Since the net ban's effects on mullet harvest, commercial participants have focused on blue crab and some offshore species. Some participants have made the transition to charter and guide fishing. Many residents hold recreational saltwater licenses.



Panacea Dry Dock Storage Facility



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Panacea Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	831	1,149
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	428/403	572/577
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	24.2	23.0
18 to 64 years of age	61.6	63.6
65 years and over	14.2	13.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	824	1,114
Black or African American	1	8
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5	6
Asian	1	2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	0	1
Two or more races	--	18
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	0	9
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	13.9	14.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	59.4	72.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	6.7	15.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	1.4	3.1
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	0.6
Household income (Median \$)	16,573	26,944
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.2	21.7
Percent female headed household	6.8	11.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	257	360
Renter occupied	78	144
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	49,100	76,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	242	320
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	70.4	57.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	8.2	1.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	26.3
Service occupations	--	14.2
Sales and office occupations	--	27.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	20.0	5.7
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	16.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.2
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	20.0	2.9†
Manufacturing	0.0	4.2
Percent government workers	2.9	22.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	35.8	17.8
Percent using public transportation	0.0	1.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	41.8	36.5

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Panacea in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1
Churches with maritime theme	1
Docking facilities (commercial)	3
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	2
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	2
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	4
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	1
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	3
Seafood retail markets	13
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	8
Commercial Boats	5

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Panacea in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Marina	3
Processor; Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	4
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	10

Table 4. Panacea Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	595,723	817,612

Table 5. Panacea License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
30	21	200
Total = 51		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 51/504 = 10.1		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 200/504 = 0.4

Please reference Table 3.8-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.8.3 Sopchoppy (incorporated, pop. 426)

Location and Overview. Sopchoppy (Creek for “black water”) is located along State Highway 319 and State Route 375 in southern Wakulla County. The town lies approximately three miles west of Oyster Bay and less than six miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The meandering Sopchoppy River lies adjacent to the town, and eventually merges with the water of Ochlockonee Bay. The expansive St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge lies east of Sopchoppy, providing seasonal refuge for migrating waterfowl.

Although fishing was at one time central to life in this small town, participation and production have declined in recent years. According to one town official, the majority of residents who work in Sopchoppy are employed at the Wakulla Manor Nursing Home, three financial institutions, *Wakulla News*, and locally-owned businesses. Many others commute to work in Tallahassee.

History. The town of Sopchoppy was established in 1894 by the CT&G Railroad; it incorporated that same year. Early resident depended on farming, timber, and fishing for subsistence. Commercial fishing was an important source of jobs by the late 1880s. By 1915, over 400 fishermen and 200 oyster shuckers worked between the Apalachicola and Sopchoppy Rivers (Rogers 1966).

Current Conditions. Sopchoppy had a year 2000 population of 426 residents, an increase of 59 persons from 1990. Commercial fishery participants assert that numerous factors, including the net ban and rising waterfront property values have adversely affected the local seafood industry. A crab-packing plant and seafood processor remain active in Sopchoppy, however, and both employ town residents. The crab plant operates during a six-month peak season from April through October, and ships much of its product to New York and Maryland by truck. Until the 1990s, the company purchased most of its crab from independent operators in the Panacea-Saint Marks area. Now, it buys extensively from New Orleans captains as well. The seafood house ships fish to various northern states.

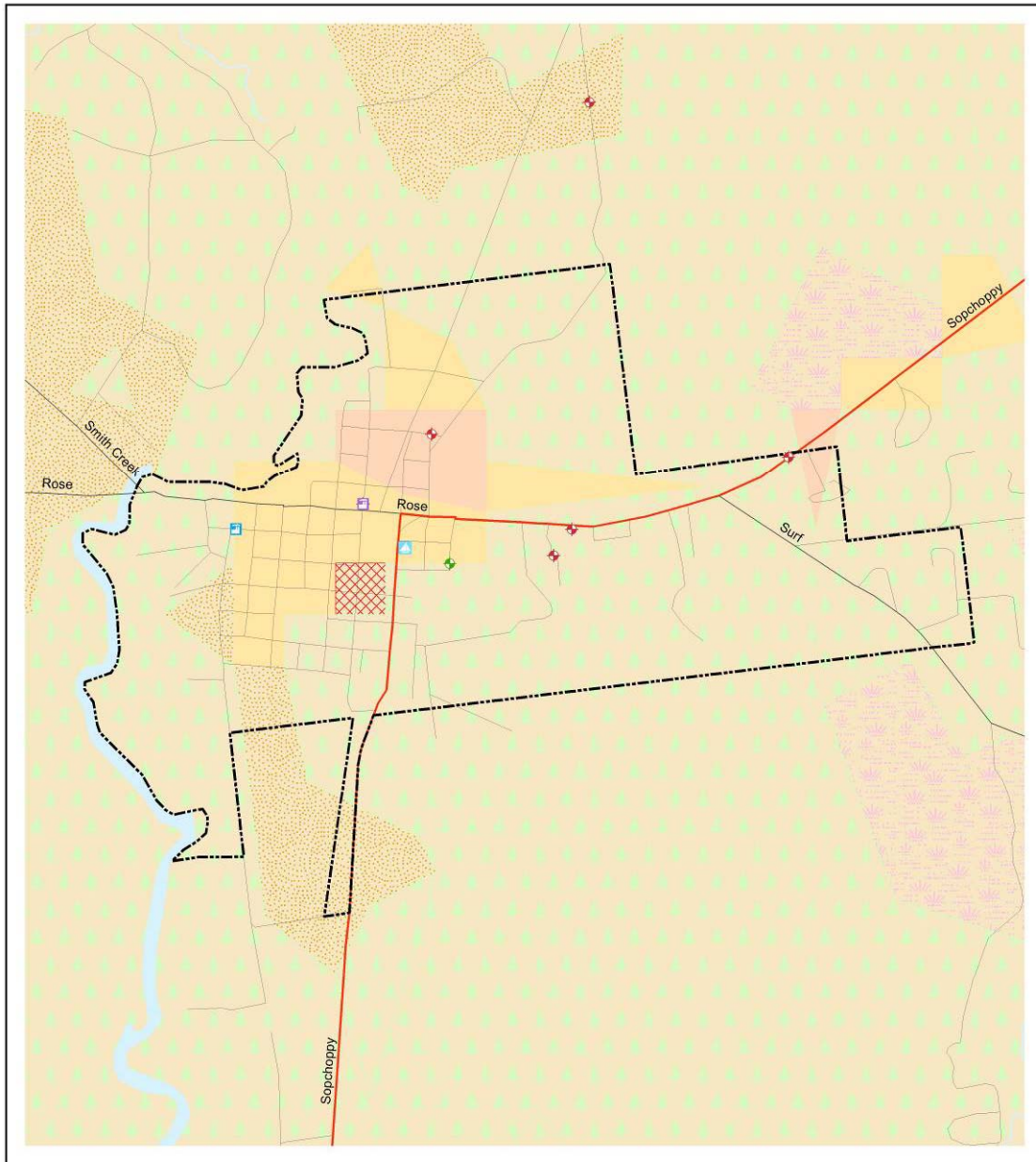
The local fleet is relatively productive, with crab, mullet, and shrimp among the principal landings. Almost all residents possess a recreational saltwater license. Two boat guides and charter vessels work from Sopchoppy.



The Entrance to Sopchoppy along Route 391/377



Jon Boats and Basic Religious Message in Sopchoppy



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Sopchoppy Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	367	426
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	169/198	197/229
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	27.2	26.8
18 to 64 years of age	54.0	59.9
65 years and over	18.8	13.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	279	334
Black or African American	87	77
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1	5
Asian	0	3
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	0	5
Two or more races	--	2
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	4	17
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	18.6	9.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	50.6	71.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	7.1	11.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	5.8	1.9
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	0.8
Household income (Median \$)	14,375	29,583
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	29.4	17.1
Percent female headed household	26.4	15.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	117	133
Renter occupied	29	45
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	33,800	61,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	175	438
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	56.4	59.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.1	11.0
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	26.1
Service occupations	--	20.5
Sales and office occupations	--	24.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7.3	1.9
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	15.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	11.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7.3	3.1†
Manufacturing	7.3	7.5
Percent government workers	32.9	31.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	44.5	25.8
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	32.0
Percent worked outside of county of residence	39.6	30.2

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Sopchoppy in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	2
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	1
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	2
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	3
Commercial Boats	5

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Sopchoppy in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Processor	1
Total	2

Table 4. Sopchoppy Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	650,526	1,211,128

Table 5. Sopchoppy License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
12	9	199
Total = 21		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 21/178 = 11.8		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 199/178 = 1.1

Please reference Table 3.8-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.8.4 St. Marks (unincorporated, pop.272)

Location and Overview. St. Marks is small town located in the southern portion of Wakulla County between the west banks of the St. Marks River and the east banks of the Wakulla River. Local vessels can navigate the St. Marks River to reach the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico, some three miles from town center. While there is a small but active commercial fishing fleet, most residents now commute to work outside the county. Route 363 provides a direct route to Tallahassee, the outskirts of which are some 18 miles north.

History. The Creek, Seminole, Apalachee and Apalachicola Indians are the earliest known inhabitants of this area. Farmers and loggers arrived in the early 1800s. Explorer Panfilo de Narvaez arrived here in 1528, and constructed ships for further exploration of the region. American settlers arrived in the early 19th century, and St. Marks was formally established in 1834. Cypress mills were a common source of income. Although St. Marks had some early success as center of commerce and point of shipment of goods to Tallahassee, constantly shifting river channels and shallow waters undermined St. Marks' development as a major port. Union ships blockaded the mouth of the river during the Civil War.

Commercial fishing as began to flourish in St. Marks in the 1920s. Oysters, shrimp, snapper, crabs, mullet, and sponges were important products. Local fishermen typically worked the nearshore waters between Panacea and Saint Marks, and there were economic connections with Carrabelle and Apalachicola.

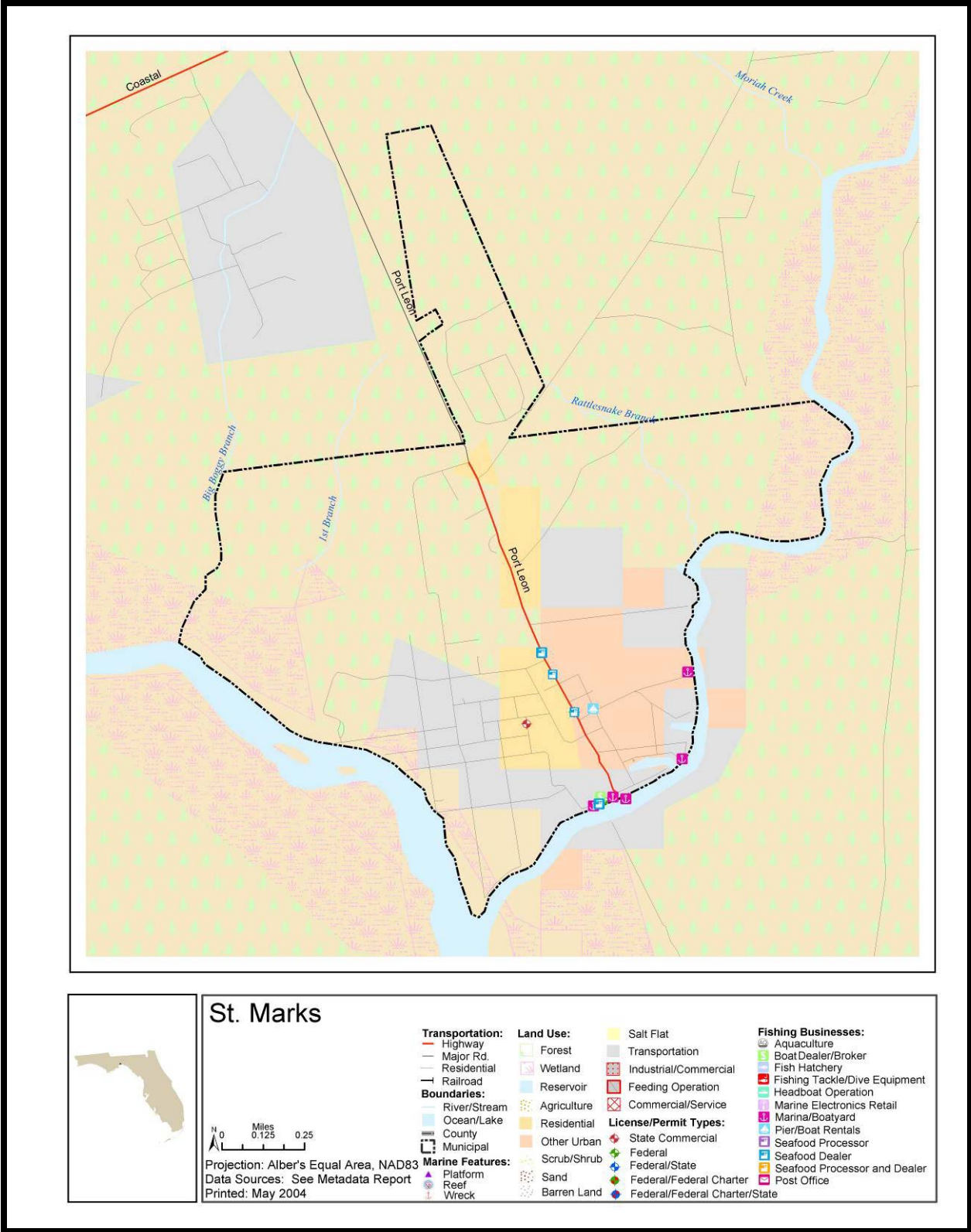
Current Conditions and Trends. St. Marks had a year 2000 population of 272 persons, a decrease of 35 from 1990. The fishing industry reportedly has undergone significant decline in recent years. A seafood processor employs a small staff of St. Marks' residents and ships grouper, snapper, trout, and amberjack to various northern states on a regular basis. There are worries that imported seafood will eventually make market conditions too difficult to compete. Informants state that since 1980, approximately 75 percent of local fishery participants have shifted to other trades. The local fleet is focused on crab and mullet harvest, though offshore species, including various pelagic species, are also landed.



View from Harbor in St. Marks



Ocean Business in St. Marks



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. St. Marks Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	307	272
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	145/162	139/133
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	25.4	15.8
18 to 64 years of age	60.3	66.5
65 years and over	14.3	17.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	292	255
Black or African American	10	7
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1	2
Asian	3	1
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	1	3
Two or more races	--	4
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	1	1
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	13.4	4.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.7	74.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	10.1	10.1
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	2.4	6.2
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	0.0
Household income (Median \$)	22,188	25,156
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	15.2	19.5
Percent female headed household	12.9	9.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	84	99
Renter occupied	50	38
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	41,900	84,700
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	220	396
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	47.4	62.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	0.2	8.2
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	40.7
Service occupations	--	17.9
Sales and office occupations	--	10.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6.8	1.6
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	17.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	11.4
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.2	5.7†
Manufacturing	7.7	0.0
Percent government workers	38.5	22.8
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	39.3	16.3
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	36.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	64.9	69.9

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in St. Marks in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	2
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	3
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	1
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	1
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	1
Commercial Boats	5

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for St. Marks in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Marina	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	2
Total	5

Table 4. Saint Marks Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	759,547	4,224,503

Table 5. St. Marks License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
6	7	45
Total = 13		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 13/137 = 9.5		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 45/137 = 0.3

Please reference Table 3.8-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.9 Jefferson County Community

This section describes Lamont, the sole study community in Jefferson County. Jefferson is the only county in Florida that borders both Georgia and the Gulf of Mexico. Its boundaries are Leon County to the northwest, Wakulla County to the southwest, Georgia to the north, Madison County to the northeast, Taylor County to the southeast, and the Apalachee Bay and Gulf of Mexico to the south.

The county seat of Jefferson County is Monticello, which is located approximately 30 miles east of Tallahassee. The total land area of Jefferson County is 598 square miles. The total water area is 39 square miles, including 15 square miles of inland waterways and 24 square miles of state waters.

Jefferson County is a rural region, with several small communities located primarily in the central and north-central areas of the county. There are no communities in the southern portion of the county due to the marshy environment and government-controlled lands. There is only one incorporated population center, Monticello (population 2,533), which has served as the county seat since 1921 (Florida Municipal Profiles, p.245). Other rural unincorporated communities include Lloyd, Wacissa, Waukeenah, Drifton, Capps, Lamont, and Aucilla.

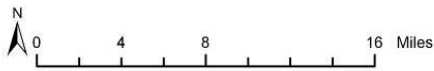
Interstate 10 transects the county on an east/west axis. As with other Gulf Coast states, US Highway 98 serves the southern portion of Jefferson County, near the coastline. Unlike the more rural counties to the west, the highway system is more pronounced here, allowing for ease of transportation within Jefferson County.

The area officially became Jefferson County in 1827. Historically an agricultural county, various crops have contributed to the economic stability of the area. In the 1920s and 30s, the lumber industry reached peak production, with several mills operating within the county.

The year 2000 population of Jefferson County enumerated 12,902 persons, of which 59 percent were Caucasian, 38 percent were African American, and the remaining three percent was comprised of Asians and American Indians. The median age of the Jefferson County population was 39 years and the median income in the county was \$20,916 per the 2000 census (almost \$7,000 below the state average). The number of people living in poverty for that census was 22 percent of the population and the unemployment rate was 4.2 percent of county residents.



Jefferson County



- ★ Study Communities
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Seafood Dealer
- Seafood Processor
- Reef
- ⚓ Wreck
- ▲ Platform
- Interstate

Table 3.9-1 Earnings in Jefferson County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	84,282	96,297	100.0	32,327
Farm earnings	10,551	9,909	10.3	1,901
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	2,269	3,194	3.3	1,472
Fishing	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Mining	0	0	--	0
Oil and gas extraction	0	0	--	0
Construction	5,128	6,659	6.9	2,767
Special trade contractors	1,618	3,046	3.2	1,818
Manufacturing	7,054	6,280	6.5	926
Fabricated metal products	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Industrial machinery and equipment	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Food and kindred products	(Confidential)	0	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	0	0	--	0
Petroleum and coal products	0	0	--	0
Transportation and Public utilities	6,096	5,830	6.1	1,203
Trucking and warehousing	723	(Confidential)	--	--
Water transportation	0	0	--	0
Transportation by air	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	1,422	2,498	2.6	1,419
Retail trade	9,522	5,838	6.1	-1,389
Eating and drinking places	(Confidential)	499	0.5	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3,242	5,887	6.1	3,426
Services	12,808	17,355	18.0	7,634
Hotels and other lodging places	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Business services	515	1,102	1.1	711
Amusement and recreation services	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Health services	3,734	4,212	4.4	1,378
Legal services	374	512	0.5	228
Engineering and management services	635	1,994	2.1	1,512
Government/Government enterprises	26,191	32,847	34.1	12,968

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.

Table 3.9-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Jefferson County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	0	0
Invertebrates	0	0
Shrimp	0	0
Totals	0	0

Table 3.9-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permit Summary for Jefferson County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	10
Retail Dealer Permits	14
Wholesale Permits	2
Totals	26

Table 3.9-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Jefferson Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Lamont	116

3.9.1 Lamont (unincorporated, pop. 615)

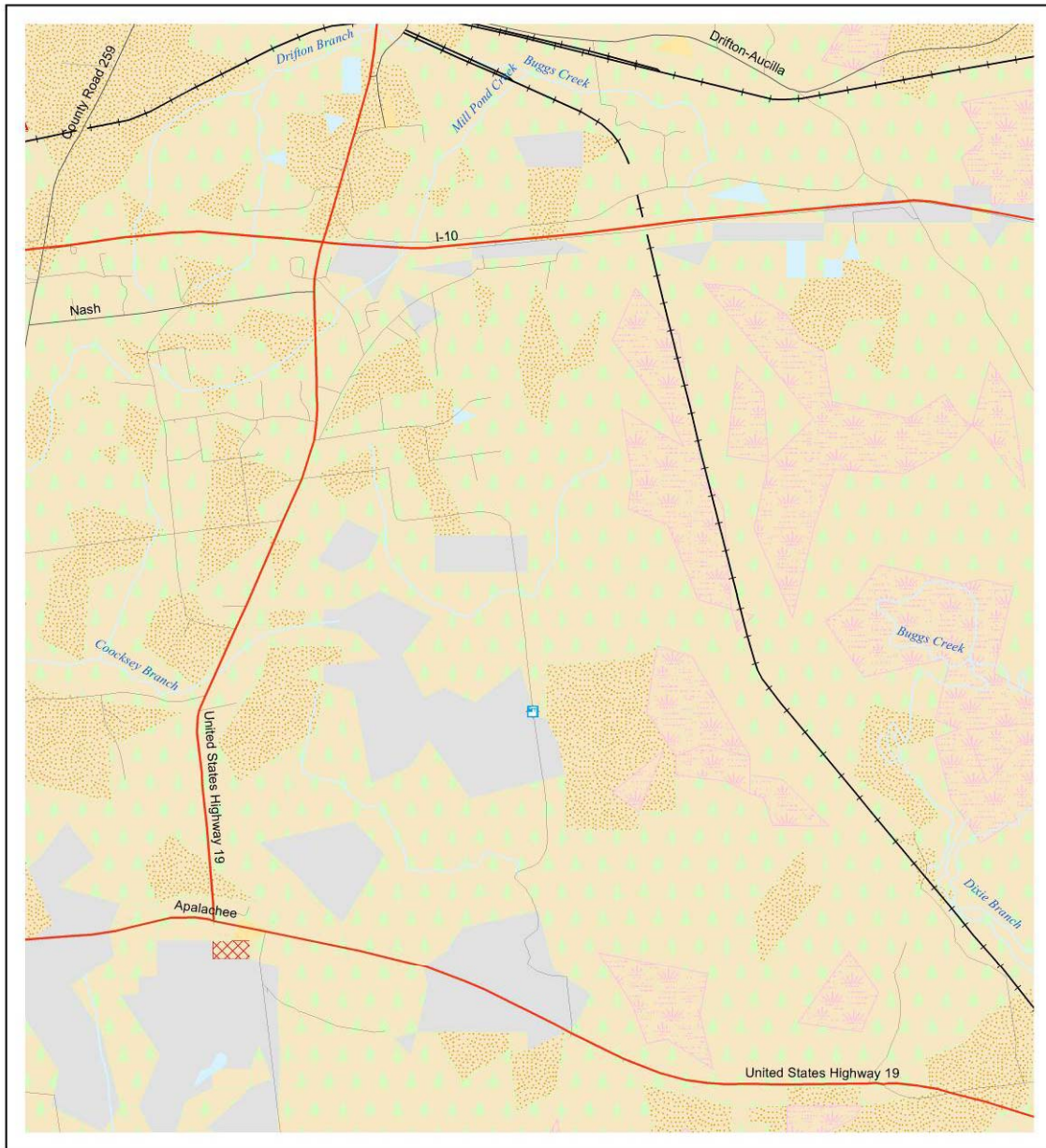
Location and Overview. Lamont is a small rural town located just west of the Aucilla River and Jefferson/Madison County line on U.S. Highways 19 and 27. Tallahassee is approximately 25 miles west on U.S. Highway 27. We find little evidence of local involvement in commercial marine fisheries. Most residents commute to other counties for employment. As there is a post office in Lamont, we do not believe remote addressing accounts for the lack of resident commercial fishing permits and license holders in the area.

History. Early records suggest that the area now known as Lamont was originally called McCains Store and Lick Skillet. An early rail line served the community. The town was reportedly renamed for Daniel Scott Lamont who was Secretary of War during the Cleveland administration.

Current Conditions. The year 2000 census enumerated 615 persons in Lamont, a decrease of 110 from the previous census. Lamont has no fishing infrastructure or access to the Gulf of Mexico, which is approximately 25 miles south. There is one wholesale seafood dealer in the area. Two persons in the area held commercial licenses in 2000, but we were unable to prove physical residence for either. Resident recreational anglers (numerous) typically trailer their vessels to the coast.



Aerial Image of Lamont Area (USGS 1999)



Lamont

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

Transportation: Highway Major Rd. Residential Railroad Boundaries: River/Stream Ocean/Lake County Municipal Marine Features: Platform Reef Wreck	Land Use: Forest Wetland Reservoir Agriculture Residential Other Urban Scrub/Shrub Sand Barren Land	Salt Flat Transportation Industrial/Commercial Feeding Operation Commercial/Service License/Permit Types: State Commercial Federal Federal/State Federal/Federal Charter Federal/Federal Charter/State	Fishing Businesses: Aquaculture Boat Dealer/Broker Fish Hatchery Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment Headboat Operation Marine Electronics Retail Marina/Boatyard Pier/Boat Rentals Seafood Processor Seafood Dealer Seafood Processor and Dealer Post Office
--	---	---	--

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Lamont Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	705	615
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	327/378	285/330
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	30.3	22.9
18 to 64 years of age	53.4	62.0
65 years and over	16.3	15.1
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	334	285
Black or African American	368	311
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	1
Asian	3	4
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	0	2
Two or more races	--	12
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	13	21
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	23.4	21.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	59.2	65.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	17.5	15.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.9	1.8
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.6	0.0
Household income (Median \$)	22,273	32,250
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	21.2	28.5
Percent female headed household	6.6	21.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	181	191
Renter occupied	61	47
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	32,500	72,600
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	158	256
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	54.8	54.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.4	0.0
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	14.9
Service occupations	--	29.5
Sales and office occupations	--	25.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	15.0	4.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	19.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	6.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	15.0	7.6†
Manufacturing	0.0	4.7
Percent government workers	38.1	37.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.2	24.8
Percent using public transportation	3.2	6.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	25.7	61.7

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Lamont in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	Several
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Lamont in 2003

None listed.

Table 4. Lamont Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

No data available.

Table 5. Lamont License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
--	--	116
Total = 0		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: --		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 116/238 = 0.5

3.10 Taylor County Communities

This section provides description of Keaton Beach, the sole study community in Taylor County. We also provide brief description of Steinhatchee: This community was previously profiled by Jacob et al. (2000) and thus is described only briefly in the current report.

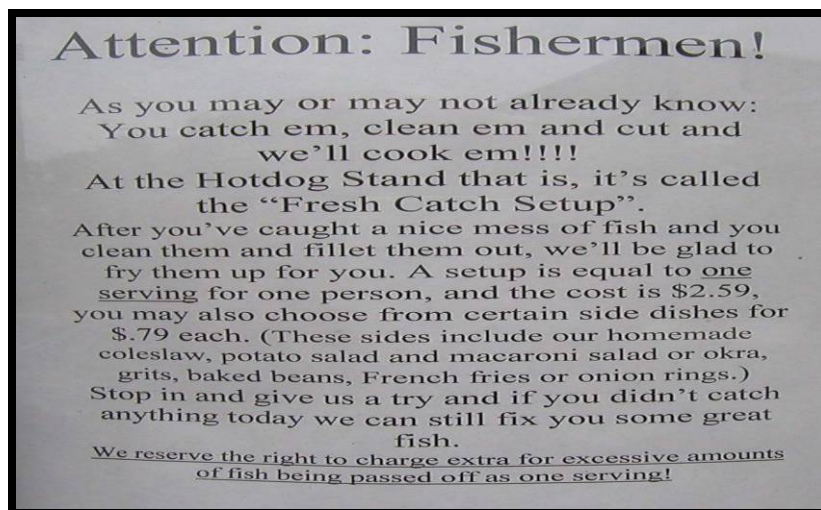
Taylor became Florida's 34th county in 1856. Perry, the county seat, is located 51 miles southeast of Tallahassee, 90 miles west of Gainesville, and 120 miles west of Jacksonville. Jefferson County lies to the northwest of the county, Madison County to the north, Lafayette County to the east, and Dixie County to the southeast.

Originally part of Madison County, Taylor became a distinct entity in 1856. The county grew rapidly during the following decade, even as surrounding counties experienced economic stagnation and limited population growth following the Civil War. Growth was associated with completion of the railroad between Jacksonville and Tallahassee, which enabled export of timber. Taylor County remained sparsely populated throughout the 20th century.

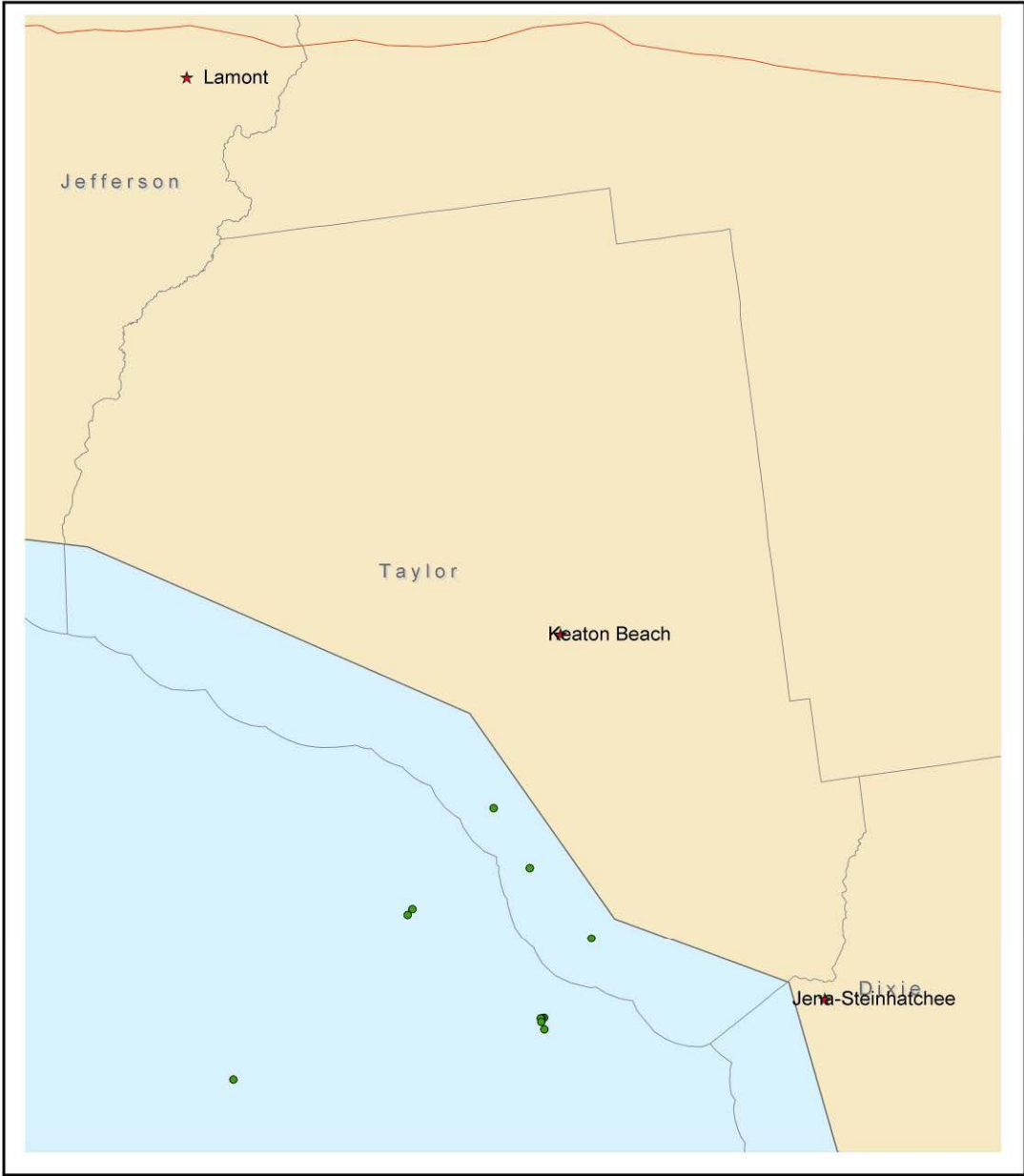
The year 2000 population of Taylor County was 19,256 persons, a 13 percent increase over 1990. Approximately 59 percent of the population lives in unincorporated areas. Perry is the largest town, home to 6,847 persons in 2000.

Perry is the center of road, rail, and air service in Taylor County. The Live Oak, Perry and Gulf rail lines are available for transport services here. Persons residing in the Keaton Beach area typically travel to Perry for various goods and services.

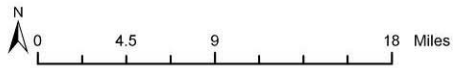
According to the year 2000 Census, median household income for Taylor County was \$27,354. Some 18 percent of residents were living in conditions of poverty, and 48 percent of persons 16 years and older were unemployed.



Bring-Your-Own-Fish Counter Service in Keaton Beach, Autumn 2003



Taylor County



- ★ Study Communities
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Seafood Dealer
- Seafood Processor
- Reef
- ⚓ Wreck
- ▲ Platform
- Interstate

Table 3.10-1 Earnings in Taylor County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	227,123	236,815	100.0	64,429
Farm earnings	640	2,010	0.8	1,524
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	2,295	4,782	2.0	3,040
Fishing	1,126	(Confidential)	--	--
Mining	(Confidential)	1,969	0.8	--
Oil and gas extraction	191	(Confidential)	--	--
Construction	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Special trade contractors	4,325	2,485	1.0	-798
Manufacturing	97,194	85,577	36.1	11,807
Fabricated metal products	(Confidential)	7,430	3.1	--
Industrial machinery and equipment	(Confidential)	0	--	--
Food and kindred products	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	0	(Confidential)	--	--
Petroleum and coal products	0	0	--	0
Transportation and Public utilities	3,935	7,366	3.1	4,379
Trucking and warehousing	852	1,309	0.6	662
Water transportation	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Transportation by air	(Confidential)	0	--	--
Wholesale trade	5,074	4,939	2.1	1,088
Retail trade	22,250	16,328	6.9	-560
Eating and drinking places	4,719	3,904	1.6	322
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,319	4,816	2.0	779
Services	26,423	(Confidential)	--	--
Hotels and other lodging places	1,667	1,132	0.5	-133
Business services	1,169	2,991	1.3	2,104
Amusement and recreation services	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Health services	10,419	19,202	8.1	11,294
Legal services	895	1,262	0.5	583
Engineering and management services	1,016	1,101	0.5	330
Government/Government enterprises	35,382	50,165	21.2	23,310

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.

Table 3.10-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Taylor County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	828,636	4,594
Invertebrates	143,770	1,322
Shrimp	0	0
Totals	972,406	5,916

Table 3.10-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Taylor County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	157
Retail Dealer Permits	18
Wholesale Permits	12
Totals	187

Table 3.10-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Taylor Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Keaton Beach	unknown

Table 3.10-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Taylor County*

Permit Type	Study Community†
	Steinhatchee
Pelagic Charter	14
Reef Fish Charter	15
Swordfish	--
King Mackerel	9
Rock Shrimp	--
Red Snapper	11
Spiny Lobster	--
Spanish Mackerel	8
Gulf Reef Fish	28
Shark	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--
Total Permits 2000	85
Total Permit Holders 2000	38
Total State License Holders 2000	42
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 ‡	1

* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. † Places for which no permits or licenses can be attributed are not included here. ‡ 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.



Bait and Tackle Shop in Perry

3.10.1 Keaton Beach (unincorporated, pop. 566)

Location and Overview. Keaton Beach is a small, rural coastal community located in the Big Bend region of the Panhandle. The town is immediately adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico and its low elevation renders it subject to periodic flooding. Residents typically travel to Perry for supplies and various other needs, as do certain commercial captains seeking to distribute seafood. The surrounding areas remain heavily forested and sparsely populated.

As there is no postal service or post office in the area, no permit or license data can be attributed to Keaton Beach. Residents typically retrieve their mail in Perry. However, observation and work with informants indicate that residents have long been deeply involved in marine fisheries. The area is rich in a variety of marine resources and local captains and crew assiduously pursue these in the inshore, nearshore, and offshore waters of the Gulf.

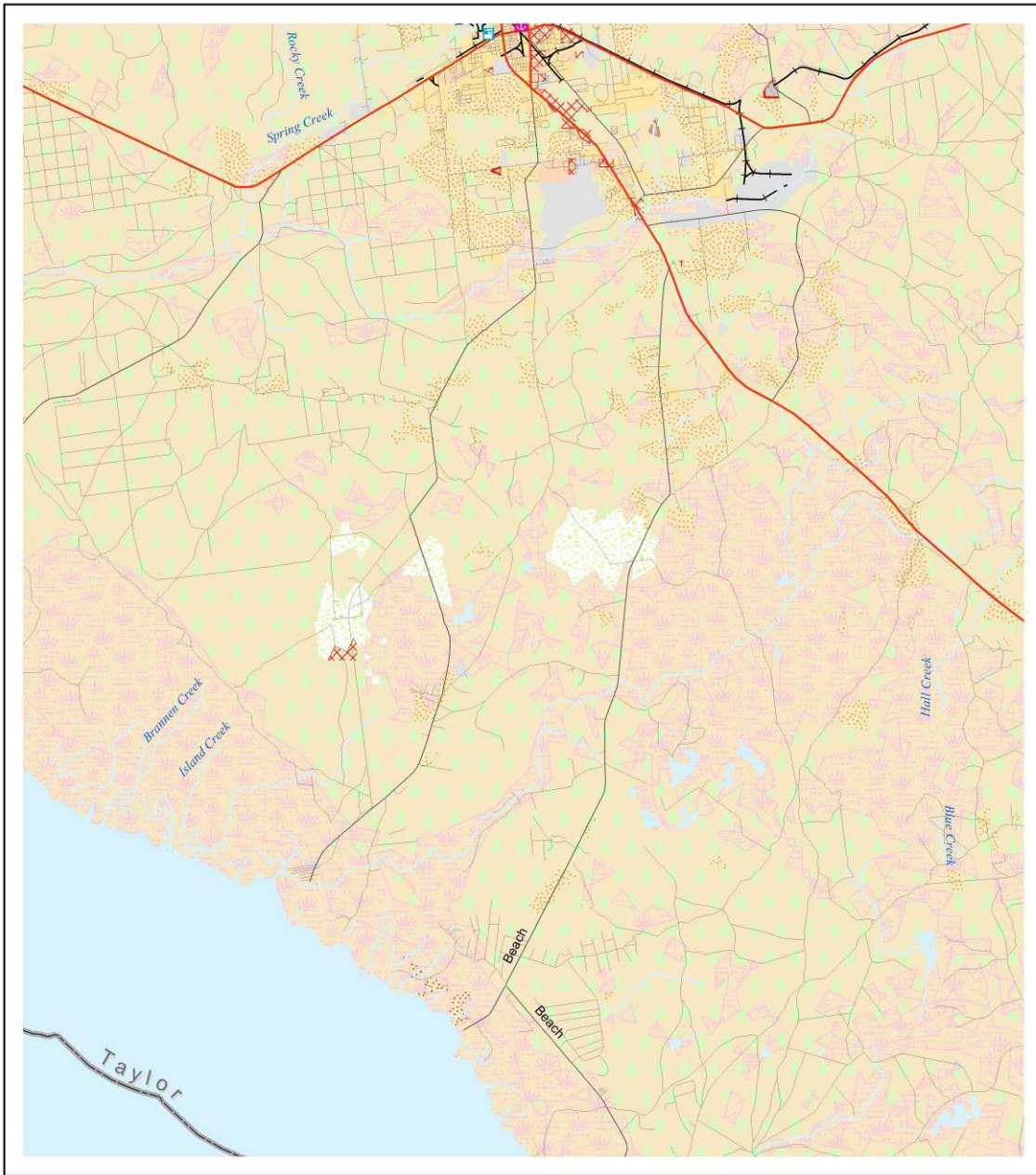
History. Keaton Beach was considered a productive fish camp in its early days, and persons from inland locations continue to maintain dwellings here. But the town has also been and remains home to generations of fishing families. Seven lives were lost here as a result of massive storm surge and hurricane force winds associated with the “Superstorm” of March 1993 (sometimes referred to as the “storm of the century”). Most homes are now elevated on pilings.

Current Conditions and Trends. Keaton Beach had a year 2000 population of 566 persons, down from 867 in 1990. The area has a reputation for productive scallop harvesting, and various other fisheries are also important. There are local inshore guides for redfish and trout, and offshore charters are available. Shrimp trawls, downrigger gear, and various traps were observed.

Ecotourism is being promoted in the area in association with recent completion of a 105-mile paddling trail in the area. Most of this region is undeveloped and much is owned by the state. Recreational angling is common. The local marina offers various services, and there is a county boat ramp nearby. A small boat basin enables local mooring and many homes have recreational vessels in their driveways and yards. Given remote postal arrangements, we cannot report the number of federal permit holders residing in Keaton Beach.



Residential Mooring Canal in Keaton Beach



Keaton Beach



Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

Transportation: Highway Major Rd. Residential Railroad Boundaries: River/Stream Ocean/Lake County Municipal Marine Features: Platform Reef Wreck	Land Use: Forest Wetland Reservoir Agriculture Residential Other Urban Scrub/Shrub Sand Barren Land	Salt Flat Transportation Industrial/Commercial Feeding Operation Commercial/Service License/Permit Types: State Commercial Federal Federal/State Federal/Federal Charter Federal/Federal Charter/State	Fishing Businesses: Aquaculture Boat Dealer/Broker Fish Hatchery Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment Headboat Operation Marine Electronics Retail Marina/Boatyard Pier/Boat Rentals Seafood Processor Seafood Dealer Seafood Processor and Dealer Post Office
--	---	---	--

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Keaton Beach Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	867	566
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	430/437	289/277
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	24.8	18.4
18 to 64 years of age	63.1	64.8
65 years and over	12.1	16.8
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	848	551
Black or African American	1	0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	13	2
Asian	3	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	2	0
Two or more races	--	13
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	13	2
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	22.7	9.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.2	68.8
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	6.2	8.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	0.0	3.4
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	0.0
Household income (Median \$)	27,902	31,339
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	4.2	25.7
Percent female headed household	12.1	5.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	293	219
Renter occupied	30	29
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	54,600	65,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	218	621
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	56.2	51.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	0.0	6.8
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	12.5
Service occupations	--	35.0
Sales and office occupations	--	26.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.0	4.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	8.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	13.0
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.2	4.3†
Manufacturing	18.5	10.8
Percent government workers	16.3	17.3
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	18.3	15.9
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	10.8	32.4

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Keaton Beach in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	2
Churches with maritime theme	1
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	1
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	10
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	1
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	1
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	1
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	7
Commercial Boats	15

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Keaton Beach in 2003

Data not available.

Table 4. Keaton Beach Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002

Data not available.

Table 5. Keaton Beach License/Permit Summary: 2000

Data not available.

3.10.2 Steinhatchee (unincorporated, pop. 1,128)

Steinhatchee was previously documented by Jacob et al (2000), and thus we provide only brief description here. The open waters of the Gulf are some four miles west. The small town of Jena is located immediately across the river in adjacent Dixie County. The entire area is quite rural, and large tracts of low-lying forests characterize the region. Residents often travel the 45 miles to Chiefland or Perry for certain goods and services.

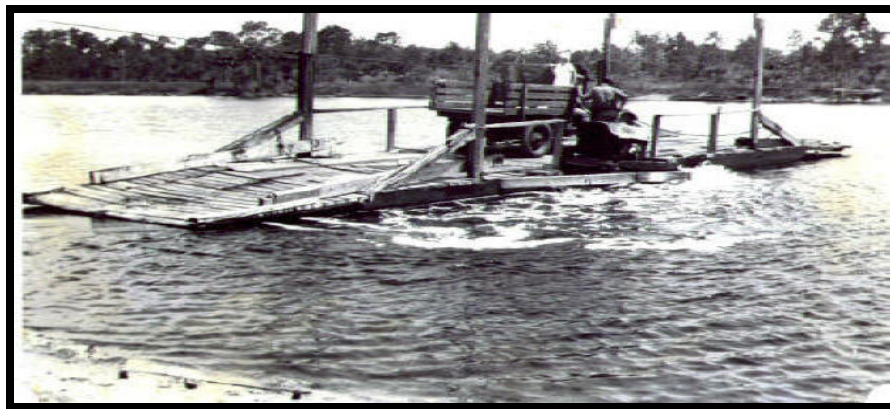
The history of Steinhatchee is based in the Taylor County cedar milling industry. Commercial and subsistence fishing were also historically important. The timber industry remains regionally significant, though commercial fishing has reportedly diminished in economic importance as a result of the net ban. Many remaining commercial fishery participants pursue stone crab, though a contingent fish for grouper, snapper, and various pelagic species in the offshore waters. Recreational and subsistence-oriented scalloping opportunities draw numerous visitors to the region each year. Several businesses offer various seafood products for retail sale, and there were two active seafood processors in 2000.

The year 2000 population of Steinhatchee was 1,128 persons, a significant increase over 573 persons resident in 1990. The marinas are now oriented primarily to recreational boaters and anglers, although there also is some limited commercial and offshore charter activity. Commercial landings were significant in 2000, totaling 895,090 pounds. Total ex-vessel value was \$4,259,456. Stone crabs were the leading catch, followed by grunts and red snapper.

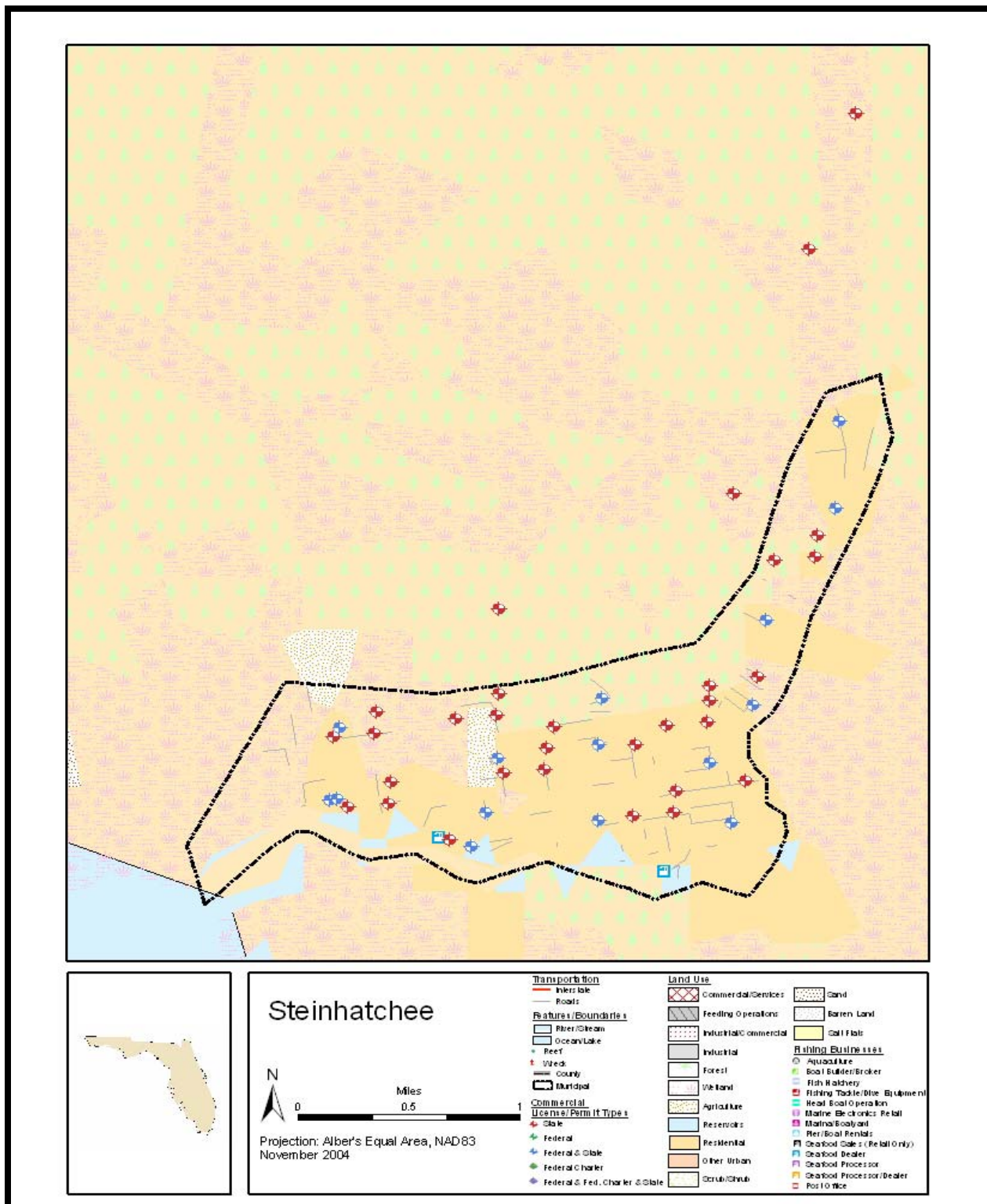
Steinhatchee License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders (all types)
31	15	--
Total = 46		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 46/1,128 = 4.1		Average Number of Licenses per Household
		--

Please reference Table 3.10-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



Crossing the Steinhatchee River in a Bygone Era
(photo courtesy of www.Steinhatchee.info)



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only. Given data “stacking” problems specific to this community, licenses and permits were randomly distributed to enable clear depiction of points

3.11 Dixie County Communities

This section describes the study communities in Dixie County. These are: Jena, Old Town, and Suwannee. *Field reconnaissance suggests the need for further research in Horseshoe Beach as its residents are engaged in various forms of fishing.* There is a small but historically active fleet located in the town, participants reveal their struggles toward commercial success, and alternative employment opportunities are limited in this rural area. There is no local postal service or post office, and hence no secondary source fisheries data.

Dixie County comprises 864 square miles of land and water along the northwest Gulf Coast of the Florida Peninsula. Taylor County lies to the north and west, Lafayette County to the north, Gilchrist County to the north and east, and Levy County to the south and east. The Dixie County coastline stretches some 30 miles between the Steinhatchee River and the Suwannee River, which form the county's northwest and southeast boundaries, respectively.

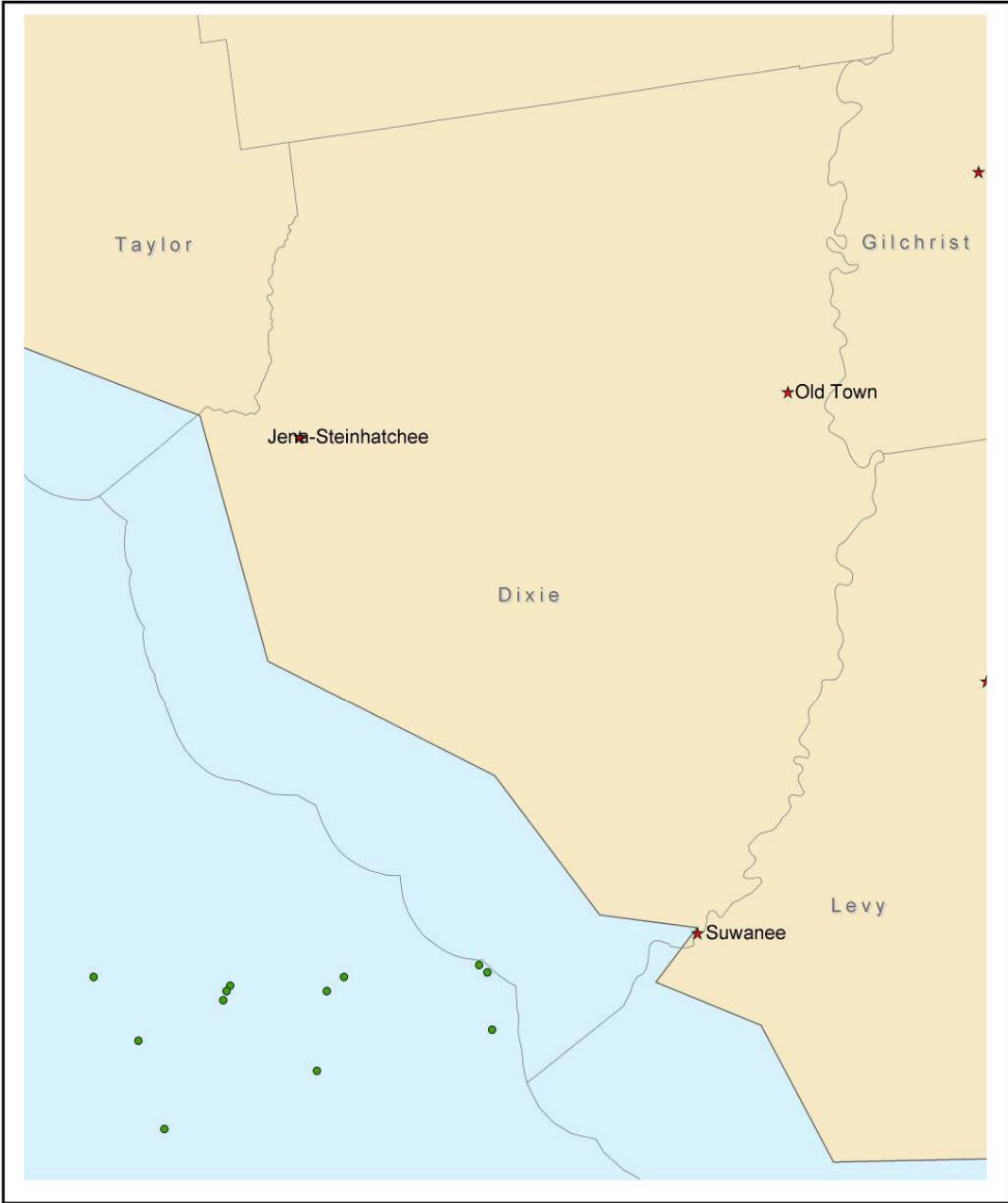
Dixie County was formed in 1921 from Lafayette County. It is one of the state's least densely-populated areas and averages only 15 people per square mile. The lumber industry was and continues to be central to the region's economy.

Like neighboring counties to the north, Dixie County is a sparsely populated area. According to the year 2000 census, 13,827 persons were enumerated in this coastal county. Cross City is the county seat and center of trade for timber and agricultural products. There are no metropolitan areas and the existing small towns and communities are indeed quite small. The largest of these are Jena, Shamrock, Cross City, Old Town, Horseshoe Sound, and Suwannee. Horseshoe Beach and Suwannee are small centers of commercial fishing activity and clam aquaculture industry.

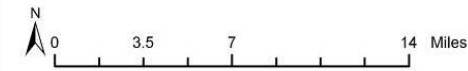
In 2000, 88 percent of the county population was Caucasian and nine percent was African American. Nearly two percent of the population was Hispanic, while people of Asian or other ethnicity constituted less than one percent of the population. The median age for Dixie County residents was 41 in year 2000. It is notable that the median household income figure of \$26,082 is noticeably lower than the statewide average of \$38,819. As of 2000, over 19 percent of Dixie County individuals were living below the poverty level (U.S. Census Bureau 2000).



Mooring Canal at Horseshoe Beach



Dixie County



- ★ Study Communities
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Seafood Dealer
- Seafood Processor
- Reef
- ⚓ Wreck
- ▲ Platform
- Interstate

Table 3.11-1 Earnings in Dixie County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	85,465	93,267	100.0	28,399
Farm earnings	1,451	2,254	2.4	1,153
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	3,365	(Confidential)	--	--
Fishing	2,762	614	0.7	-1,482
Mining	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Oil and gas extraction	0	0	--	0
Construction	4,711	6,653	7.1	3,077
Special trade contractors	2,157	2,488	2.7	851
Manufacturing	23,697	20,731	22.2	2,745
Fabricated metal products	(Confidential)	0	--	--
Industrial machinery and equipment	0	(Confidential)	--	--
Food and kindred products	(Confidential)	0	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	0	0	--	0
Petroleum and coal products	0	0	--	0
Transportation and Public utilities	1,769	6,133	6.6	4,790
Trucking and warehousing	696	5,086	5.5	4,558
Water transportation	227	260	0.3	88
Transportation by air	0	(Confidential)	--	--
Wholesale trade	(Confidential)	1,302	1.4	--
Retail trade	9,257	7,256	7.8	230
Eating and drinking places	1,762	2,354	2.5	1,017
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,067	2,261	2.4	1,451
Services	8,739	11,864	12.7	5,231
Hotels and other lodging places	69	241	0.3	189
Business services	481	183	0.2	-182
Amusement and recreation services	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Health services	1,418	1,961	2.1	885
Legal services	203	(Confidential)	--	--
Engineering and management services	1,387	594	0.6	-459
Government/Government enterprises	29,572	32,689	35.0	10,244

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.

Table 3.11-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Dixie County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	296,769	2,161
Invertebrates	519,438	6,066
Shrimp	29,502	80
Totals	845,709	8,147

Table 3.11-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Dixie County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	142
Retail Dealer Permits	26
Wholesale Permits	15
Totals	183

Table 3.11-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Dixie Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Jena	--
Old Town	588
Suwannee	53

Table 3.11-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Dixie County*

Permit Type	Study Community †	
	Old Town	Suwannee
Pelagic Charter	1	--
Reef Fish Charter	1	2
Swordfish	--	--
King Mackerel	--	1
Rock Shrimp	--	--
Red Snapper	1	1
Spiny Lobster	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	--	1
Gulf Reef Fish	1	4
Shark	1	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	--
Total Permits 2000	5	9
Total Permit Holders 2000	2	4
Total State License Holders 2000	12	13
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 ‡	--	--

* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are then used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. † Places for which no permits or licenses can be attributed are not included here. ‡ 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.11.1 Jena (unincorporated, pop. 522)

Location and Overview. Jena is located in Dixie County on the southern banks of the Steinhatchee River, opposite the Taylor County community of Steinhatchee. In reality, the communities are closely related in origin, proximity, society, and contemporary economics. Commercial fishing in the Jena-Steinhatchee area reportedly has declined since the net ban, and fish houses no longer operate on the Jena side of the river. Residents receive mail and various other services in Steinhatchee. The communities are so close and closely related that with the exception of being in different counties, the area might be called Steinhatchee-Jena. A large riverfront condominium project was in progress at Jena at the time of this writing

History. Spanish Conquistador Panfilo de Narvaez visited this area in 1529. Hernando de Soto followed him ten years later. General Andrew Jackson passed through the area to dispatch Seminoles who were raiding settlements in the area. Various bridges have linked both sides of the river over the years, though commerce has perennially occurred mainly in Steinhatchee.

Current Conditions and Trends. Jena had a year 2000 census population of 522 persons. This figure represents a loss of 142 persons, or more than 21 percent of the year 1990 population. The Suwannee and Steinhatchee Rivers and the Gulf of Mexico are accessible from the public boat

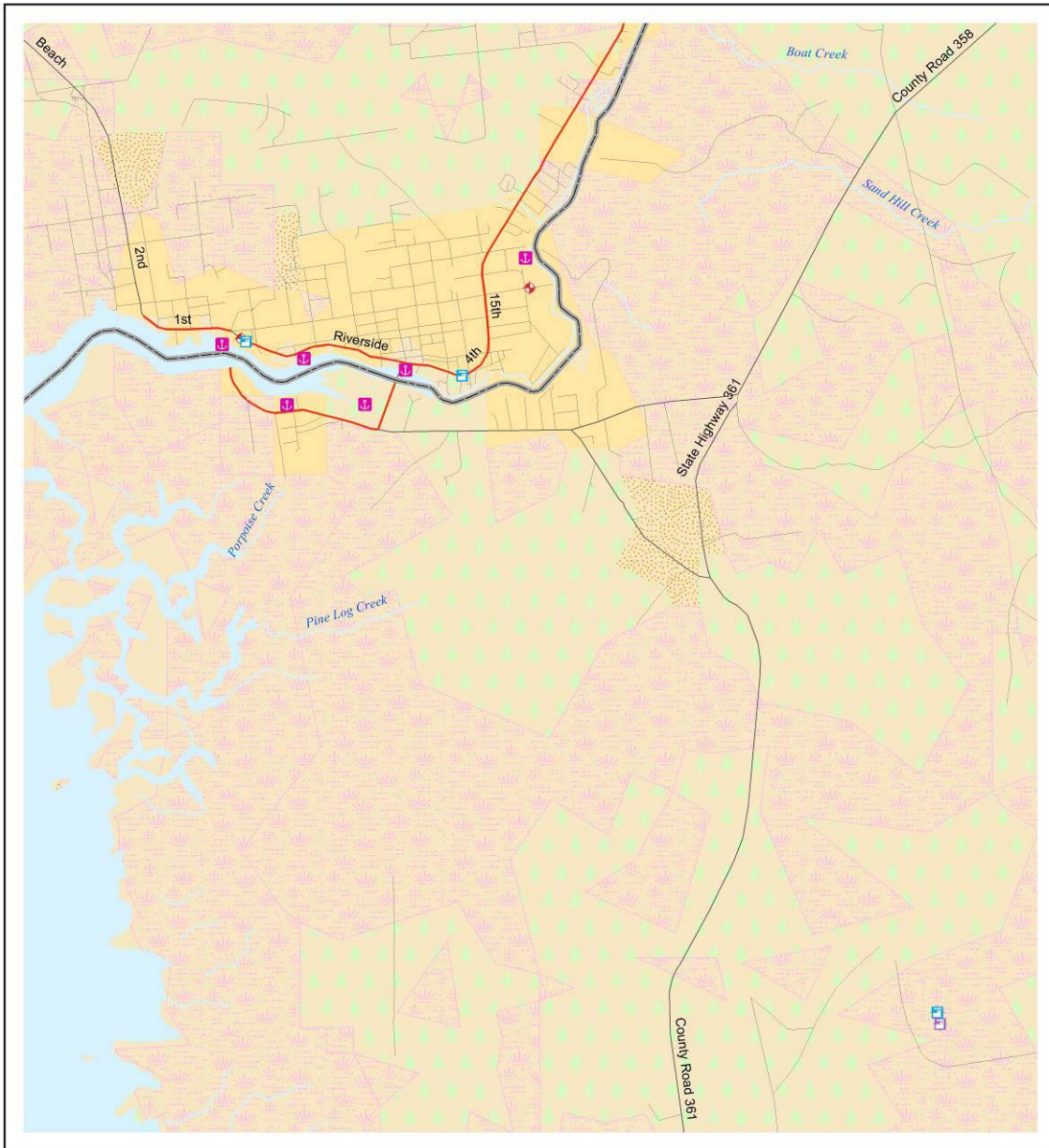
ramp in Jena, and there are two small marinas in town. Most recreational fishery participants target bigmouth bass, catfish, and red belly in the rivers (Dixie County Chamber of Commerce n.d.). As of the year 2000, no state licenses or federal permits could be attributed to Jena residents given remote (Steinhatchee) addressing. Recreational scalloping is important here.



View of Jena from the Steinhatchee Bridge



Jena Fish Camp



Jena-Steinhatchee

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

Transportation: Highway Major Rd. Residential Railroad	Land Use: Forest Wetland Reservoir Agriculture Residential Other Urban Scrub/Shrub Sand Barren Land	Salt Flat Transportation Industrial/Commercial Feeding Operation Commercial/Service License/Permit Types: State Commercial Federal Federal/State Federal/Federal Charter Federal/Federal Charter/State	Fishing Businesses: Aquaculture Boat Dealer/Broker Fish Hatchery Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment Headboat Operation Marine Electronics Retail Marina/Boatyard Pier/Boat Rentals Seafood Processor Seafood Dealer Seafood Processor and Dealer Post Office
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Boundaries:
 River/Stream
 Ocean/Lake
 County
 Municipal

Marine Features:
 Platform
 Reef
 Wreck

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Jena Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	664	522
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	338/326	258/264
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	28.1	20.1
18 to 64 years of age	57.2	57.5
65 years and over	14.7	22.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	664	508
Black or African American	0	12
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	1
Asian	0	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	0	0
Two or more races	--	1
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	5	2
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	24.8	6.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	47.8	70.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	1.4	4.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.7	3.8
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.3	1.4
Household income (Median \$)	14,728	41,806
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	35.0	5.9
Percent female headed household	11.2	7.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	216	192
Renter occupied	33	13
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	36,900	48,300
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	188	0
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	49.1	53.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	0.0	6.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	24.6
Service occupations	--	16.3
Sales and office occupations	--	12.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	16.3	22.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	15.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	8.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	16.3	22.3†
Manufacturing	5.8	8.8
Percent government workers	23.0	14.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	56.9	10.0
Percent using public transportation	4.6	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	42.2	40.5

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Jena in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	2
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	1
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	numerous

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Jena in 2003

Businesses use Steinhatchee post office boxes and thus cannot be attributed to Jena.

Table 4. Jena Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000

Jena-based commercial operators use Steinhatchee post office boxes and thus landings cannot be attributed to Jena.

Table 5. Jena License/Permit Summary: 2000

Jena-based commercial operators use Steinhatchee post office boxes and thus permits and licenses cannot be attributed to Jena.

3.11.2 Old Town (unincorporated 3,455)

Location and Overview. Old Town is a small rural town located in eastern Dixie County at the intersection of U.S. Highway 98 and State Route 349. The town is just west of the Suwannee River between Fanning Springs and Cross City.

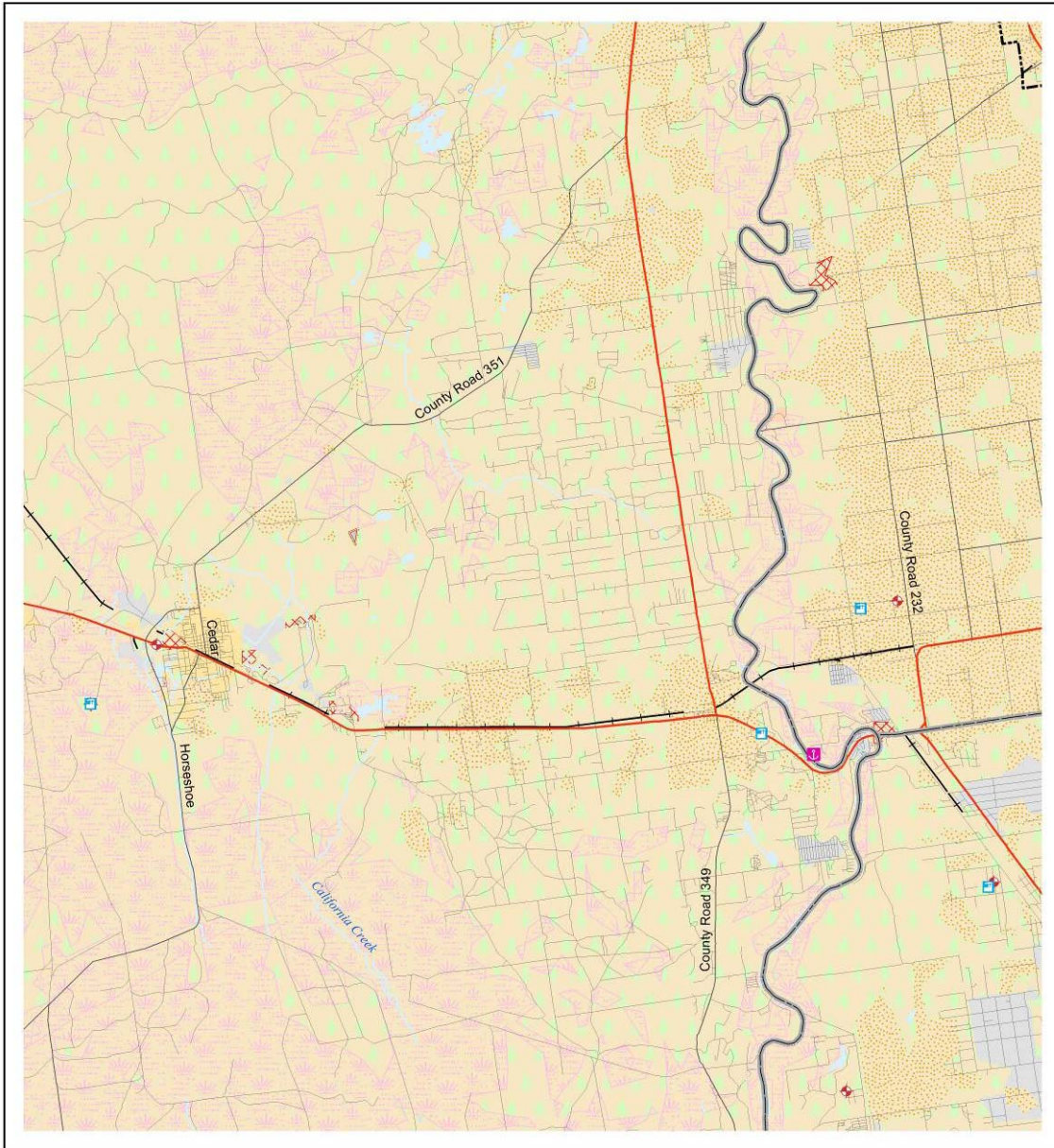
History. In 1854, James McQueen purchased the land that is now called Old Town from an area resident named George Miller. One of McQueen's daughters married into the Chaires family, which is still a prominent name in the area today. Historically, commercial fishing, cedar logging, and farming were central to the economy (Dixie County Chamber of Commerce 2002).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 3,455 persons in Old Town, an increase of nearly 43 percent from 1990 census totals. Old Town has little fishing infrastructure. This is primarily an agricultural community. Access to the Gulf is remote: fishery participants must either trailer their boat to shore-side ramps or navigate the Suwannee River.

The small local contingent of license and permit holders focus primarily on crab and mullet. Two charter operators live in the area.



Near the Steinhatchee River in Old Town



Old Town

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

<p>Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Highway — Major Rd. — Residential — Railroad <p>Boundaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — River/Stream — Ocean/Lake — County — Municipal <p>Marine Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Platform ● Reef ■ Wreck 	<p>Land Use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Wetland Reservoir Agriculture Residential Other Urban Scrub/Shrub Sand Barren Land 	<p>License/Permit Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Commercial Federal Federal/State Federal/Federal Charter Federal/Federal Charter/State 	<p>Fishing Businesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquaculture Boat Dealer/Broker Fish Hatchery Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment Headboat Operation Marine Electronics Retail Marina/Boatyard Pier/Boat Rentals Seafood Processor Seafood Dealer Seafood Processor and Dealer Post Office
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Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Old Town Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,417	3,455
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,223/1,194	1,681/1,774
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	25.1	23.2
18 to 64 years of age	59.0	57.6
65 years and over	15.9	19.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,370	3,334
Black or African American	38	37
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5	20
Asian	3	6
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	1	18
Two or more races	--	40
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	12	72
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	19.4	13.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	50.6	61.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	6.1	4.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	1.3	5.7
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.3	2.3
Household income (Median \$)	14,410	53,084
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	24.2	18.1
Percent female headed household	8.3	7.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	839	1,281
Renter occupied	88	116
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	43,150	48,250
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	184	218
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	40.0	46.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	9.8	8.8
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	15.0
Service occupations	--	22.5
Sales and office occupations	--	22.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6.9	3.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	13.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	22.7
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.4	7.5†
Manufacturing	17.4	11.5
Percent government workers	26.2	15.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	27.0	13.5
Percent using public transportation	0.0	1.1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	34.0	32.4

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years. †Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Old Town in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	Several
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	Several
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Old Town in 2003

None listed.

Table 4. Old Town Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	130,074	317,995

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings for certain species may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Old Town License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
7	3	588
Total = 10		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 10/1,397 = 0.7		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 588/1,397 = 0.4

Please reference Table 3.11-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.11.3 Suwannee (unincorporated, pop. 572)

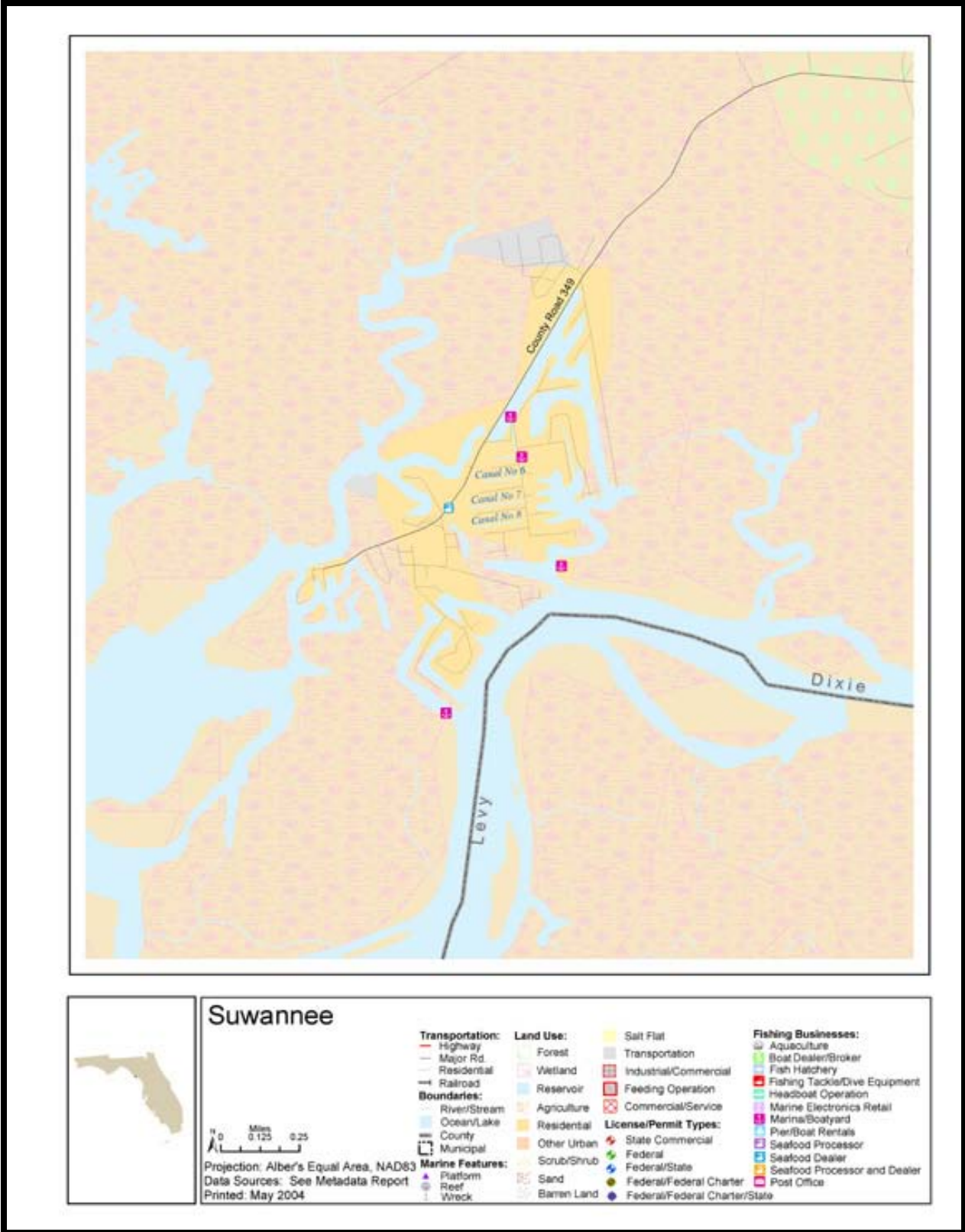
Location and Overview. Suwannee is located at the western end of County Road 349 in Dixie County, where the Suwannee River meets the Gulf of Mexico. The area is quite rural and isolated, and is surrounded by low-lying marshlands. Access to the Gulf is about three miles for most residents. Many residents commute to jobs outside the community.

History. This community is named in honor of a Native American named Suwannee who lived in the region with his family in the early 1800s. This area has remained fairly rural and sparsely populated. Low-lying terrain remains challenging to development interests.

Current Conditions. Suwannee had a year 2000 population of 572 persons, an increase of nearly 47 percent from 1990. Suwannee has historically been a fishing camp from which both recreational and commercial participants have fished. There are three marinas with boat ramps and bait and tackle shops. Restaurants and lodging are available on or near water features which lead to the Gulf. Several local fishing guides offer inshore fishing, and there is an active charter operation. The small local commercial fleet focuses on crabs and oysters.



Along the Banks of the Suwannee River near the Town of Suwannee



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Suwannee Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	388	572
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	206/182	309/263
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	10.0	9.6
18 to 64 years of age	55.7	58.3
65 years and over	34.3	32.1
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	386	562
Black or African American	0	1
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1	1
Asian	1	2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	0	3
Two or more races	--	3
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	0	3
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.3	5.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.2	79.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	31.5	18.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	7.2	1.7
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	0.0
Household income (Median \$)	17,778	30,982
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	18.9	17.0
Percent female headed household	10.5	3.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	175	263
Renter occupied	15	35
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	75,000	127,200
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	175	302
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	26.0	36.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	33.3	1.6
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	22.9
Service occupations	--	14.3
Sales and office occupations	--	39.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.0	3.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	9.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.0	10.1†
Manufacturing	0.0	6.9
Percent government workers	16.1	9.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	0.0	7.5
Percent worked outside of county of residence	50.0	41.6

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Suwannee in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	3
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	3
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	3
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	2
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	1
Charter/Head Boats	3
Commercial Boats	2

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Suwannee in 2003

None listed.

Table 4. Suwannee Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	168,644	538,124

Table 5. Suwannee License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
4	3	53
Total = 7		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 7/298 = 2.3		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 53/298 = 0.2

Please reference Table 3.11-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.12 Gilchrist County Communities

This section describes the study communities in Gilchrist County. These are Bell and Trenton.

Gilchrist County came into being through a bluff by citizens in the western part of Alachua County. When the county refused to build a road from Gainesville to Fanning, the citizens drew up plans for a new county and presented it to the Alachua County Commission. When the County Commission refused again to build the road, the citizens sent the petition to create a new county to the Legislature. The bill passed and was signed by Governor John W. Martin on December 4, 1925. As a result, Gilchrist County became Florida's 67th county, the last and smallest of Florida's counties.

Originally, the name Melon County was chosen for the county for the many watermelons grown in the area, and at first it seemed to be a good idea. Legislators had other ideas and decided to name the new county after ex-Governor Albert Waller Gilchrist. Gilchrist encompasses 339 square miles of mostly farm and timber land.

Today, the mostly-rural county of Gilchrist has a relatively small population: 14,437 persons per the year 2000 census. Trenton is the county seat and center of trade for the timber and agricultural products that contribute significantly to the local economy. There are no metropolitan areas and the existing towns and communities are quite small. The largest of these are Bell and Fanning Springs.

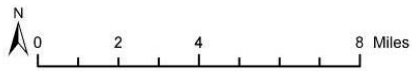
In 2000, Gilchrist County's population was 91 percent Caucasian and seven percent African American. Nearly three percent of the population was Hispanic, while people of Asian or other ethnicity constituted less than one percent of the population. The median age for Gilchrist County residents was 35 years and the median household income figure was \$30,328 in 2000. Over 14 percent of Gilchrist County individuals were living in poverty for that census year.



Historic Home in Trenton



Gilchrist County



- ★ Study Communities
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Seafood Dealer
- Seafood Processor
- Reef
- ⚓ Wreck
- ▲ Platform
- Interstate

Table 3.12-1 Earnings in Gilchrist County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	63,266	94,529	100.0	46,510
Farm earnings	12,560	10,716	11.3	1,183
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	1,149	3,410	3.6	2,538
Fishing	182	311	0.3	173
Mining	0	0	--	0
Oil and gas extraction	0	0	--	0
Construction	2,123	4,186	4.4	2,575
Special trade contractors	1,837	3,414	3.6	2,020
Manufacturing	2,315	4,880	5.2	3,123
Fabricated metal products	(Confidential)	0	--	--
Industrial machinery and equipment	0	0	--	0
Food and kindred products	0	0	--	0
Chemicals and allied products	0	0	--	0
Petroleum and coal products	0	0	--	0
Transportation and Public utilities	3,474	5,731	6.1	3,094
Trucking and warehousing	(Confidential)	3,745	4.0	--
Water transportation	0	0	--	0
Transportation by air	0	0	--	0
Wholesale trade	1,789	2,041	2.2	683
Retail trade	4,167	6,834	7.2	3,671
Eating and drinking places	410	1,847	2.0	1,536
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,403	2,279	2.4	1,214
Services	7,014	17,094	18.1	11,770
Hotels and other lodging places	(Confidential)	827	0.9	--
Business services	203	1,227	1.3	1,073
Amusement and recreation services	--	(Confidential)	--	--
Health services	(Confidential)	6,283	6.6	--
Legal services	368	671	0.7	392
Engineering and management services	397	863	0.9	562
Government/Government enterprises	27,271	37,358	39.5	16,659

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Table 3.12-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Gilchrist Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Bell	336
Trenton	702

3.12.1 Bell (unincorporated, pop. 349)

Location and Overview. Bell is located north of Trenton in the central part of Gilchrist County, at the intersection of U.S. Highway 129 and County Highway 342. Bell is a rural community, many residents of which are employed in agriculture-related businesses. Recreational saltwater fishing is very popular, and many residents hold more than one type of license (multiple gears and species).

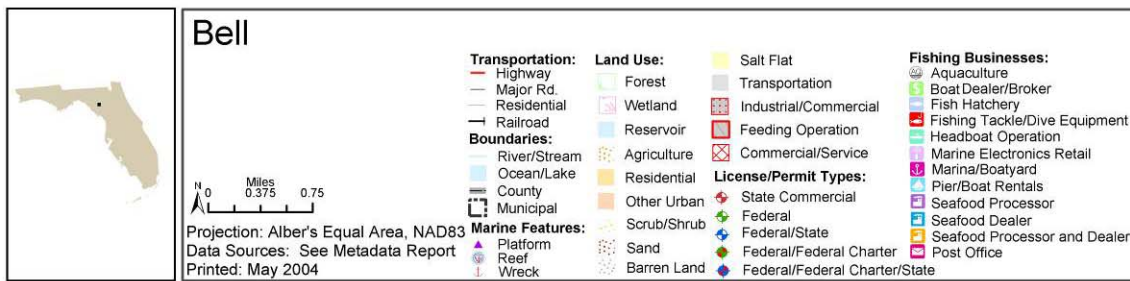
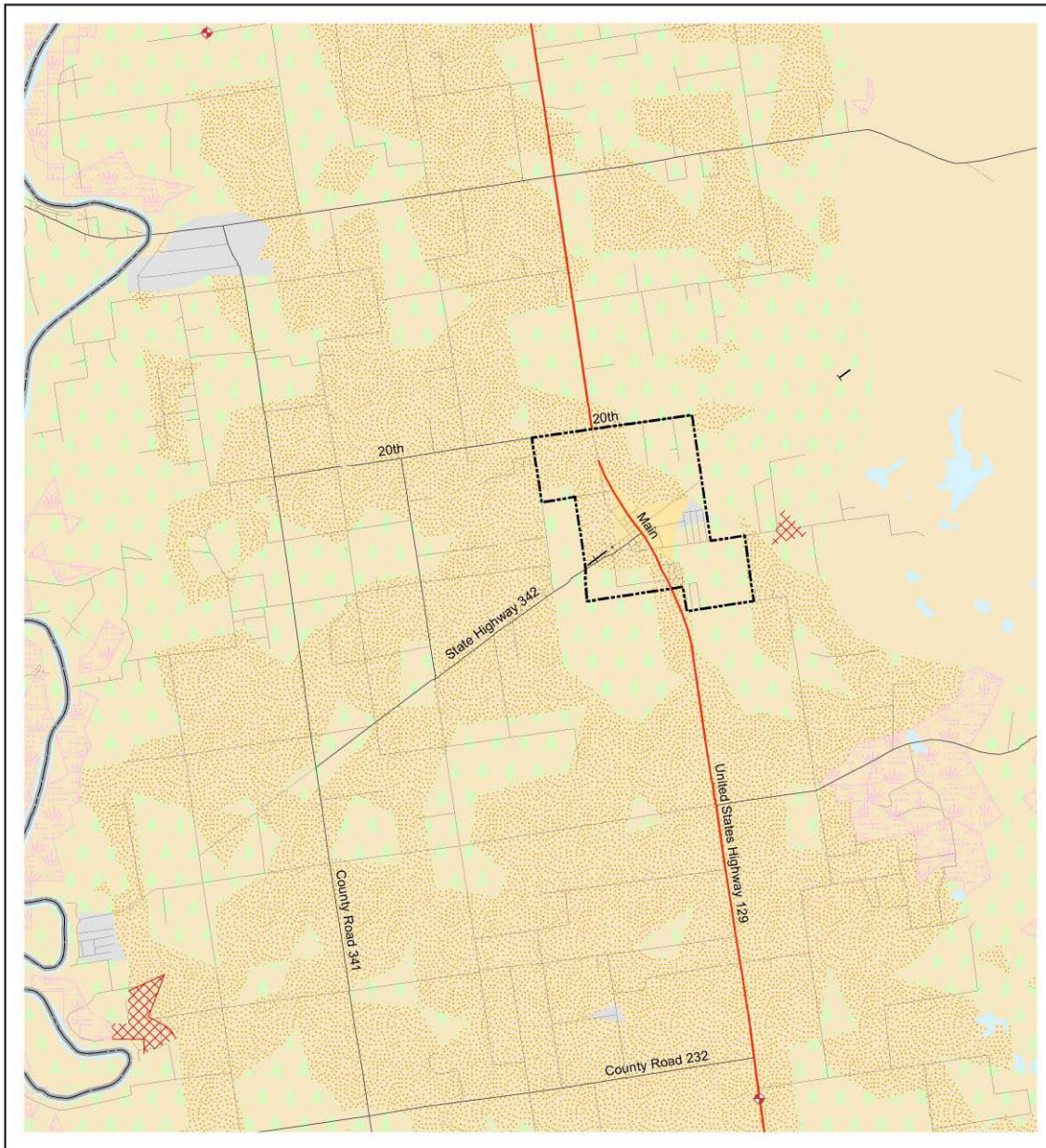
History. Bell was incorporated in 1903, and named for Bell Fletcher, daughter of a successful Alachua County farmer. The town developed around the train depot that was established there. The depot has since been converted into the local town hall.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 349 persons in Bell, an increase of 82 persons from 1990. Many residents travel to work in other counties.

Residents involved in recreational fishing must travel to either the Suwannee River or to points of access or mooring along the Gulf. Many fish from the Steinhatchee-Jena area. There is no visible fishing infrastructure in the town. As of the year 2000, there was one resident state license holder, but no federal permit holders.



Entrance to Bell Emphasizing Local Involvement in Agricultural Pursuits



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Bell Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	267	349
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	123/144	166/183
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	33.3	30.4
18 to 64 years of age	53.2	55.3
65 years and over	13.5	14.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	266	335
Black or African American	0	7
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1	1
Asian	0	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	0	5
Two or more races	--	1
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	5	5
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	17.5	906
Percent high school graduate or higher	62.7	68.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	1.2	13.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	1.2	5.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	0	1.5
Household income (Median \$)	18,750	30,156
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	22.2	17.2
Percent female headed household	26.6	16.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	69	96
Renter occupied	25	29
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	33,800	62,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	183	396
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	56.8	52.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	7.4	4.2
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	15.3
Service occupations	--	16.8
Sales and office occupations	--	30.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	9.0	6.6
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	10.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	20.4
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	9.0	15.3†
Manufacturing	12.0	7.3
Percent government workers	30.0	32.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	8.1	8.0
Percent using public transportation	0	1.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	27.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	40.8	37.9

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Bell in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	Several
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Bell in 2003

None listed.

Table 4. Bell Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002

Landings and Ex-vessel Value figures may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Bell License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
1	0	336
Total = 1		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 1/125 = 0.8		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 336/125 = 2.7

3.12.2 Trenton (incorporated, pop. 1,617)

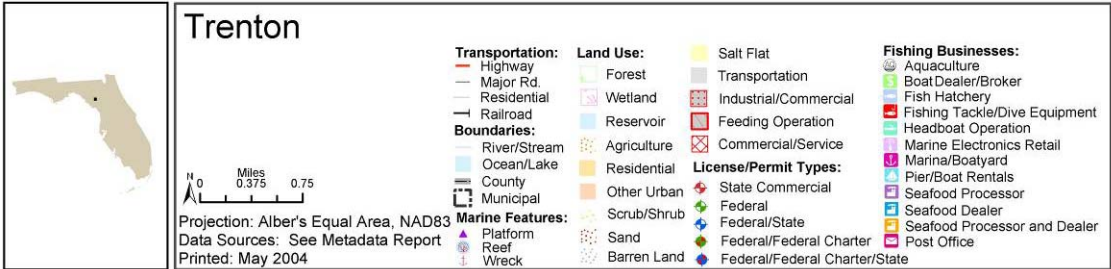
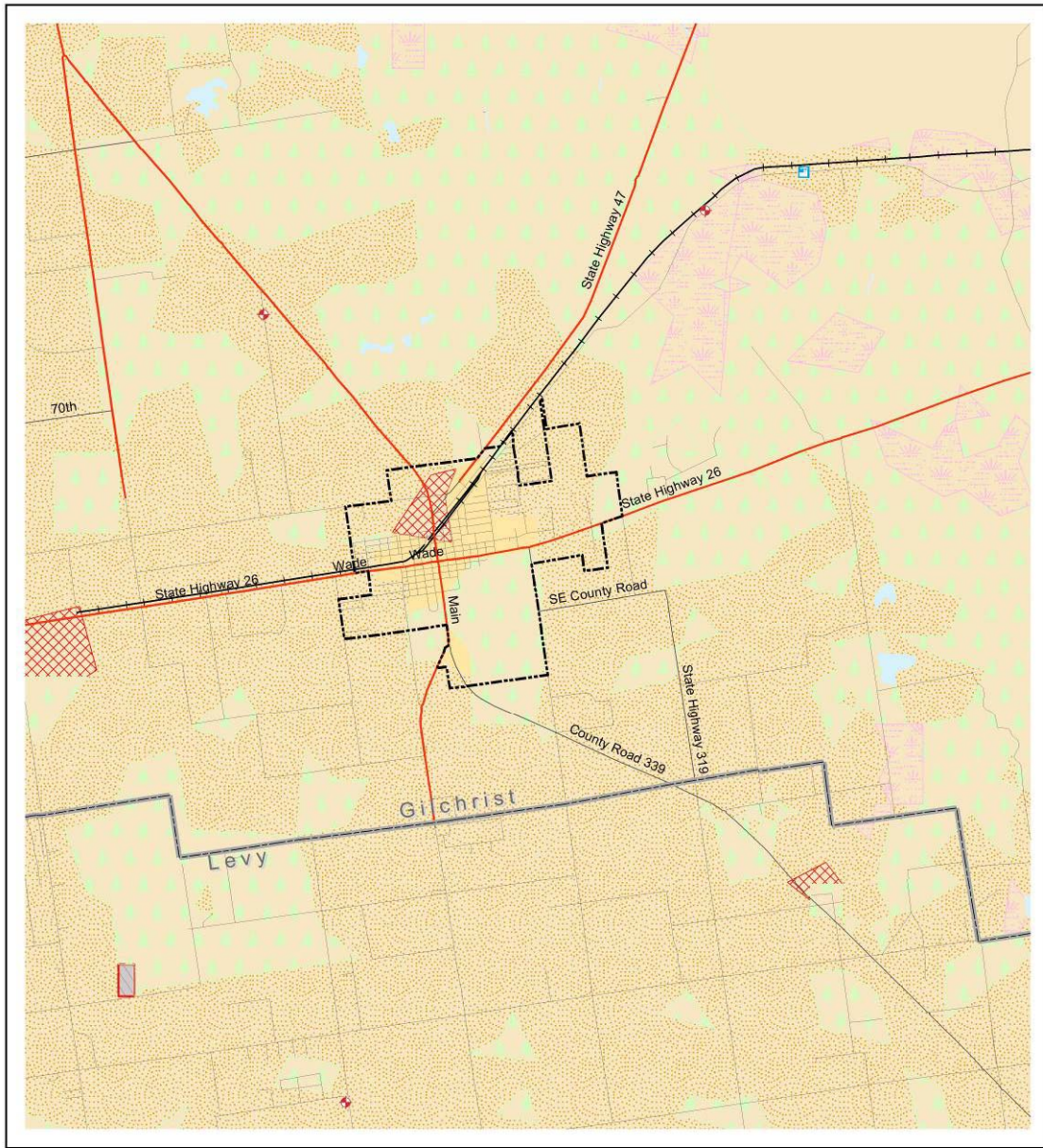
Location and Overview. Trenton is located in the southern part of Gilchrist County just south of Bell, and between Newberry and Fanning Springs. The town is the county seat and center of commerce for this rural area. Many of Trenton’s residents commute to jobs in Gainesville.

History. Trenton is the largest town in Gilchrist County. It was incorporated in 1908, abolished, and then re-established in 1911. First called Joppa, Confederate soldier Ben Boyd renamed the town after his home in Trenton, Tennessee.

Current Conditions and Trends. Trenton had a year 2000 population of 1,617 persons, a 26 percent increase between census years. Trenton has no saltwater fishing infrastructure and no direct access to the Gulf of Mexico. Resident anglers fish in the Suwannee River or trailer their vessels to towns along the Gulf.



Downtown Trenton



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Trenton Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,287	1,617
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	555/732	734/883
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	26.2	27.6
18 to 64 years of age	50.4	50.8
65 years and over	23.4	21.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,016	1,256
Black or African American	263	326
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5	2
Asian	1	4
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	1
Some other race	2	7
Two or more races	--	21
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	23	27
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	19.6	12.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	58.1	61.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	73.4	8.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	2.9	4.0
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.3	1.1
Household income (Median \$)	15,714	25,259
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	26.3	20.4
Percent female headed household	26.0	19.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	352	420
Renter occupied	101	188
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	39,600	62,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	172	407
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	50.6	58.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	8.3	6.6
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	20.4
Service occupations	--	23.8
Sales and office occupations	--	30.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	5.8	3.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	9.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	12.1
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.2	5.3†
Manufacturing	10.4	10.4
Percent government workers	33.2	29.8
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	17.4	10.2
Percent using public transportation	0.6	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	23.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	52.3	50.9

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Trenton in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	2
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Trenton in 2002

None listed.

Table 4. Trenton Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	21,196	26,211

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings for certain species may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Trenton License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
5	0	702
Total = 5		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 5/608 = .8		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 702/608 = 1.2

3.13 Levy County Communities

This section describes the study communities in Levy County. These are as follow: Chiefland, Gulf Hammock, Inglis, and Yankeetown. We also provide brief description of Cedar Key. This community was previously profiled by Jacob et al. (2000) and thus is described only briefly in the current report.

Levy County is a coastal county along what is called the "Nature Coast." Levy covers 1,100 square miles of land and 72 square miles of water. The county is bounded by Dixie County on the northwest, Gilcrest County to the north, Alachua County to the northeast, Marion County to the east-southeast, and Citrus County to the south. The county seat is Bronson.

Federal Highway I-75 transects the county, as do four other federal highways, US-19/98, US-27, US-27A and US-41. Rail service is available through CSX Transportation. There is no airport with regularly-scheduled commercial flights, but there are two general aviation airports, Williston Municipal Airport, and Cedar Key Airport.

The county was founded in March of 1845 as the 26th county in the State of Florida. The early economy of Levy County centered largely on its vast timber resources. The first train to Levy County came to Cedar Key in 1861, connecting the area to Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Tallahassee. Later, a mail route was established from Cedar Key to Havana.

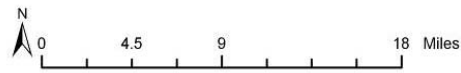
The year 2000 census enumerated 34,450 persons in Levy County, 99 percent of whom were Caucasian and 1 percent was African American. The median household income in the 2000 was \$30,899, while the per capita income was \$14,746 (U.S. Bureau of Census 2000). The figure for individuals living in poverty was nearly 19 percent in Levy County for that census year.



Vestiges of the Working Waterfront at Cedar Key, Spring 2003



Levy County



- ★ Study Communities
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Seafood Dealer
- Seafood Processor
- Reef
- ⚓ Wreck
- ▲ Platform
- Interstate

Table 3.13-1 Earnings in Levy County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	175,441	263,769	100.0	130,609
Farm earnings	17,404	28,448	10.8	15,238
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	(Confidential)	11,341	4.3	--
Fishing	3,783	(Confidential)	--	--
Mining	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Oil and gas extraction	75	87	0.0	30
Construction	15,601	27,747	10.5	15,906
Special trade contractors	(Confidential)	10,528	4.0	
Manufacturing	10,001	12,474	4.7	4,883
Fabricated metal products	2,416	(Confidential)	--	--
Industrial machinery and equipment	(Confidential)	204	0.1	--
Food and kindred products	(Confidential)	0	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	0	0	--	0
Petroleum and coal products	0	0	--	0
Transportation and Public utilities	9,203	16,551	6.3	9,566
Trucking and warehousing	2,884	7,525	2.9	5,336
Water transportation	(Confidential)	158	0.1	--
Transportation by air	0	0	--	0
Wholesale trade	4,949	(Confidential)	--	--
Retail trade	24,947	33,852	12.8	14,917
Eating and drinking places	4,808	6,827	2.6	3,178
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,718	11,940	4.5	6,841
Services	24,822	45,511	17.3	26,671
Hotels and other lodging places	(Confidential)	1,171	0.4	--
Business services	2,057	5,038	1.9	3,477
Amusement and recreation services	672	1,273	0.5	763
Health services	8,497	6,889	2.6	440
Legal services	931	725	0.3	18
Engineering and management services	1,850	3,414	1.3	2,010
Government/Government enterprises	47,833	64,220	24.3	27,915

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Table 3.13-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Levy County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	329,540	1,577
Invertebrates	1,034,698	10,705
Shrimp	530,872	467
Totals	1,895,110	12,749

Table 3.13-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Levy County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	280
Retail Dealer Permits	38
Wholesale Permits	39
Totals	357

Table 3.13-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Levy Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Chiefland	837
Gulf Hammock	61
Inglis	271
Yankeetown	88

Table 3.13-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Levy County*

Permit Type	Study Communities				
	Cedar Key	Chiefland	Gulf Hammock	Inglis	Yankeetown
Pelagic Charter	2	--	1	1	--
Reef Fish Charter	4	1	1	1	2
Swordfish	--	--	--	--	--
King Mackerel	2	1	--	--	3
Rock Shrimp	1	--	--	--	--
Red Snapper	1	1	--	3	4
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	2	1	--	--	3
Gulf Reef Fish	10	5	--	11	8
Shark	1	--	--	--	--
Total Permits 2000	23	9	2	16	20
Total Permit Holders 2000	14	2	1	8	8
Total State License Holders 2000	--	10	1	18	10
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 †	--	--	--	4	2

* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. † 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.13.1 Cedar Key (incorporated, pop. 790)

Cedar Key is a small town located on one of many barrier islands that form the Cedar Keys. The town is accessible by Route 24. Gainesville is roughly 60 miles to the northeast. Many Gainesville residents frequent the area on holiday. Cedar Key was previously described in depth by Jacob et al (2000), and thus we provide only brief description here.

The commercial fishing and timber industries were critically important to Cedar Key during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The town was also an important center of maritime trade and commerce, and products were shipped to and from distant ports north and south. Rail service linked the town to urbanized areas in Florida and led to flourishing businesses. Hurricanes have severely damaged the low-lying town throughout much of its history.

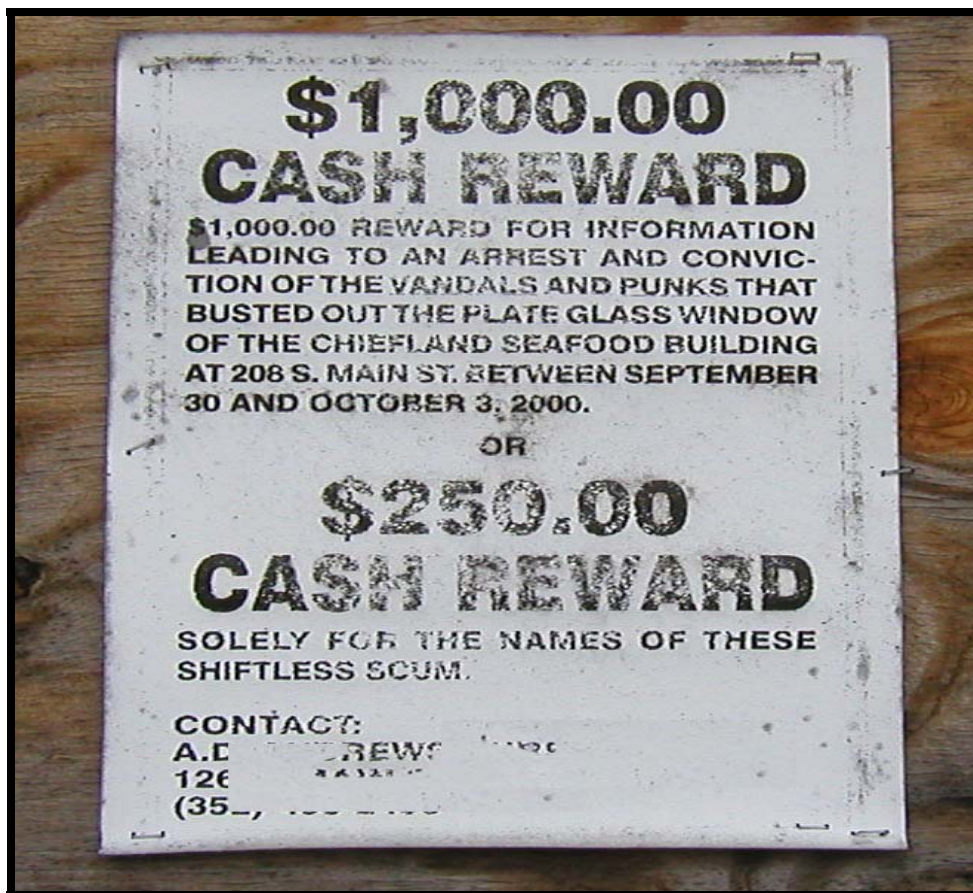
The contemporary economy of Cedar Key is based largely in tourism. Numerous shops, small lodging facilities, and restaurants serve visitors. Commercial fishing has gradually been supplanted by recreational angling and activities such as eco-tourism. While some commercial fishing operators remain active, the net ban reportedly had a detrimental effect on the fleet. Many participants subsequently initiated nearshore and inshore guide services. Others have engaged in shellfish aquaculture with support of various state programs.

3.13.2 Chiefland (incorporated, pop. 1,993)

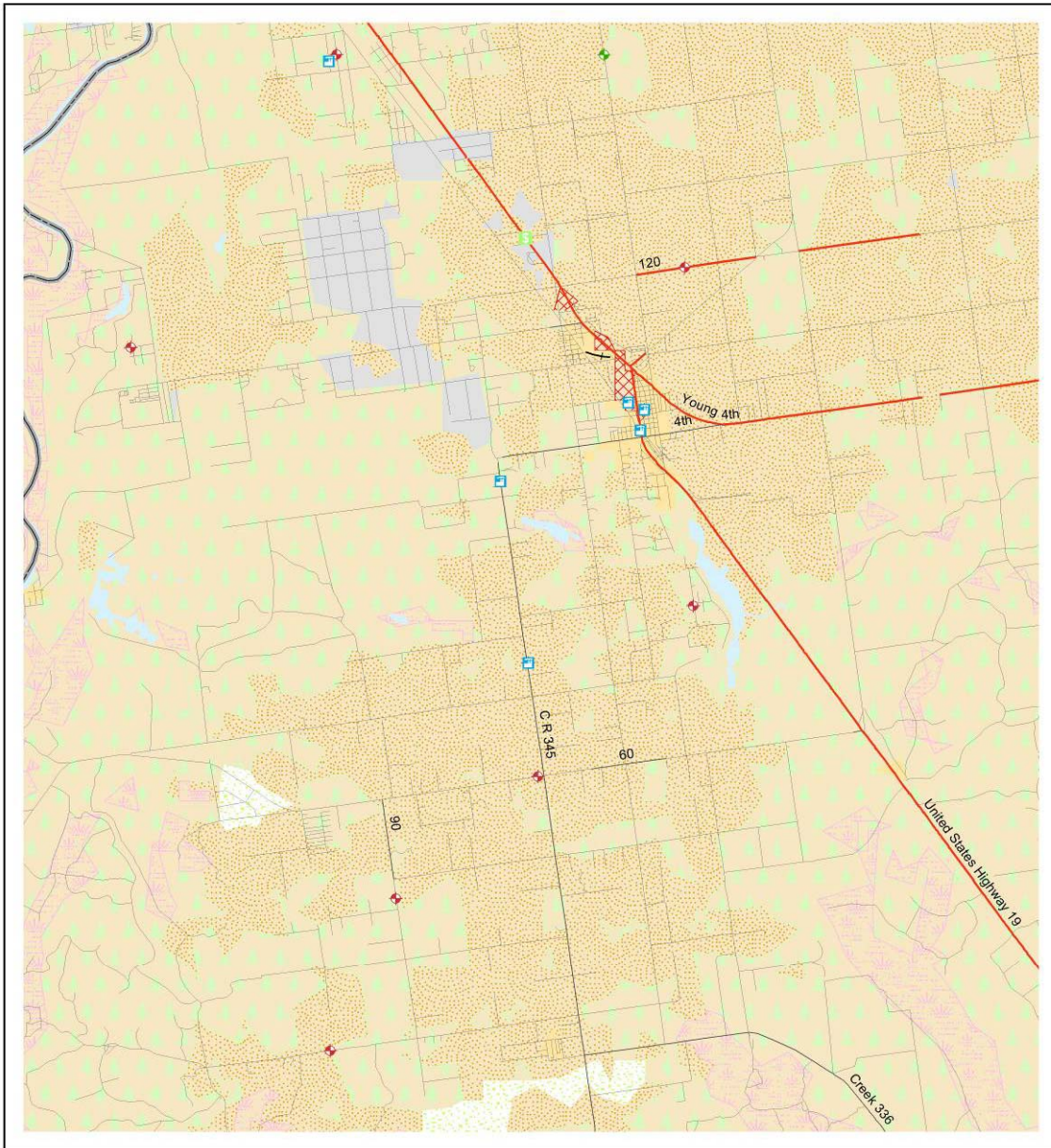
Location and Overview. Chiefland is located in northwestern Levy County at the junction of State Routes 49 and 55 and U.S. Routes 19, 98, and 129. The town is approximately 20 miles north of Waccasassa Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. Agriculture is Chiefland's primary form of industry; watermelon, timber, corn, peanuts, soybeans, cotton, hay and silage are the major crops. In addition to agri-business, Chiefland also serves as a center of commerce for Levy, Gilcrest, and Dixie Counties (Greater Chiefland Area Chamber of Commerce 2004).

History. Chiefland derives its name from the fact that several Native American clans settled in the area to farm the land. Each clan was ruled by a minor chief who was, in turn, ruled by a head chief who had his farm and extensive land holdings where Chiefland now stands. Following Florida's purchase from Spain, the chiefs began selling land to settlers from the North.

Current Conditions and Trends. Chiefland had a year 2000 population of 1,993 persons, an increase of 76 persons since 1990. The community has little fishing infrastructure and no direct access to the Gulf of Mexico. Resident fishery participant must travel at least 20 miles to the Gulf. A crab processor was active in the area in 2003, and our secondary source data indicate the presence of a few small wholesale operations.



Reward Poster at Now-Defunct Seafood Wholesaler in Chiefland



Chiefland

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Transportation:
Highway
Major Rd.
Residential
Railroad
Boundaries:
River/Stream
Ocean/Lake
County
Municipal
Marine Features:
Platform
Reef
Wreck | Land Use:
Forest
Wetland
Reservoir
Agriculture
Residential
Other Urban
Scrub/Shrub
Sand
Barren Land | Salt Flat
Transportation
Industrial/Commercial
Feeding Operation
Commercial/Service
License/Permit Types:
State Commercial
Federal
Federal/State
Federal/Federal Charter
Federal/Federal Charter/State | Fishing Businesses:
Aquaculture
Boat Dealer/Broker
Fish Hatchery
Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment
Headboat Operation
Marine Electronics Retail
Marina/Boatyard
Pier/Boat Rentals
Seafood Processor
Seafood Processor and Dealer
Post Office |
|--|---|---|--|

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Chiefland Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,917	1,993
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	838/1,079	884/1,109
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	31.5	31.3
18 to 64 years of age	52.7	51.8
65 years and over	15.8	16.9
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,144	1,203
Black or African American	740	683
American Indian and Alaskan Native	25	13
Asian	5	33
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	2
Some other race	3	13
Two or more races	--	46
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	8	55
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	18.3	13.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	54.7	64.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	6.8	9.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	2.2	8.5
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.5	2.8
Household income (Median \$)	12,622	17,331
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	38.8	36.8
Percent female headed household	32.5	23.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	430	436
Renter occupied	327	360
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	40,700	54,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	124	336
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	52.6	49.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	7.9	10.8
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	22.6
Service occupations	--	22.2
Sales and office occupations	--	30.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	8.9	3.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	9.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	12.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.2	5.5†
Manufacturing	10.0	6.5
Percent government workers	26.0	23.3
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	24.2	15.7
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	21.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	27.8	25.6

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Chiefland in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	2
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2-3
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	1
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	2-3
Charter/Head Boats	1
Commercial Boats	Several

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Chiefland in 2003

Boat Builder/Broker	1
Processor	1
Total	2

Table 4. Chiefland Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	543,985	3,666,629

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings for certain species may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Chiefland License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
7	3	837
Total = 10		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 10/796 = 1.3		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 837/796 = 1.1

Please reference Table 3.13-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.13.3 Gulf Hammock (unincorporated, pop. 969)

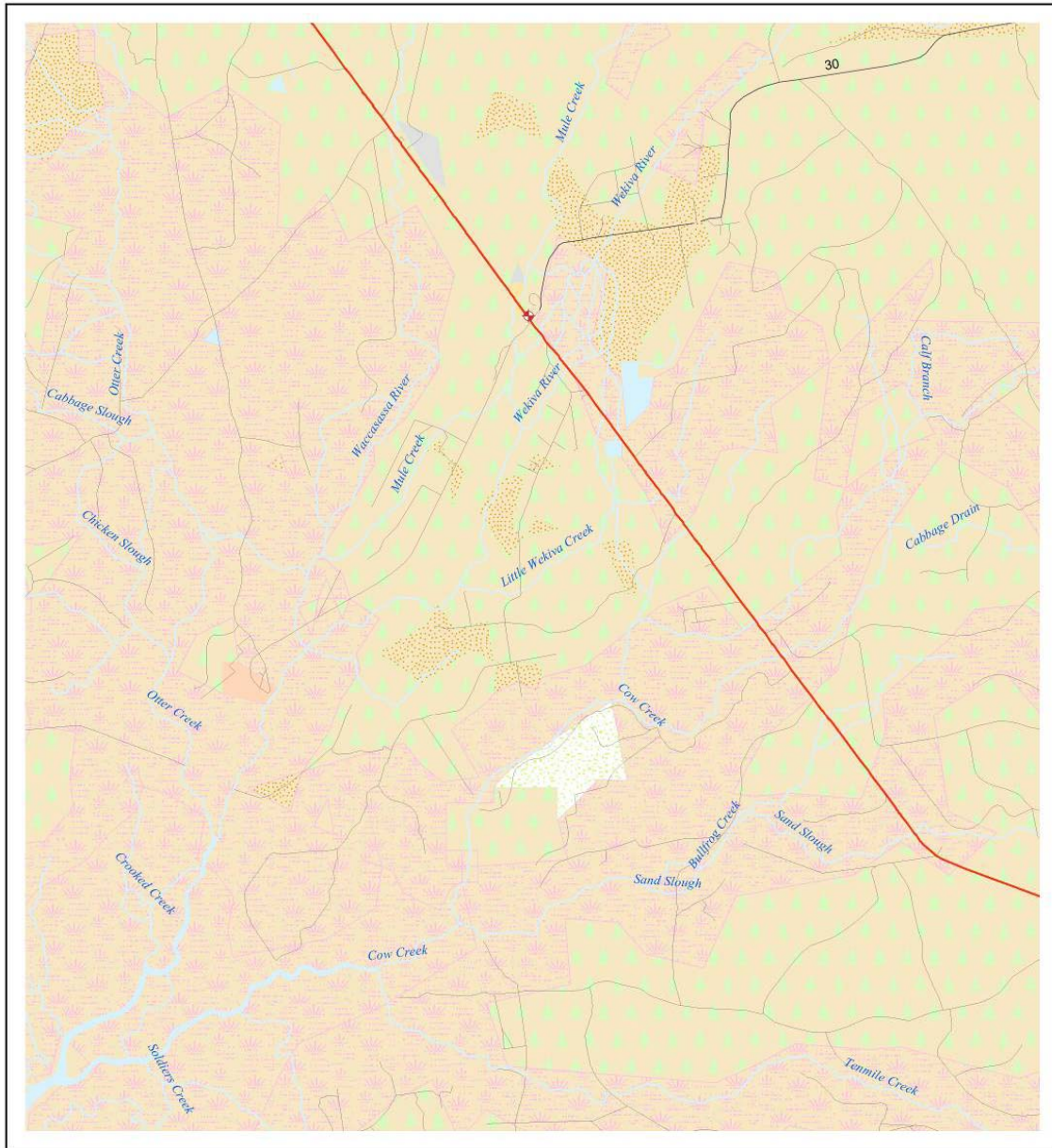
Location and Overview. Gulf Hammock is a small, rural unincorporated area along U.S. Highway 19. The town is located on dry ground around the otherwise low-lying estuarine landscape that comprises the headwaters of the Wacasassa Bay. Chiefland is located some 17 miles north and Inglis is roughly the same distance to the south. There is a boat ramp roughly 3.5 miles to the south along rural route 326 from which anglers may access the Wacasassa River, and ultimately the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico, some 4.5 miles further to the southwest.

History. The unincorporated town of Gulf Hammock was associated with one of the largest sawmill operations in the south in the early part of the 20th century. The town hospital was built in 1926 to serve mill employees and associated timber operations. The mill employed over half of the town's resident's in 1930. Florida Rock Industries now operates a calcite quarry in the area and employs numerous residents.

Current Conditions and Trends. Gulf Hammock's year 2000 population of 969 persons is an increase of almost 50 percent from the previous census. There is a marina at the boat ramp, offering various marine supplies and shore power.



Blackwater Creek in the Gulf Hammock Area, Autumn 2003



Gulf Hammock

<p>Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Highway — Major Rd. — Residential — Railroad <p>Boundaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — River/Stream — Ocean/Lake — County — Municipal <p>Marine Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Platform ■ Reef ⊕ Wreck 	<p>Land Use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Forest ■ Wetland ■ Reservoir ■ Agriculture ■ Residential ■ Other Urban ■ Scrub/Shrub ■ Sand ■ Barren Land 	<p>License/Permit Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊕ State Commercial ⊕ Federal ⊕ Federal/State ⊕ Federal/Federal Charter ⊕ Federal/Federal Charter/State 	<p>Fishing Businesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Aquaculture ■ Fish Dealer/Broker ■ Fish Hatchery ■ Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment ■ Headboat Operation ■ Marine Electronics Retail ■ Marina/Boatyard ■ Pier/Boat Rentals ■ Seafood Processor ■ Seafood Dealer ■ Seafood Processor and Dealer ■ Post Office
--	---	--	--

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Gulf Hammock Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	644	969
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	240/404	338/631
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	20.9	14.8
18 to 64 years of age	69.3	74.2
65 years and over	9.8	11.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	536	780
Black or African American	101	161
American Indian and Alaskan Native	6	5
Asian	0	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	1	7
Two or more races	--	16
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	15	21
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	5.9	5.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	55.5	71.8
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	12.5	8.4
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	0.9	4.4
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	0.0
Household income (Median \$)	23,382	28,438
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	21.7	15.1
Percent female headed household	4.4	7.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	161	248
Renter occupied	22	26
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	64,400	65,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	288	286
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	33.6	34.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.3	2.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	17.0
Service occupations	--	34.7
Sales and office occupations	--	15.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.9	1.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	17.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	13.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	13.4	6.0†
Manufacturing	0.0	5.3
Percent government workers	47.5	20.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	7.8	4.9
Percent using public transportation	0.0	1.8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	45.8	34.1

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Gulf Hammock in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	1
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	1
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	1

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Gulf Hammock in 2003

Data not available.

Table 4. Gulf Hammock Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Gulf Hammock License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
1	1	61
Total = 2		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: $2/274 = 0.7$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $61/274 = 0.2$

Please reference Table 3.13-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.13.4 Inglis (incorporated, pop. 1,491)

Location and Overview. Inglis and Yankeetown are adjoining communities, located two hours north of St. Petersburg on Florida’s central Gulf Coast in the lower southwest corner of Levy County. The population of both has changed very little over the past ten years. This is contrary to many coastal communities to the south, especially in neighboring Citrus County, one of the fastest-growing places in the country. Inglis is adjacent to the Withlacoochee River, which provides access to the Gulf of Mexico. Most residents commute to jobs in other counties. Many work in management and other professional positions. The area appears to be undergoing a process of gentrification.

History. Inglis was named for Scottish sea captain John Inglis. He sailed a ship from Spain to the mouth of the Withlacoochee River during the early 1800s and traded with the local inhabitants. Inglis, formerly known as Blind Horse, was established eight miles from the mouth of the Withlacoochee.

Current Conditions. The year 2000 census enumerated 1,491 persons in Inglis, an increase of 150 from 1990. A growing number of retirees reportedly are moving to the area.

There are a number of bait and tackle shops in the area. Retailers stated that their business is growing each year, with clientele consisting of both residents and visitors. Peak season recreational fishing reportedly sustains area businesses during the fall and spring months. Shrimp and crab were principal landings in 2002, but there were also significant finfish landings, with a focus on snapper-grouper.

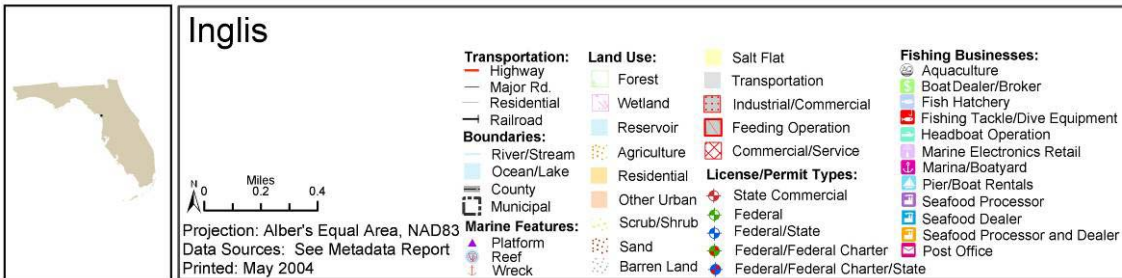
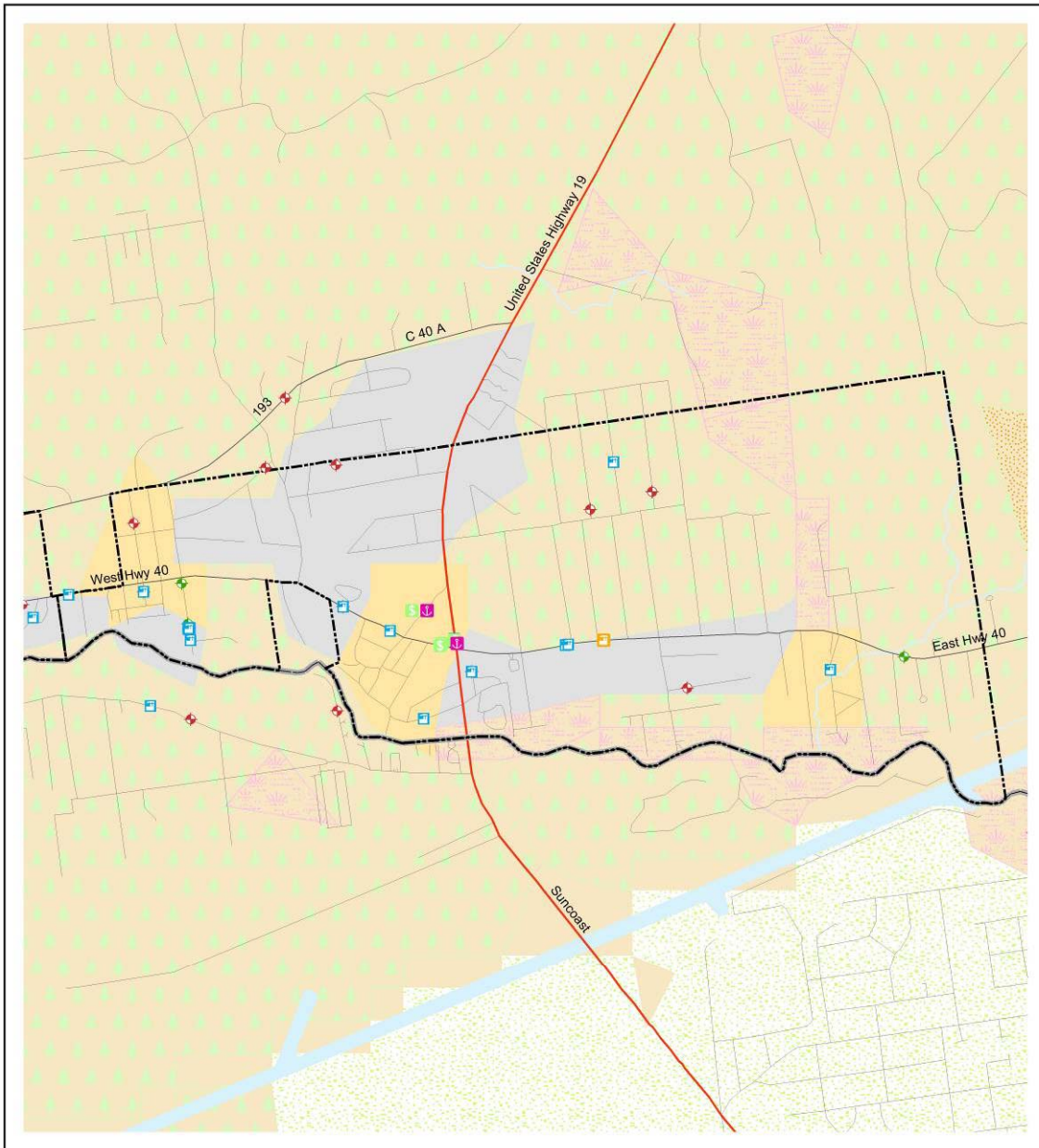
Residents assert that commercial fishing is declining in association with escalating waterfront property values. Most docking space is located in Yankeetown, while the largest commercial wholesale operations are in Inglis. Commercial vessels are docked up and down the Withlacoochee River, and many long-time resident commercial captains store fishing gear in their yards. Informants report that there has been less support for the fleet subsequent to the gill net ban.



Bait and Tackle Shop in Inglis



Grouper Boats in Yankeetown



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Inglis Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,241	1,491
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	611/630	737/754
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	20.5	20.9
18 to 64 years of age	54.1	56.3
65 years and over	25.4	22.8
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,227	1,472
Black or African American	1	0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5	2
Asian	6	5
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	2	2
Two or more races	--	10
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	7	28
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	15.4	6.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	63.5	73.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	6.7	9.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	2.8	1.8
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.4	0.4
Household income (Median \$)	15,795	24,432
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	22.5	22.3
Percent female headed household	9.5	8.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	448	527
Renter occupied	85	143
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	65,100	81,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	256	333
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	41.0	46.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	11.5	8.5
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	25.8
Service occupations	--	13.4
Sales and office occupations	--	21.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.5	3.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	17.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	18.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.3	3.9†
Manufacturing	11.0	10.0
Percent government workers	5.9	11.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	11.2	18.1
Percent using public transportation	1.9	0.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	27.9
Percent worked outside of county of residence	58.7	48.2

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Inglis/Yankeetown in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Bars/clubs (dockside or in town)	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	2
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	2
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	1
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	5
Recreational docks/marinas	3
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	4
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	2
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	15+
Commercial Boats	18+

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Inglis in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	2
Processor; Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Total	7

Table 4. Inglis Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	263,746	619,891

Table 5. Inglis License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
16	8	271
Total = 24		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 24/670 = 3.6		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 271/670 = 0.04

Please reference Table 3.13-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.13.5 Yankeetown (unincorporated, pop. 629)

Location and Overview. Yankeetown is a small rural town located along the shores of both the Withlacoochee River and the Withlacoochee Bay. The main thoroughfare is State Road 40, which parallels the river. While there is a productive local commercial fleet, many residents are professionals who commute to other counties for employment.

History. A.F. Knotts and Eugene Knotts founded Yankeetown in the early 1920s, after encouraging residents of a small fishing camp and homes on the Withlacoochee River to invest in 269 acres in the area. Persons living in the surrounding countryside referred to the town as Yankeetown, in contempt of the Knotts family, who hailed from Indiana. “Yankeetown” was used when the town was formally established in 1925.

Current Conditions and Trends. Yankeetown had a year 2000 population of 629 persons, down just slightly from the previous census. A town administrator observed that most of the older residents see the town as a retirement community, while the commercial fishermen continue to see it as a fishing community. Most residents do fish recreationally and the town “swells” with recreational participants on the weekends. Rising property values in this coastal community are of concern to long-time residents who pay increasingly higher property taxes.

There are three marinas located in Yankeetown. Two provide dock space for commercial vessels. While there are fewer than 20 commercial vessels moored in these locations on a full-time basis, one marina owner indicated that during peak shrimping months, there could be over 40 shrimp vessels docked along the river. There are numerous wholesale seafood dealers in the area.

The commercial fleet pursues a variety of species, with principal landings in shrimp, crab, clams, and snapper-grouper. Pelagic landings were limited in 2002. There were four charter operators working in the area in 2000.



Trucks and Trailers at Yankeetown Boat Ramp

Table 1. Yankeetown Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	635	629
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	303/332	323/306
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	13.7	14.1
18 to 64 years of age	48.8	55.6
65 years and over	37.5	30.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	632	609
Black or African American	0	0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	2	9
Asian	1	5
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	0	0
Two or more races	--	6
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	5	4
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	10.8	7.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.4	84.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	17.1	26.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	0.7	5.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	1.6
Household income (Median \$)	22,065	33,304
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	15.6	12.5
Percent female headed household	7.9	5.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	263	256
Renter occupied	35	53
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	58,500	101,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	269	425
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	37.9	45.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.6	7.3
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	38.4
Service occupations	--	20.5
Sales and office occupations	--	11.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	8.4	5.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	12.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	11.4
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.5	10.0†
Manufacturing	13.4	2.6
Percent government workers	10.5	14.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	18.4	11.8
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	27.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	59.2	52.8

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Yankeetown in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	2
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	1
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	5
Recreational docks/marinas	3
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	4
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	2
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	15+
Commercial Boats	18+

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Yankeetown in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Marina	2
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	5
Total	8

Table 4. Yankeetown Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	269,504	1,434,738

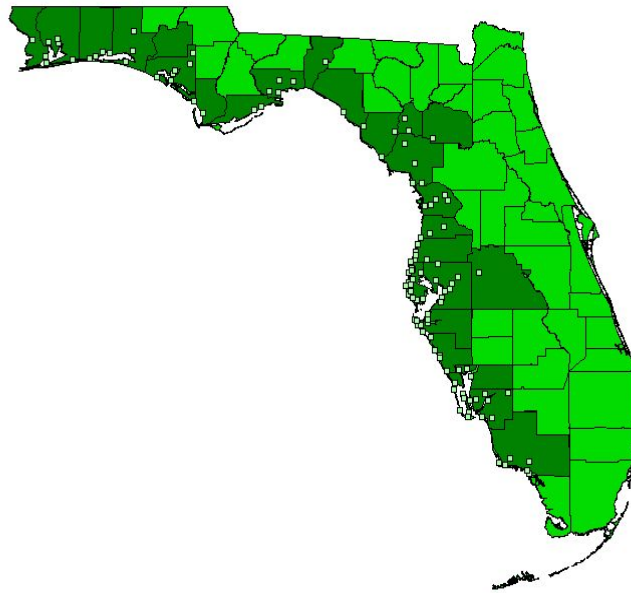
Table 5. Yankeetown License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
9	11	88
Total = 20		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 20/289 = 6.9		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 88/289 = 0.3

Please reference Table 3.13-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

Identifying Communities Associated with the Fishing Industry along the Florida Gulf Coast

-Final Report-



Volume II: Archer to Treasure Island

Prepared for

**U. S. Department of Commerce
NOAA Fisheries, Southeast Regional Office
St. Petersburg, Florida**

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December 2005

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3.14 Alachua County Communities

This section describes Archer, the sole study community in Alachua County. This north-central Florida County is located 85 miles south of the Georgia state line, 50 miles east of the Gulf of Mexico, and 67 miles west of the Atlantic Ocean. The county encompasses 965 square miles and includes the municipalities of Archer, Alachua, Cross Creek, Gainesville, Hawthorne, High Springs, LaCrosse, Melrose, Micanopy, Newberry, Waldo, and Windsor.

In 1860, Alachua County had more than 8,000 inhabitants. Historically, cotton, vegetable crops, and phosphate mining were key indicators on the economic scale. New towns- including Archer, High Springs, Melrose, and Hawthorne- emerged due to the expansion of the railroad into the area, accompanying the citrus and phosphate boom. In 1905, Gainesville was chosen as the site for the University of Florida. By the 1930s, the university had become central to the county economy, providing stability during both the land boom collapse of the mid-1920s and the Depression of the 1930s. Gainesville's educational and medical facilities would supplant agriculture as the primary economic sector, employing less than 20 percent of the area's workforce. However, the region still led North Florida in production of peanuts, corn, tobacco, nuts, and certain fruits (Pickard 2004).

Alachua County is linked to the Interstate system through I-75 which runs north and south through the heart of the county. Federal highways 441, 41, and 301 along with State Roads 20 and 27 are other important transportation corridors.

The year 2000 census enumerated 217,955 persons in Alachua County. Slightly less than ten percent of the population was 65 years of age and over. The median age in the county was 29 years, which reflects the presence of the state university and the student population. The racial composition of the county was 74 percent Caucasian and 19 percent African American, with the remaining seven percent comprised primarily of persons of Hispanic or Asian ancestry. The median household income was \$31,426 with 23 percent of the population living in poverty.



Alachua County Park (courtesy of www.parksandrec.alachua.fl.us)

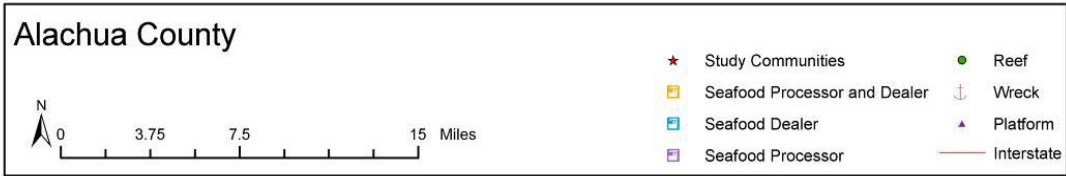


Table 3.14-1 Earnings in Alachua County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (Constant 2000 \$1000s)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	3,173,296	4,071,411	100.0	1,662,879
Farm earnings	19,202	18,058	0.4	3,484
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	18,393	(Confidential)	--	--
Fishing	(Confidential)	256	0.0	--
Mining	1,684	(Confidential)	--	--
Oil and gas extraction	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Construction	163,374	161,825	4.0	37,824
Special trade contractors	112,315	107,006	2.6	21,759
Manufacturing	178,146	207,695	5.1	72,482
Fabricated metal products	20,760	19,496	0.5	3,739
Industrial machinery and equipment	21,360	16,610	0.4	398
Food and kindred products	1,237	(Confidential)	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	8,938	2,915	0.1	-3,869
Petroleum and coal products	0	0	--	--
Transportation and Public utilities	75,390	117,540	2.9	60,319
Trucking and warehousing	10,819	26,731	0.7	18,519
Water transportation	0	0	--	--
Transportation by air	11,669	17,673	0.4	8,816
Wholesale trade	84,962	109,865	2.7	45,379
Retail trade	306,401	372,946	9.2	140,388
Eating and drinking places	83,816	110,283	2.7	46,667
Finance, insurance, and real estate	142,522	285,926	7.0	177,752
Services	878,847	1,275,672	31.3	608,627
Hotels and other lodging places	14,509	30,556	0.8	19,544
Business services	97,522	215,964	5.3	141,945
Amusement and recreation services	22,253	38,983	1.0	22,093
Health services	438,776	592,994	14.6	259,963
Legal services	42,051	52,657	1.3	20,740
Engineering and management services	133,841	133,704	3.3	32,119
Government/Government enterprises	1,304,377	1,491,434	36.6	501,412

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Table 3.14-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Alachua Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Archer	429

Table 3.14-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Alachua County*

Permit Type	Study Community
	Archer
Pelagic Charter	1
Reef Fish Charter	1
Swordfish	--
King Mackerel	1
Rock Shrimp	--
Red Snapper	1
Spiny Lobster	--
Spanish Mackerel	1
Gulf Reef Fish	2
Shark	--
Total Permits 2000	7
Total Permit Holders 2000	2
Total State License Holders 2000	5
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 **	--

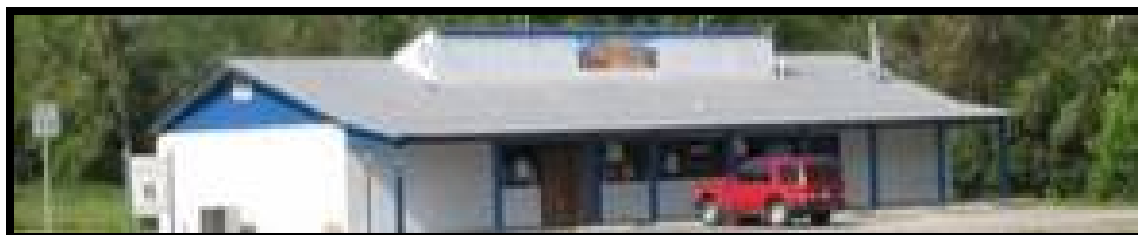
* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. ** 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.14.1 Archer (incorporated, pop. 1,289)

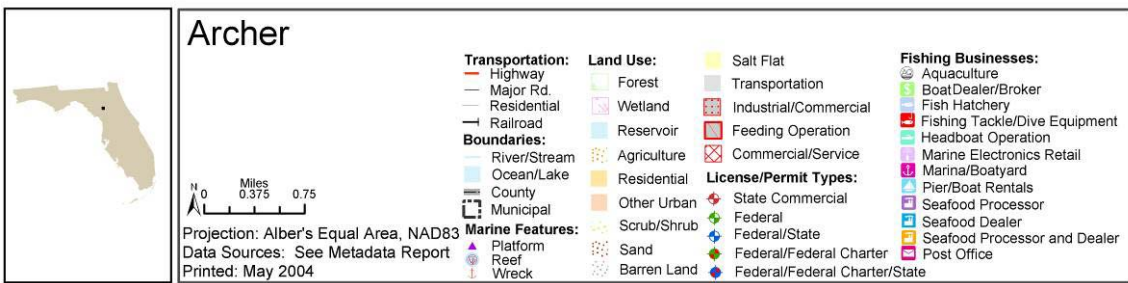
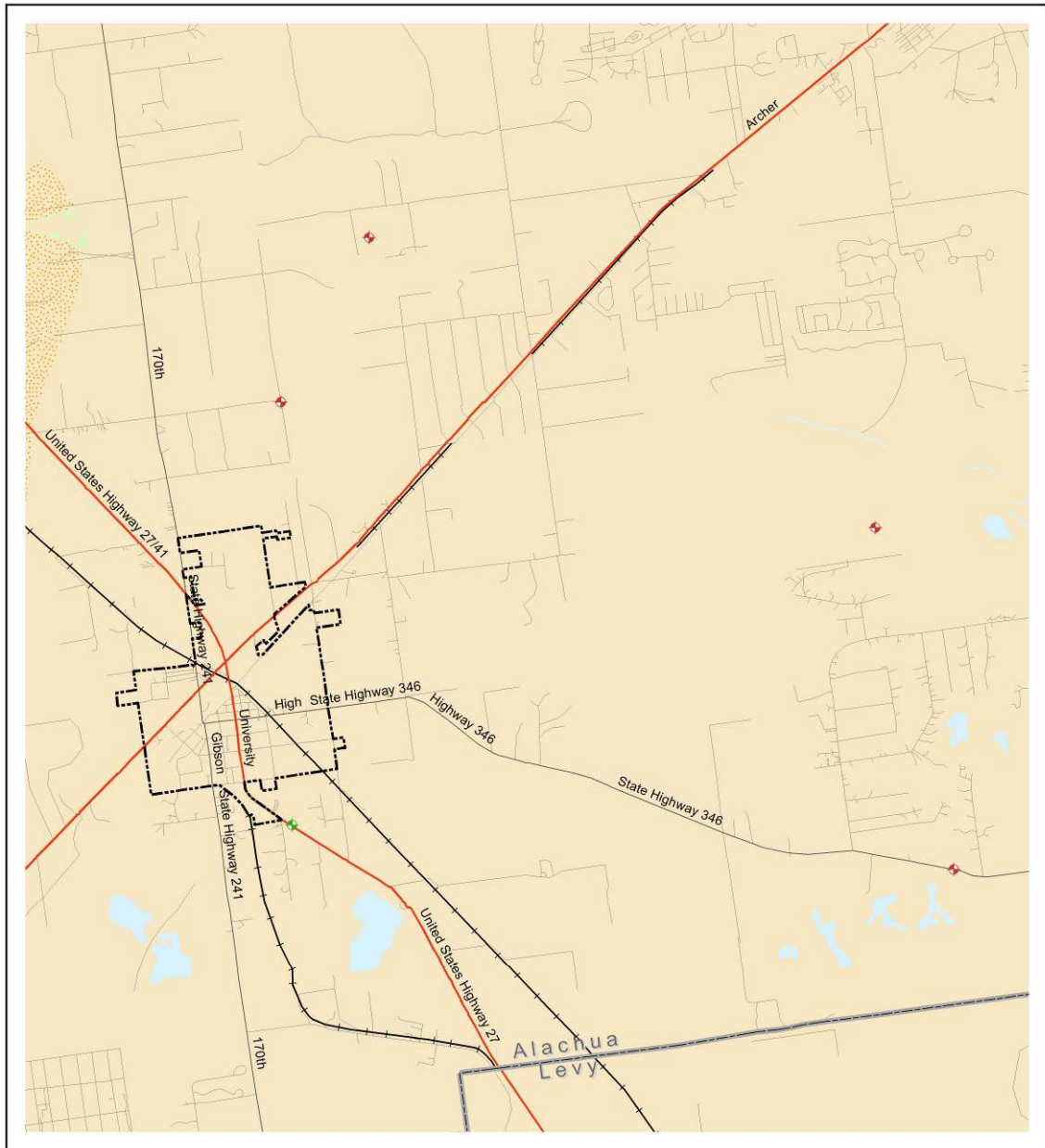
Location and Overview. Archer is located along U.S. Route 27 in southwest Alachua County. There are freshwater fishing opportunities at the Levy Lake and the Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park. Archer is primarily an agricultural community. Many residents commute to jobs in Gainesville, some 12 miles to the northeast on State Route 24.

History. Initially known as “Deer Hammock,” early settlers fished and hunted for subsistence. In the 1850s, sugarcane and cotton farmers and their slaves began developing Deer Hammock as an agricultural community. Development of a rail line led to further development. Archer’s present-day name derives from James T. Archer, Florida’s first Secretary of State (1845-49). Archer was incorporated in 1878 (Braley 2004).

Current Conditions. The year 2000 population of Archer was 1,289 persons, a decrease of more than six percent from the 1990 census. A small fleet of commercial participants reside here. Snapper-grouper are the principal landings. Two charter captains maintain residences. One offers both inshore guiding and offshore fishing with a focus on grouper. Recreational scalloping is also offered. One captain moors in and operates from Keaton Beach.



Small Retail Seafood Business in Archer, 2003



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Archer Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,372	1,289
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	618/754	584/705
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	34.9	31.3
18 to 64 years of age	52.0	57.1
65 years and over	13.1	11.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	913	783
Black or African American	454	485
American Indian and Alaskan Native	4	3
Asian	0	2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	1	0
Two or more races	--	16
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	17	29
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	12.2	10.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.5	75.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	7.7	12.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.6	4.5
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.6	0.9
Household income (Median \$)	19,241	27,875
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	26.6	21.6
Percent female headed household	30.7	20.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	371	325
Renter occupied	130	162
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	38,600	56,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	206	413
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	63.0	59.9
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.96	7.8
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	21.2
Service occupations	--	24.9
Sales and office occupations	--	29.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.3	0.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	12.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	11.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.6	1.0†
Manufacturing	9.0	6.4
Percent government workers	33.6	31.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	18.1	15.7
Percent using public transportation	0.7	0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	28.9
Percent worked outside of county of residence	3.4	8.5

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Archer in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Archer in 2003

None Listed.

Table 4. Archer Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	7,875	17,206

Table 5. Archer License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
5	4	429
Total = 9		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 9/487 = 1.8		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 429/487 = 0.9

Please reference Table 3.14-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.15 Citrus County Communities

Description of the study communities in Citrus County is provided in this section. These are as follow: Crystal River, Hernando, Homosassa, Homosassa Springs, Inverness, and Lecanto.

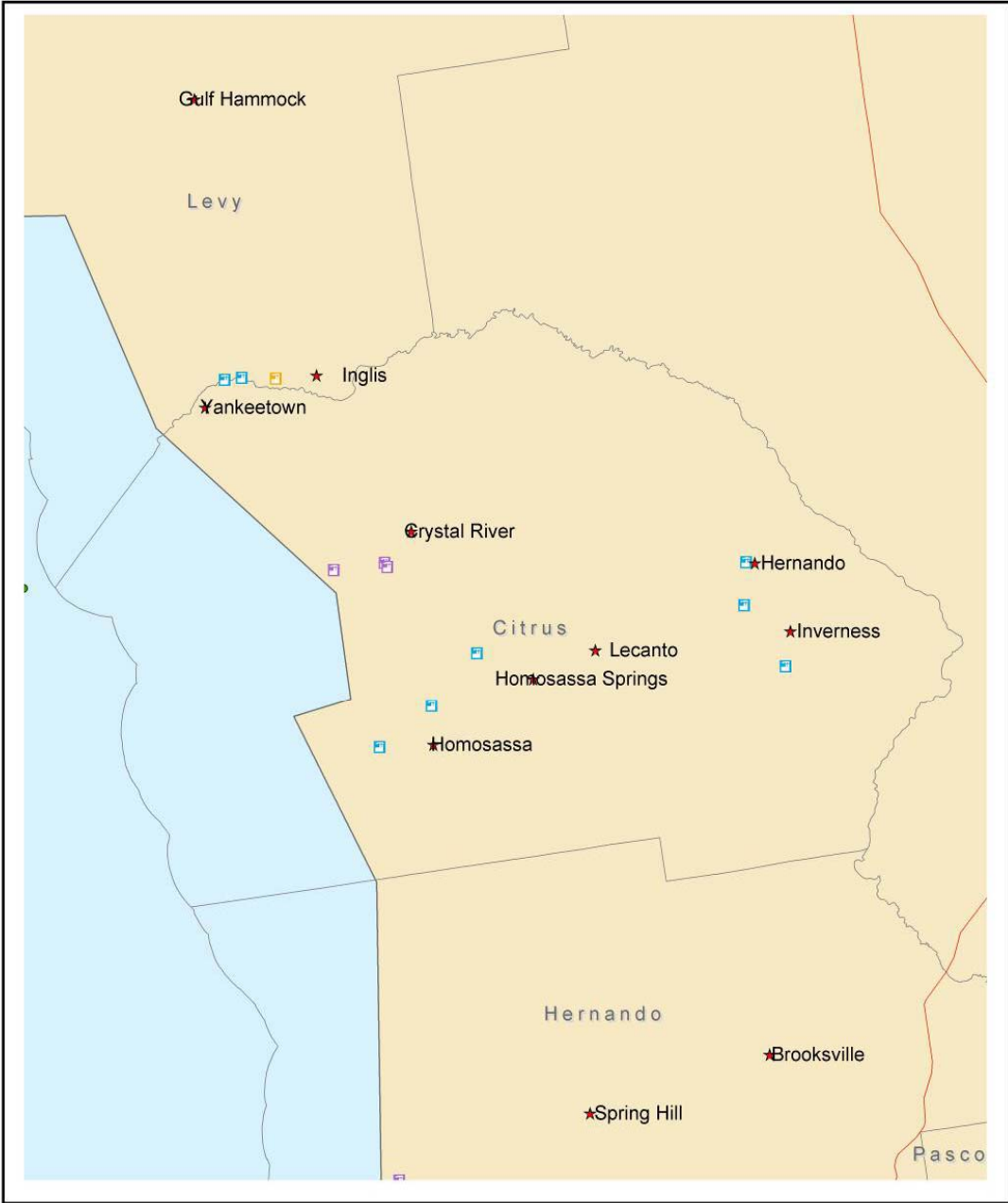
Citrus County is located on Florida's western Gulf coast, bordered by Levy County to the northwest, Marion County to the northeast, Sumter County to the east, and Hernando County to the south. The county seat is Inverness and the nearest MSA is Ocala; Tampa and Orlando are approximately 60 miles from the county seat.

Early pioneers arrived around 1810, settling first at Red Level, between Crystal River and the Withlacoochee River. After the Civil War, this Gulf coastal region became a popular place to settle, and the population increased quickly. Citrus County was formed in 1887, and within three years its population had increased to 5,391.

Citrus groves and other agricultural pursuits were important early on, as were forestry (cedar, turpentine products, and fruit crates) and phosphate mining. Citrus plantations flourished in the mid-19th century, and farms continued to prosper through the state's Mediterranean fruit fly problem in the 1920s. The Plant railroad system served the area, and there was some manufacturing in the Crystal River area.

Interstate (I-75) passes through the county along with two U.S. Highways (US-19 and US-98). The Suncoast Parkway provides easy access to the Tampa-St. Petersburg Metropolitan Area through a limited access toll road. State Roads 41, 44, and 200 also serve the county.

The year 2000 census enumerated 118,085 persons in Citrus County, an increase of more than 26 percent since 1990. The median age for the county was 53 years. Some 95 percent were Caucasian, two percent African American, and three percent Hispanic. The median household income was \$31,001, compared to the state figure of \$38,819. Per the 2000 census, nearly 12 percent of persons in Citrus County were living in poverty.



Citrus County



- ★ Study Communities
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Seafood Dealer
- Seafood Processor
- Reef
- ⚓ Wreck
- ▲ Platform
- Interstate

Table 3.15-1 Earnings in Citrus County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	723,835	992,950	100.0	443,559
Farm earnings	246	2,601	0.3	2,414
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	7,249	9,904	1.0	4,402
Fishing	1,806	(Confidential)	--	--
Mining	1,910	1,684	0.2	234
Oil and gas extraction	174	--	--	--
Construction	81,568	99,930	10.1	38,020
Special trade contractors	48,972	61,360	6.2	24,190
Manufacturing	23,441	46,716	4.7	28,924
Fabricated metal products	(Confidential)	3,025	0.3	
Industrial machinery and equipment	628	1,686	0.2	1,209
Food and kindred products	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Petroleum and coal products	270	(Confidential)	--	--
Transportation and Public utilities	133,282	153,464	15.5	52,303
Trucking and warehousing	7,858	14,311	1.4	8,347
Water transportation	(Confidential)	2,075	0.2	--
Transportation by air	186	(Confidential)	--	--
Wholesale trade	10,676	18,599	1.9	10,496
Retail trade	102,722	123,691	12.5	45,725
Eating and drinking places	22,518	25,329	2.6	8,238
Finance, insurance, and real estate	42,123	62,780	6.3	30,809
Services	202,727	328,776	33.1	174,906
Hotels and other lodging places	27,763	58,189	5.9	37,117
Business services	3,909	4,509	0.5	1,542
Amusement and recreation services	91,967	160,607	16.2	90,804
Health services	7,246	7,323	0.7	1,823
Legal services	19,988	17,411	1.8	2,240
Engineering and management services	117,891	144,805	14.6	55,326
Government/Government enterprises	723,835	992,950	100.0	443,559

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Table 3.15-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Citrus County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	1,227,666	6,852
Invertebrates	1,548,542	10,671
Shrimp	191,834	960
Totals	2,968,042	18,483

Table 3.15-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Citrus County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	300
Retail Dealer Permits	42
Wholesale Permits	20
Totals	362

Table 3.15-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Citrus Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Hernando	457
Homosassa	1,358
Homosassa Springs	118
Inverness	1,237
Lecanto	434

Table 3.15-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Citrus County*

Permit Type	Study Communities					
	Crystal River	Hernando	Homosassa	Homosassa Springs	Inverness	Lecanto
Pelagic Charter	5	--	--	--	2	1
Reef Fish Charter	8	1	--	--	2	1
Swordfish	--	--	--	--	--	--
King Mackerel	8	--	3	1	--	1
Rock Shrimp	--	--	--	--	--	--
Red Snapper	10	--	3	3	--	2
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	8	--	4	2	--	3
Gulf Reef Fish	31	4	16	6	--	6
Shark	--	--	--	1	--	1
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	2	--	--	--	1	1
Total Permits 2000	72	5	26	13	5	16
Total Permit Holders 2000	31	5	13	6	2	6
Total State License Holders 2000	54	1	60	12	3	9
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 **	7	--	3	--	1	1

*Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. ** 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.15.1 Crystal River (incorporated, pop. 3,339)

Location and Overview. Crystal River is located on Kings Bay in the western part of Citrus County. The area is rich in marine resources, and there is easy access to the Gulf of Mexico. The spring-fed waters of Crystal offer excellent recreational diving conditions, and many tourists travel to the area to observe manatee. As such, the area is a popular destination for diving, snorkeling, and recreational fishing. There is an active commercial fishing fleet in Crystal River, and many retired captains continue to reside here.

History. There is a famous archaeological site in Crystal River. A series of mounds and artifacts from the Deptford Period provide insight into a cultural group dependent on marine resources in prehistoric Florida. Spanish explorer Hernando De Soto searched for gold and the fountain of youth in the area in the 16th century. By the early 19th century, settlements were established along the Crystal River and Kings Bay where fish, sugar, cotton, and timber resources were abundant. By the 1850s, rail lines brought increasing numbers of visitors, and many stayed on. The community gradually became a busy port for schooners and steamships.

Current Conditions. The year 2000 Census enumerated 3,339 persons in Crystal River. This is a decrease of more than 17 percent from the previous census. There may be a more recent period of growth afoot. Informants indicate that development is now increasing at a remarkable rate.

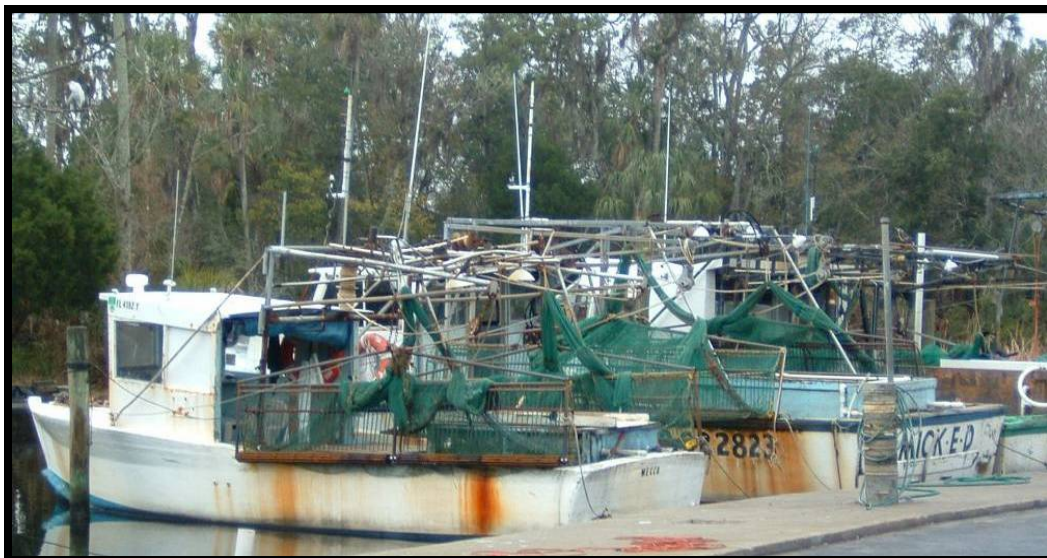
The number of active commercial vessels moored in the area has declined significantly. Many local captains once pursued mullet and mullet roe, but the gill net ban forced a switch to other fisheries, and some participants left the industry altogether. Stone crab is now one of the more established fisheries in the area. There were three active wholesalers in the area in 2003.

Recreational fishing has become more popular over the years. Three marinas store recreational vessels owned by clients from all over Florida. All provide bait, fuel, and supplies. Marina staff indicate that in the past five years the marinas have been running at 90 percent or greater capacity on a regular basis, with parking lots and public boat ramps at full capacity on some weekends. There are numerous boat ramps located in the area.

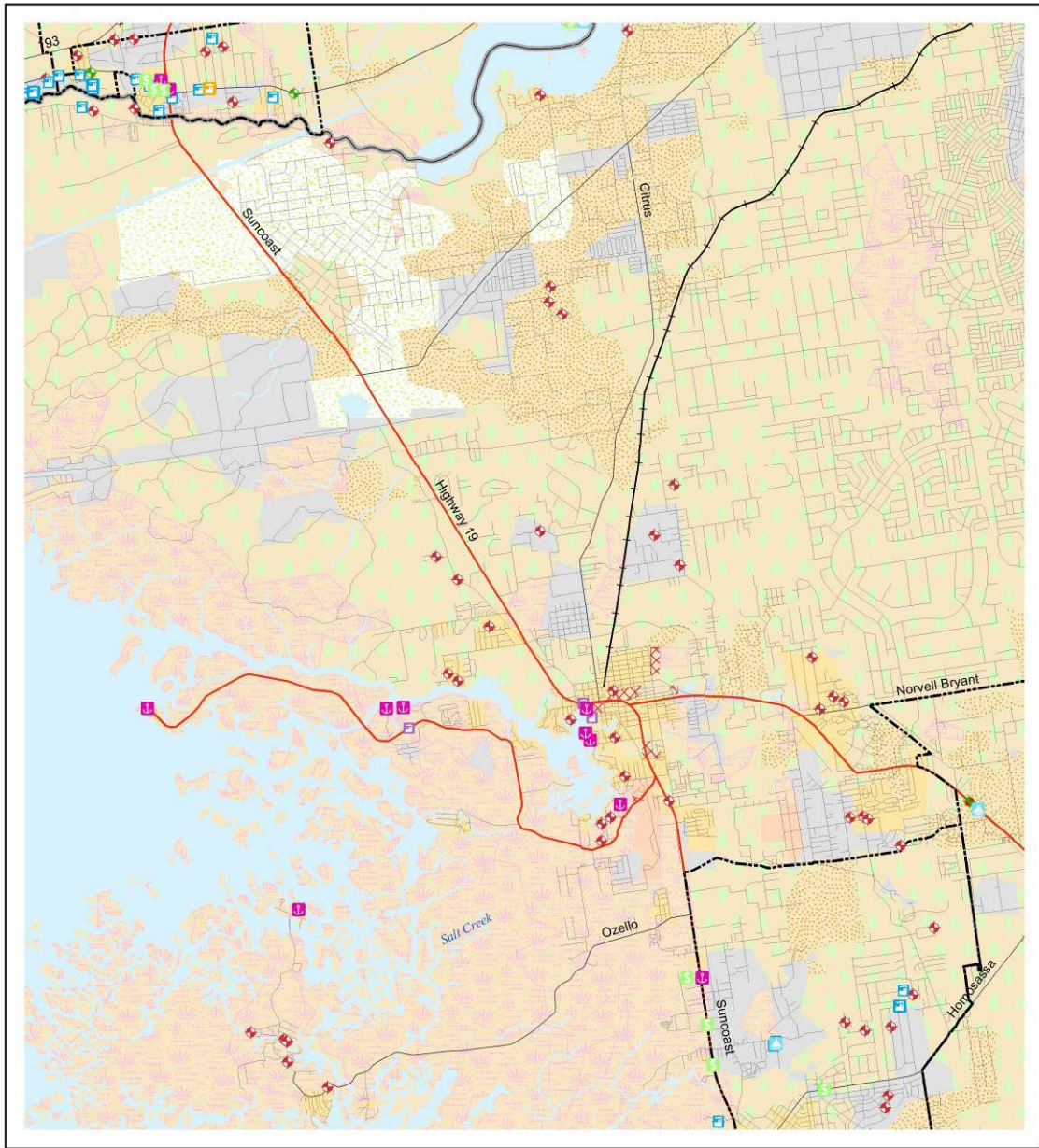
The local commercial fleet is quite productive. Stone crab and grouper dominate the landings figures for 2002, and numerous charter boats were active in the area.



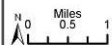
Crystal River near Kings Bay



Commercial Vessels at Moorings in Crystal River



Crystal River



Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

Transportation: Highway Major Rd. Residential Railroad Boundaries: River/Stream Ocean/Lake County Municipal Marine Features: Platform Reef Wreck	Land Use: Forest Wetland Reservoir Agriculture Residential Other Urban Scrub/Shrub Sand Barren Land	Salt Flat Transportation Industrial/Commercial Feeding Operation Commercial/Service License/Permit Types: State Commercial Federal Federal/State Federal/Federal Charter Federal/Federal Charter/State	Fishing Businesses: Aquaculture Boat Dealer/Broker Fish Hatchery Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment Headboat Operation Marine Electronics Retail Marina/Boatyard Pier/Boat Rentals Seafood Processor Seafood Dealer Seafood Processor and Dealer Post Office
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Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Crystal River Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	4,044	3,339
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,902/2,142	1,788/1,551
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	19.7	19.0
18 to 64 years of age	53.6	53.3
65 years and over	26.7	27.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	3,473	2,919
Black or African American	507	449
American Indian and Alaskan Native	13	14
Asian	37	46
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	2
Some other race	14	16
Two or more races	--	39
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	56	106
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.6	6.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.3	80.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	16.3	23.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	7.4	5.1
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.6	1.3
Household income (Median \$)		
	23,732	37,207
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)		
	11.0	9.9
Percent female headed household		
	10.6	10.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,157	1,053
Renter occupied	501	445
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)		
	79,800	93,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)		
	372	345
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	45.6	49.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.7	5.9
Occupation (Percent in occupation)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	34.4
Service occupations	--	14.5
Sales and office occupations	--	27.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.8	1.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	9.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	12.9
Industry (Percent in industry) **		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.2	1.2†
Manufacturing	5.2	7.0
Percent government workers	12.0	13.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	10.3	12.4
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	17.5
Percent worked outside of county of residence	--	10.2

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Crystal River in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	10+
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	3
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	3 (rec)
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	3
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	7+
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	1
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	5
Recreational docks/marinas	3
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	4
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	5
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	15+
Charter/Head Boats	40+
Commercial Boats	50+ (area)

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Crystal River in 2002

None Listed.

Table 4. Crystal River Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	2,348,781	15,037,633

Table 5. Crystal River License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
48	34	429
Total = 82		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 82/1,498 = 5.5		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 429/1,498 = 0.3

Please reference Table 3.15-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.15.2 Hernando (unincorporated, pop. 8,253)

Location and Overview. Hernando is located north of Inverness on U.S. Highway 41, along Tsala Apopka Lake. Tampa is 66 miles to the south and Ocala is approximately 35 miles to the north. Quickest access to the Gulf of Mexico is via Crystal River, 12 miles to the west. There are recreational fishing opportunities available in the numerous water bodies that surround the community, and many residents travel to pursue saltwater species. But there is little evidence of extensive involvement in marine fisheries.

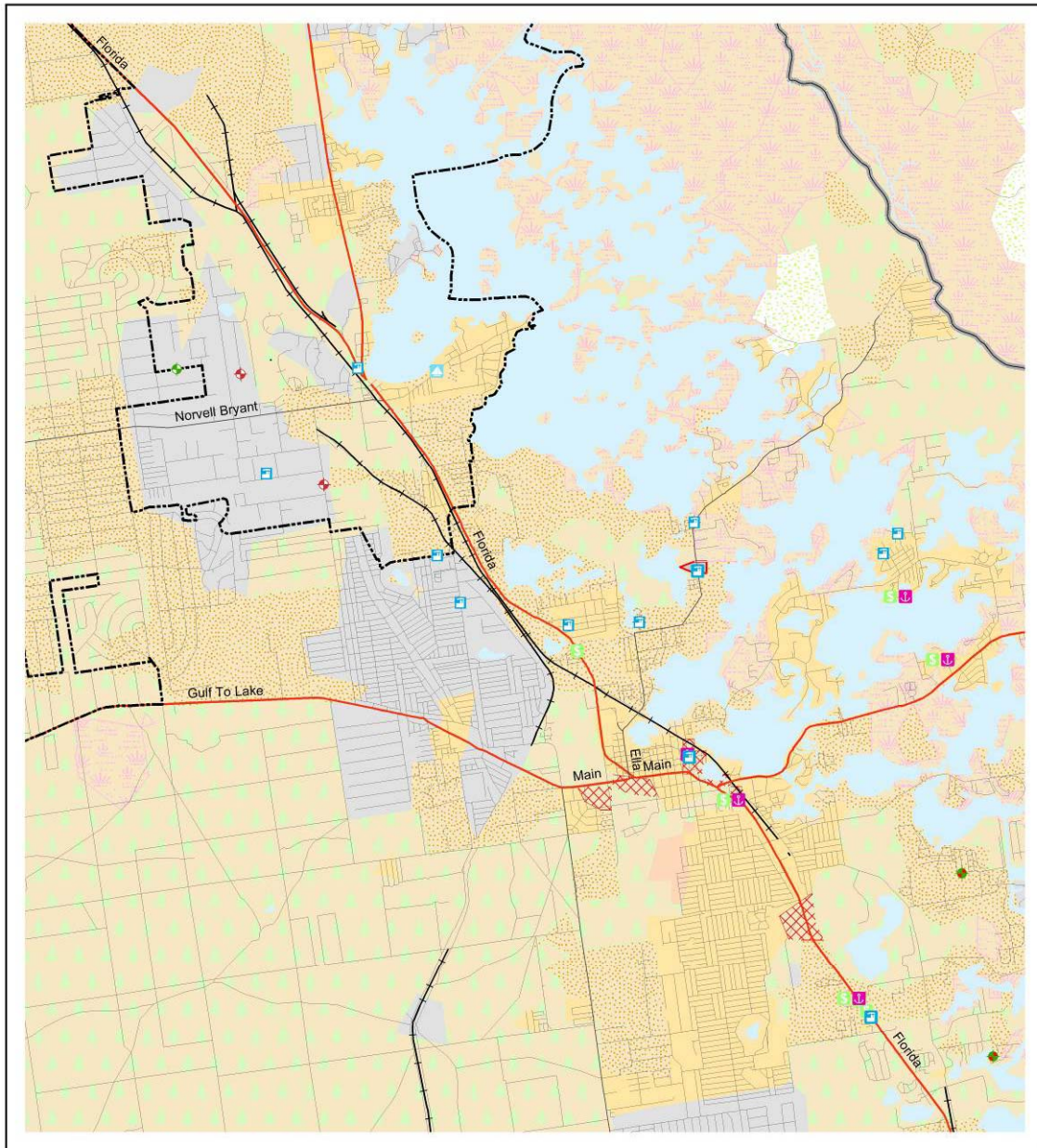
History. The town is named for Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto who visited the area in the 16th century. Seminole tribes were gradually displaced by settlers. Residents of Hernando have maintained close economic and social relationship with those of Inverness. Citrus and phosphate mining, and jobs in the neighboring city, have come to be important sources of revenue for persons residing in Hernando.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 8,253 persons in Hernando. The increase in population of more than 6,000 people since 1990 can be attributed in large part to the redistricting of census blocks.

Hernando has relatively little fishing-related physical infrastructure (one pier with boat rentals), and no direct access to the Gulf of Mexico. The community does have various freshwater features nearby, which provide opportunities for recreational freshwater angling. There are some seafood dealers in the area, but there is only one resident commercial participant.



Floating Dock on Tsala Apopka Lake in Hernando



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Hernando Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,103	8,253
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,008/1,095	4,068/4,185
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	15.0	17.2
18 to 64 years of age	47.2	54.7
65 years and over	37.8	28.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,020	7,888
Black or African American	71	187
American Indian and Alaskan Native	6	24
Asian	1	43
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	5
Some other race	5	14
Two or more races	--	92
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	22	135
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	9.5	6.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	59.6	73.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	7.0	9.1
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	1.9	4.8
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	1.7
Household income (Median \$)	18,750	29,121
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	9.2	15.4
Percent female headed household	10.0	7.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	815	3,123
Renter occupied	195	607
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	52,400	86,300
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	245	422
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	39.4	48.0
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	10.2	6.5
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	20.8
Service occupations	--	19.7
Sales and office occupations	--	26.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	8.2	0.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	18.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	14.7
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.3	0.4†
Manufacturing	3.2	8.2
Percent government workers	17.6	11.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	13.7	12.3
Percent using public transportation	1.1	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	30.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	15.7	28.0

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Hernando in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	1 (Freshwater)
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	1 (Freshwater)
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	1
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Hernando in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Total	1

Table 4. Hernando Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Hernando License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
1	1	457
Total = 2		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 2/3,730 = 0.1		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 457/ 3,730 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.15-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.15.3 Homosassa (incorporated, pop. 2,263)

Location and Overview. Homosassa and Homosassa Springs are located north of Tampa Bay and west of Orlando in the southwest portion of Citrus County. A natural spring in the area harbors manatees and other wildlife in their native habitat, and is a popular tourist attraction

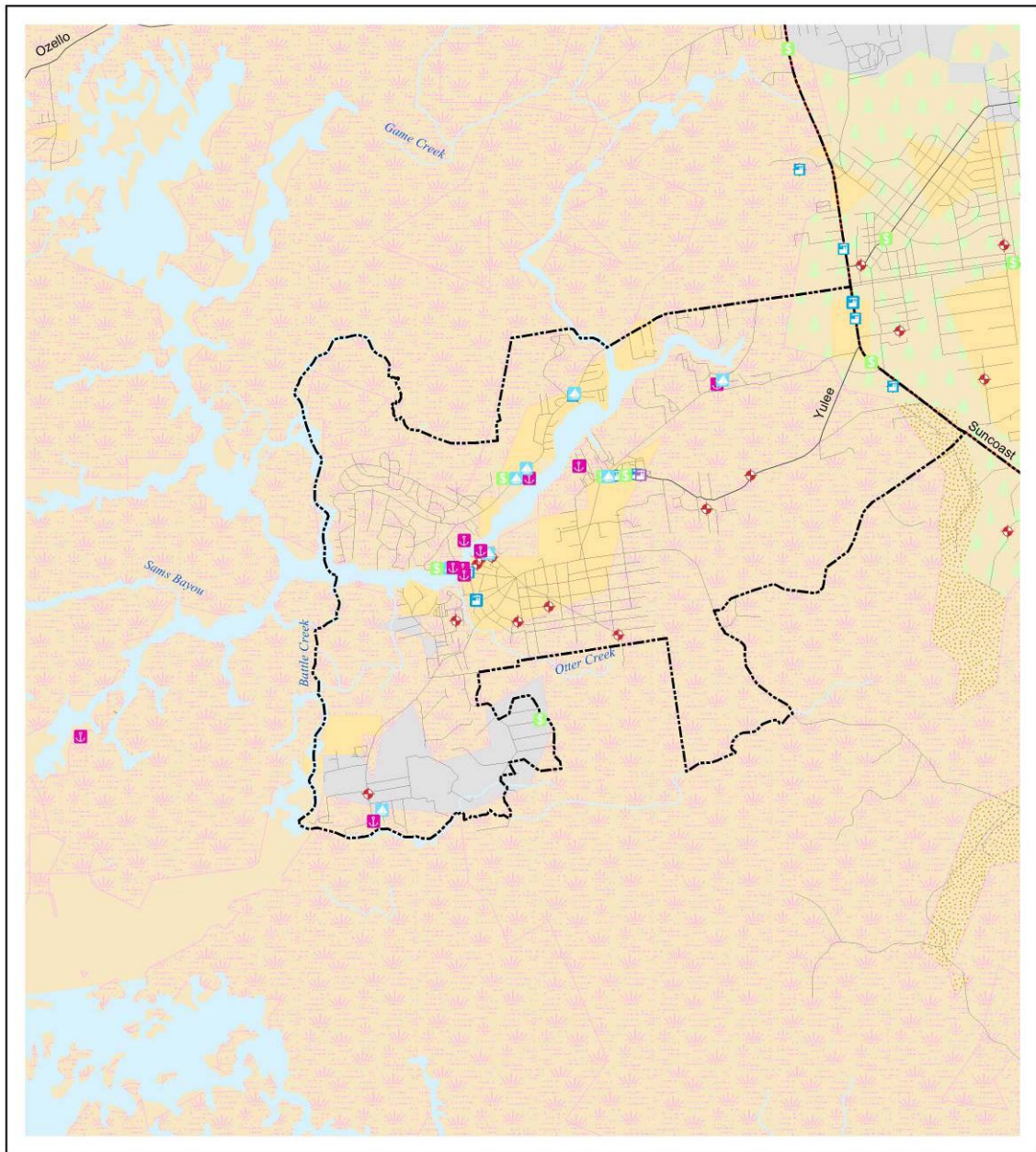
Homosassa is just southeast of Homosassa Springs, and closer to the vast network of wetlands and islands that form the Gulf shoreline in this area. Long-time commercial fishing families have tended to live in Old Homosassa, while Homosassa Springs is home to many new residents

Homosassa has grown slightly over the last decade. Homosassa Springs has grown extensively. This may be explained by the fact that much of the developable land in Old Homosassa area has long been accounted for, while availability of land in Homosassa Springs has enabled recent extensive development east of Halls River. But development-related changes have also come to Homosassa itself, and escalating property values along the waterfront have apparently led to some Homosassa residents to sell their property. This has led to visual changes, and challenges for long-standing residents who now must pay higher property taxes.

History. Settled in the early 19th century, Homosassa/Homosassa Springs is one of the oldest residential communities along Florida's Gulf Coast. In the late 1880's, financiers from New England purchased land along the Homosassa River and promoted the area as a retreat for sportsmen. Sugar and timber production were economic mainstays. Once rail lines reached the area, visitors from northern states began to frequent the area, especially in winter. Sponge divers from Key West and shrimpers from New Orleans eventually discovered the area's rich marine resources, and by about 1900, Homosassa was a center of fishing-related commerce.

Current Conditions. Homosassa was home to 2,294 persons as of the year 2000 census, up from 2,113 in 1990. While many Old Homosassa residents continue to be involved in commercial fishing, informants report that participation and production have declined since the net ban. Two of the original five fish houses have closed in the past five years, apparently due to lack of product. The remaining facilities accommodate local commercial fishing vessels, and transient commercial captains use the facilities during stone crab season. With regard to commercial operations, Homosassa captains and crew are highly productive, and a variety of species are landed.

Recreational vessels are also accommodated in the area, and local marinas offer a variety of fishing-related goods and services. Some residents nevertheless complain that mooring space along the river is scarce. Meanwhile, The Homosassa River Alliance has sought to protect manatees by pushing for a moratorium on harbor and marina construction.



Homosassa

0 0.3 0.6
Miles

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
Data Sources: See Metadata Report
Printed: May 2004

Transportation:
 - Highway
 - Major Rd.
 - Residential
 - Railroad
Boundaries:
 - River/Stream
 - Ocean/Lake
 - County
 - Municipal
Marine Features:
 - Platform
 - Reef
 - Wreck

Land Use:
 - Forest
 - Wetland
 - Reservoir
 - Agriculture
 - Residential
 - Other Urban
 - Scrub/Shrub
 - Sand
 - Barren Land
 - Salt Flat
 - Transportation
 - Industrial/Commercial
 - Feeding Operation
 - Commercial/Service
License/Permit Types:
 - State Commercial
 - Federal
 - Federal/State
 - Federal/Federal Charter
 - Federal/Federal Charter/State

Fishing Businesses:
 - Aquaculture
 - Boat Dealer/Broker
 - Fish Hatchery
 - Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment
 - Headboat Operation
 - Marine Electronics Retail
 - Marina/Boatyard
 - Pier/Boat Rentals
 - Seafood Processor
 - Seafood Dealer
 - Seafood Processor and Dealer
 - Post Office

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Homosassa Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,113	2,294
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,044/1,069	1,148/1,146
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	11.5	10.6
18 to 64 years of age	56.6	54.3
65 years and over	31.9	35.1
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,103	2,263
Black or African American	1	1
American Indian and Alaskan Native	8	8
Asian	0	1
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	1	1
Two or more races	--	20
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	35	24
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	6.2	4.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.7	83.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	11.7	16.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.1	1.7
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.7	0.5
Household income (Median \$)	26,581	38,696
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	11.1	10.8
Percent female headed household	4.1	3.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	873	995
Renter occupied	120	133
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	108,500	147,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	309	548
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	40.5	36.0
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	1.8	6.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	29.2
Service occupations	--	17.1
Sales and office occupations	--	32.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7.3	4.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	13.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	3.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	9.6	5.0†
Manufacturing	4.5	3.9
Percent government workers	8.9	16.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	10.1	7.8
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	28.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	13.9	36.7

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Homosassa in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	4
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	3
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	2
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	1
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	3
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	1
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	5
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	5
Recreational docks/marinas	Many
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	11+
Seafood retail markets	3
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	5
Charter/Head Boats	20+
Commercial Boats	50+

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Homosassa in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	9
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	10
Marina	3
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	28

Table 4. Homosassa Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	2,166,776	9,003,034

Table 5. Homosassa License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
44	18	1,358
Total = 62		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 62/1,128= 5.5		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,358/1,128 = 1.2

Please reference Table 3.15-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



Commercial Vessels Moored in Homosassa

3.15.4 Homosassa Springs (incorporated, pop. 12,458)

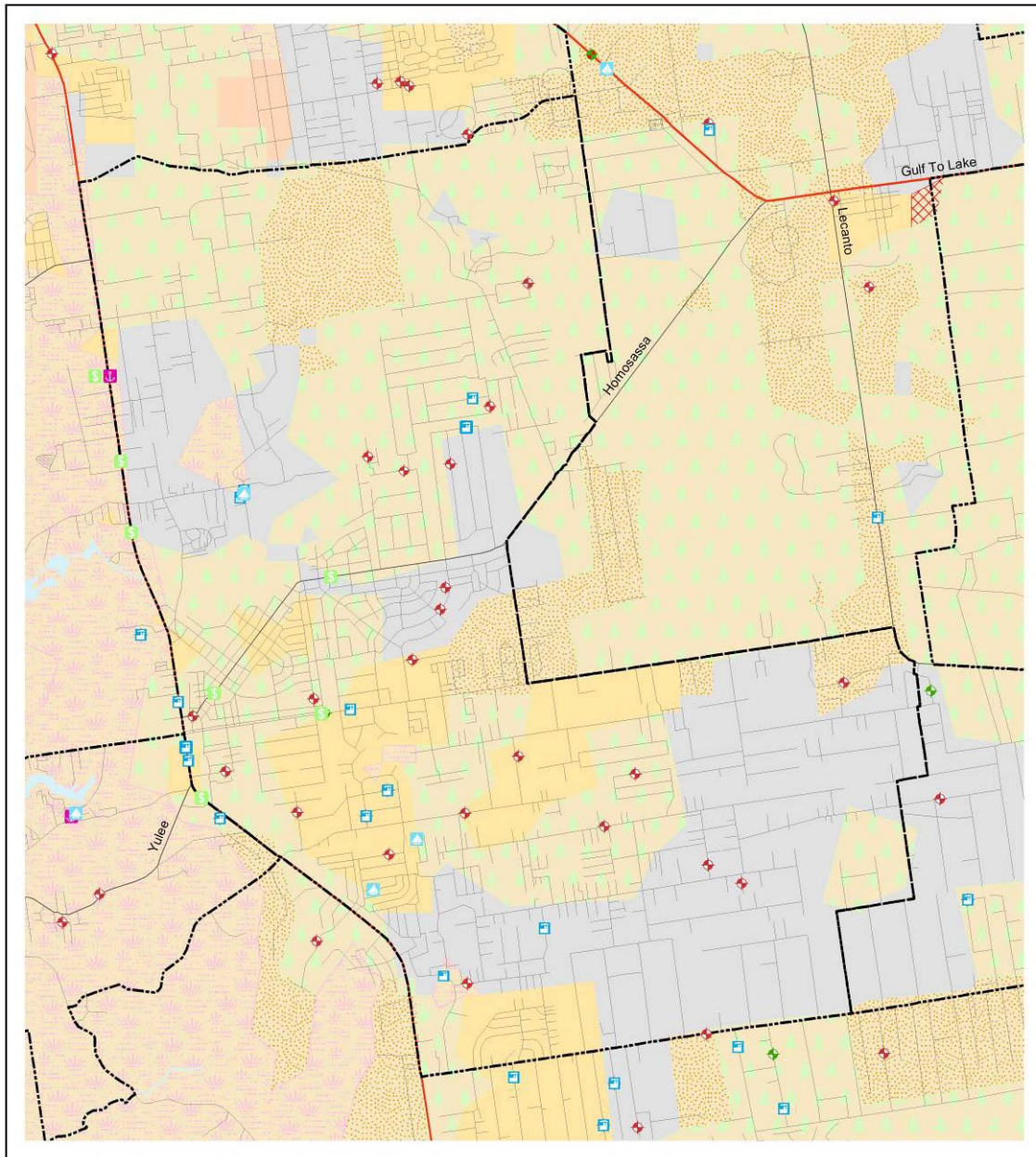
Location and Overview. Homosassa Springs is located just northwest of Old Homosassa its waterfront. Most of the town lies east of Route 19/55, the main artery serving motorists traveling in the area.

Much of Homosassa Springs is newly developed, and population growth has been significant over the last 15 years. An informant attributed growth to well-managed development, low property values and cost of living, and a “home town” atmosphere. County officials claim that the economy in the Homosassa Springs area is burgeoning and that new home construction is the primary industry. Development and population pressures, and the attractions of the Homosassa waterfront, reportedly have led to significant problems for long-time residents in neighboring Homosassa.

History. The Homosassa Springs area has attracted visitors for over a century. Grover Cleveland, Babe Ruth, and other luminaries traveled to the area for rest and relaxation. The area surrounding the actual springs was recently established as a state park.

Current Conditions. Population growth more than doubled in Homosassa Springs between the recent census years. The year 2000 population was 12,458 persons, up from 6,271 in 1990. Many of the new residents have purchased homes in recently developed subdivisions.

A small but productive contingent of commercial captains resides in Homosassa Springs and moor in Homosassa. Numerous seafood dealers are active here.



Homosassa Springs

<p>Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Highway — Major Rd. — Residential — Railroad <p>Boundaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — River/Stream — Ocean/Lake — County — Municipal <p>Marine Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Platform ● Reef † Wreck 	<p>Land Use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Wetland Reservoir Agriculture Residential Other Urban Scrub/Shrub Sand Barren Land 	<p>License/Permit Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Commercial Federal Federal/State Federal/Federal Charter Federal/Federal Charter/State 	<p>Fishing Businesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aquaculture ● Boat Dealer/Broker ● Fish Hatchery ● Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment ● Headboat Operation ● Marine Electronics Retail ● Marina/Boatyard ● Pier/Boat Rentals ● Seafood Processor ● Seafood Dealer ● Seafood Processor and Dealer ● Post Office
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Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Homosassa Springs Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	6,271	12,458
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	3,077/3,194	6,169/6,289
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	20.0	21.9
18 to 64 years of age	54.6	55.5
65 years and over	25.4	22.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	6,225	12,041
Black or African American	4	112
American Indian and Alaskan Native	15	85
Asian	17	61
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	1
Some other race	10	27
Two or more races	--	131
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	93	260
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	10.6	6.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	63.9	73.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	6.1	6.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.5	4.5
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.2	1.4
Household income (Median \$)	17,782	28,035
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	18.2	13.3
Percent female headed household	9.5	10.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	2,164	4,344
Renter occupied	471	857
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	63,400	72,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	273	441
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	45.2	50.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	10.1	5.9
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	18.6
Service occupations	--	21.4
Sales and office occupations	--	25.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	5.5	1.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	16.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	16.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.9	1.4†
Manufacturing	10.8	8.0
Percent government workers	9.0	11.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.4	16.8
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	26.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	6.1	13.7

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Homosassa Springs in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	9
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	several
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	10
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	1
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	3
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	Several
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	1
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Homosassa Springs in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	9
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	10
Marina	3
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	28

Table 4. Homosassa Springs Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	661,649	4,851,935

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings for certain species may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Homosassa Springs License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
5	5	118
Total = 10		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 10/5,201= 0.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 118/5,201 = .02

Please reference Table 3.15-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.15.5 Inverness (incorporated, pop. 6,789)

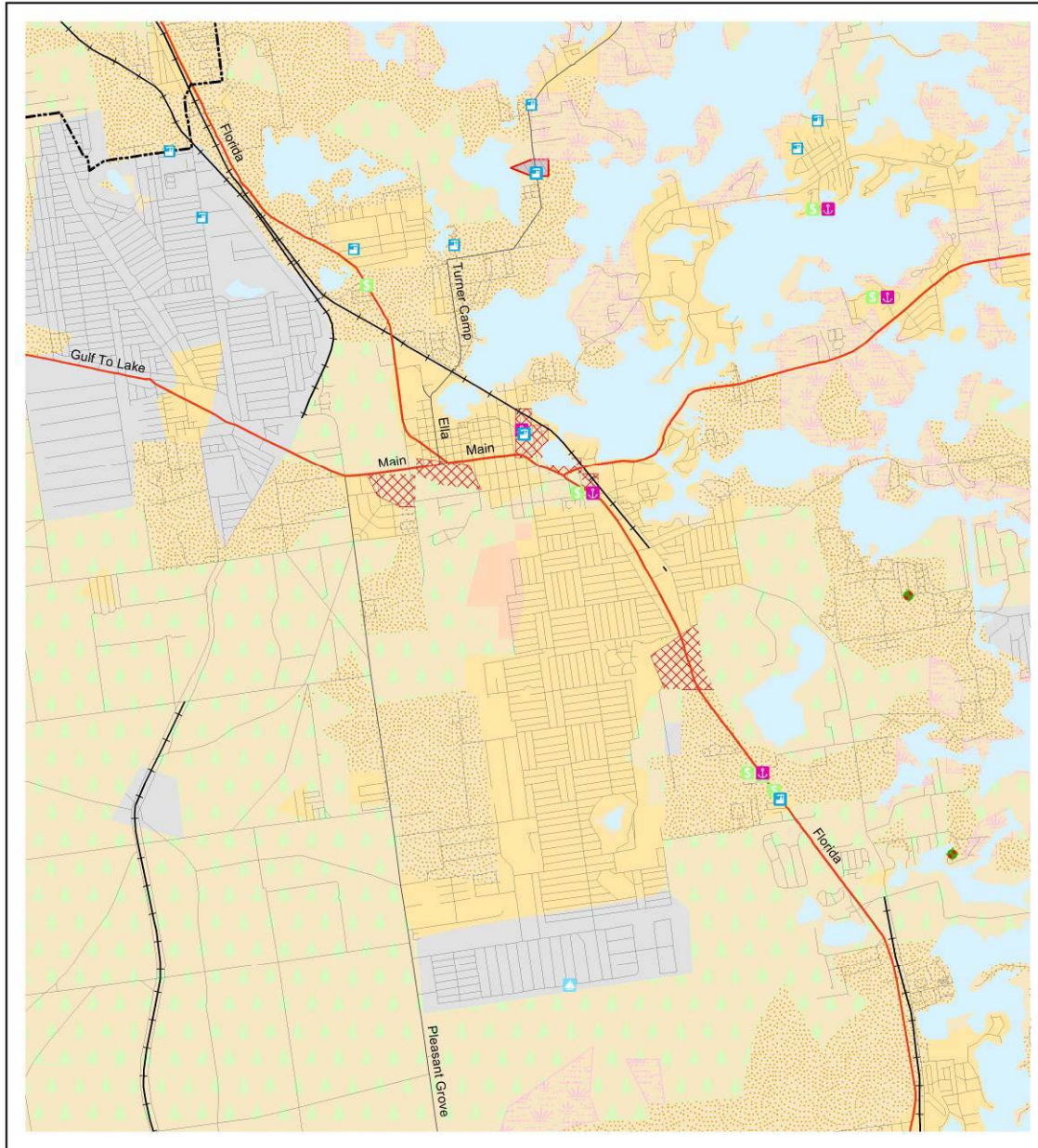
Location and Overview. Inverness encompasses seven square miles of relatively high ground (elevation 50 feet) along the Tsala Apopka Chain of Lakes. The town is some 17 miles east of both Homosassa and Crystal River, typical destinations for resident saltwater anglers.


History. Inverness was named by a Scottish settler for the ancient capital of the Scottish Highlands. The town developed in conjunction with involvement in phosphate mining, citrus cultivation, and cattle farming. It was incorporated in 1919.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 6,789 residents, a 17 percent increase from 1990. While there are some seafood dealers in the area, most fishing-related businesses support recreational freshwater fishing.



Inverness Area (courtesy of www.inverness-real-estate.com)





Inverness

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
Data Sources: See Metadata Report
Printed: May 2004

Scale: 0, 0.35, 0.7 Miles

<p>Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway Major Rd. Residential Railroad <p>Boundaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> River/Stream Ocean/Lake County Municipal <p>Marine Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Platform Reef Wreck 	<p>Land Use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Wetland Reservoir Agriculture Residential Other Urban Scrub/Shrub Sand Barren Land 	<p>License/Permit Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Commercial Federal Federal/State Federal/Federal Charter Federal/Federal Charter/State 	<p>Fishing Businesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aquaculture Boat Dealer/Broker Fish Hatchery Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment Headboat Operation Marine Electronics Retail Marina/Boatyard Pier/Boat Rentals Seafood Processor Seafood Dealer Seafood Processor and Dealer Post Office
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Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Inverness Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	5,797	6,789
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,528/3,269	2,941/3,848
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	15.8	16.6
18 to 64 years of age	47.8	45.4
65 years and over	36.4	38.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	5,308	6,234
Black or African American	389	353
American Indian and Alaskan Native	21	26
Asian	26	39
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	4
Some other race	53	52
Two or more races	--	81
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	214	300
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	13.5	6.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.7	74.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	10.1	12.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.5	7.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.0	2.6
Household income (Median \$)	17,428	26,604
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	12.3	14.8
Percent female headed household	11.1	10.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,756	2,149
Renter occupied	918	1,041
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	58,000	70,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	286	452
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	37.3	38.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.9	5.6
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	27.0
Service occupations	--	23.8
Sales and office occupations	--	27.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.2	0.7
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	10.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.3	1.2†
Manufacturing	6.7	1.9
Percent government workers	12.6	15.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.5	13.7
Percent using public transportation	0.0	2.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	25.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	15.1	17.4

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Inverness in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	4
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	1
Seafood retail markets	3
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Inverness in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	4
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	4
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Marina	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	3
Total	13

Table 4. Inverness Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Inverness License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
3	1	1,237
Total = 4		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $5/3,190 = 0.1$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $1,237/3,190 = 0.4$

Please reference Table 3.15-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



Inverness Neighborhood, 2003

3.15.6 Lecanto (unincorporated, pop. 5,161)

Location and Overview. Lecanto is small unincorporated town near the Withlacoochee River in Citrus County. The town is about ten miles west of Inverness, and five miles equidistant to Homosassa and Crystal River. Resident anglers may travel to either location to access the Gulf of Mexico. State Route 44 and County Road 491 pass through the town.

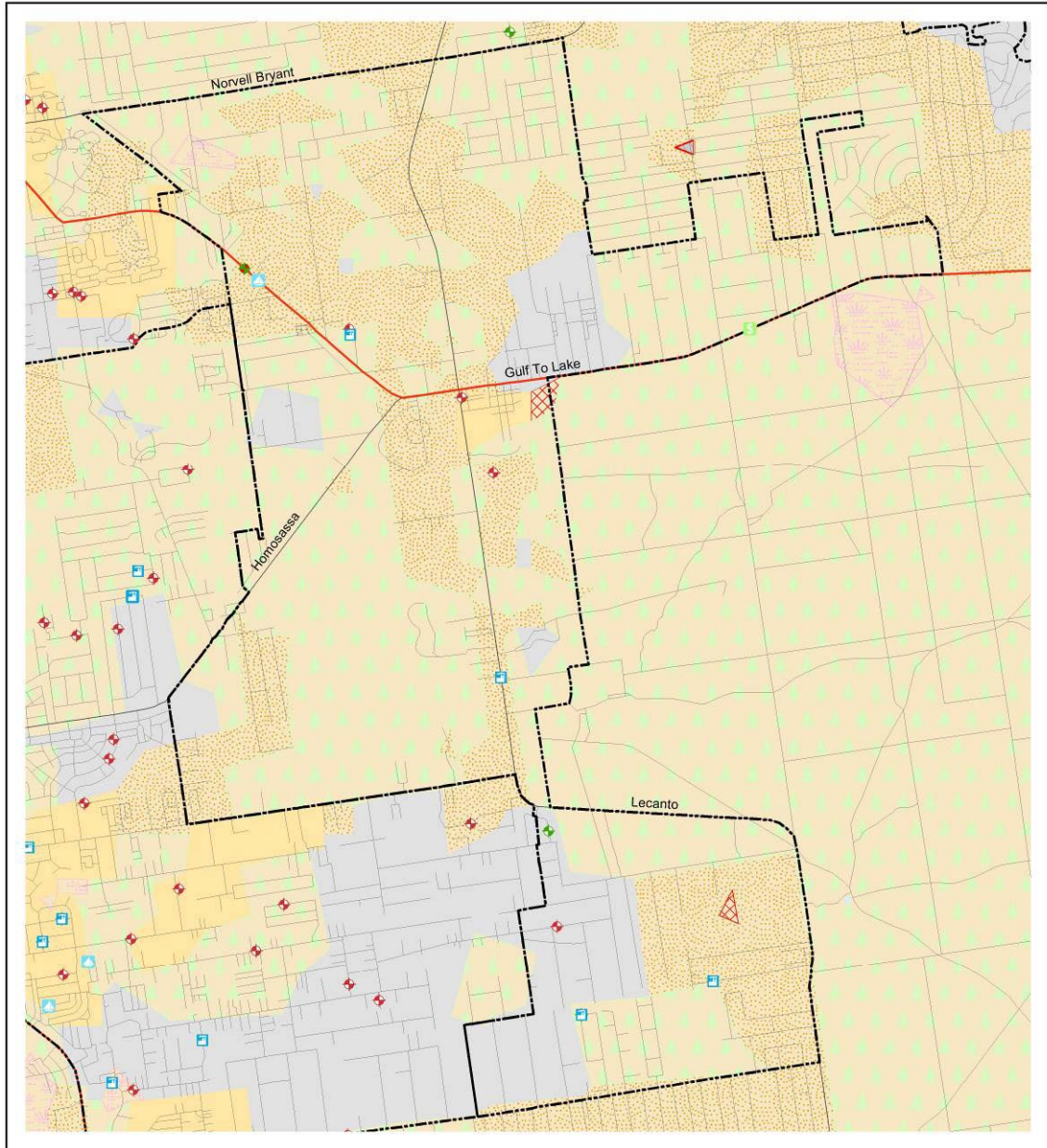
History. Prior to the Civil War, subsistence fishing and farming sustained the settlers. Residents gradually profited from milling the abundant cedar and cypress trees in the area.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 population of Lecanto enumerated 5,161 persons, an increase of nearly 76 percent from the 1990 census. Many residents work in nearby Inverness.

Lecanto is a residential community with little fishing infrastructure. There is, however, a small but productive group of resident commercial fishery participants, and a high percentage of resident saltwater license holders. Members of the commercial fleet tend to work in the offshore waters, in focused pursuit of stone crab and snapper-grouper. Pelagic species are also represented in the landings, and there is a resident charter captain. Most moor in Homosassa.



Lecanto Neighborhood, 2003



Lecanto

0 0.4 0.8
Miles

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
Data Sources: See Metadata Report
Printed: May 2004

Transportation: Highway Major Rd. Residential Railroad Boundaries: River/Stream Ocean/Lake County Municipal Marine Features: Platform Reef Wreck	Land Use: Forest Wetland Reservoir Agriculture Residential Other Urban Scrub/Shrub Sand Barren Land	Salt Flat Transportation Industrial/Commercial Feeding Operation Commercial/Service License/Permit Types: State Commercial Federal Federal/State Federal/Federal Charter Federal/Federal Charter/State	Fishing Businesses: Aquaculture Boat Dealer/Broker Fish Hatchery Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment Headboat Operation Marine Electronics Retail Marina/Boatyard Pier/Boat Rentals Seafood Processor Seafood Dealer Seafood Processor and Dealer Post Office
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Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Lecanto Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,243	5,161
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	615/628	2,651/2,510
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	22.2	20.5
18 to 64 years of age	57.9	56.8
65 years and over	19.9	22.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,216	4,845
Black or African American	4	153
American Indian and Alaskan Native	2	39
Asian	17	39
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	1
Some other race	4	22
Two or more races	--	62
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	37	140
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.6	9.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.7	75.8
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	15.2	12.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	9.4	10.2
Percent who speak English less than very well	4.4	2.6
Household income (Median \$)	29,205	40,826
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	3.7	9.1
Percent female headed household	9.2	7.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	422	1,599
Renter occupied	69	262
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	97,300	107,300
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	282	476
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	43.7	50.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	10.6	6.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	25.8
Service occupations	--	18.5
Sales and office occupations	--	28.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	8.1	0.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	13.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	12.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.4	0.9†
Manufacturing	1.9	4.3
Percent government workers	11.2	15.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	16.1	12.6
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	26.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	11.2	21.5

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Lecanto in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	1
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Lecanto in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Total	2

Table 4. Lecanto Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	863,327	6,081,568

Table 5. Lecanto License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
6	6	434
Total = 12		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 11/1,861= 0.6		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 434/1,861 = 0.2

Please reference Table 3.15-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.16 Hernando County Communities

This section describes the study communities in Hernando County. These are Brooksville and Spring Hill.

Located on the central-west coast of Florida, Hernando County is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico to the west, Citrus County to the north, Sumter County to the east, and Pasco County to the south. The county seat of Brooksville is located about 45 miles north of Tampa and 70 miles west of Orlando. The only other incorporated city in the county is Weeki Wachee. Unincorporated areas include Spring Hill, Ridge Manor, Ridge Manor West, Bayport, Lake Lindsey, and Hernando Beach.

Hernando County was officially established in 1846, and named after the Spanish explorer Hernando De Soto. Early pioneers migrated to the county to raise cattle, harvest cedar trees, and grow cotton and oranges. In the latter part of the 19th century citrus crops were important, and the industry grew quickly given the rich Hernando soils and ideal climate. Throughout the century, and particularly after the Civil War, tourism started to affect the area. Tourism has been especially important since World War II.

The county's population remained fairly steady prior to 1960. From 1960 to 2000, it grew more than ten-fold; from 11,205 to 130,802 persons. The unincorporated area of Spring Hill is the most populous area in the region. Spring Hill had a population of 69,078 as of 2000.

The 2000 census indicates that almost 93 percent of the population of Hernando is Caucasian, four percent African-American, and the remaining three percent were Hispanic or other groups. Persons 65 years of age and older comprise 31 percent of the population, compared to 18 percent for the state as a whole. The median age was 50 years in 2000. The median household income in Hernando County was \$32,572 in 2000, which is lower than the state average of \$38,819. Ten percent of the population was living in poverty in 2000.



Hernando County



Table 3.16-1 Earnings in Hernando County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	658,128	1,036,553	100.0	537,034
Farm earnings	7,676	6,513	0.6	687
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	10,107	13,397	1.3	5,726
Fishing	(Confidential)	--	--	--
Mining	14,424	13,678	1.3	2,730
Oil and gas extraction	(Confidential)	157	0.0	
Construction	58,087	84,028	8.1	39,940
Special trade contractors	45,144	61,093	5.9	26,829
Manufacturing	36,016	64,169	6.2	36,833
Fabricated metal products	1,178	1,328	0.1	434
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,090	2,479	0.2	1,652
Food and kindred products	(Confidential)	668	0.1	--
Chemicals and allied products	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Petroleum and coal products	0	(Confidential)	--	--
Transportation and Public utilities	38,082	53,155	5.1	24,251
Trucking and warehousing	14,926	20,906	2.0	9,577
Water transportation	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Transportation by air	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Wholesale trade	17,304	34,491	3.3	21,357
Retail trade	91,792	189,695	18.3	120,025
Eating and drinking places	17,760	34,571	3.3	21,091
Finance, insurance, and real estate	37,029	71,575	6.9	43,470
Services	203,190	307,035	29.6	152,814
Hotels and other lodging places	2,445	1,953	0.2	97
Business services	19,158	46,188	4.5	31,647
Amusement and recreation services	7,111	7,872	0.8	2,475
Health services	107,389	145,976	14.1	64,468
Legal services	4,403	5,422	0.5	2,080
Engineering and management services	15,651	18,202	1.8	6,323
Government/Government enterprises	144,422	198,817	19.2	89,201

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Table 3.16-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Hernando County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	30,205	219
Invertebrates	196,072	1,255
Shrimp	36,645	54
Totals	262,922	1,529

Table 3.16-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Hernando County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	93
Retail Dealer Permits	13
Wholesale Permits	7
Totals	113

Table 3.16-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Hernando Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Brooksville	2,676
Spring Hill	2,561

Table 3.16-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Hernando County*

Permit Type	Study Community	
	Brooksville	Spring Hill
Pelagic Charter	4	3
Reef Fish Charter	4	7
Swordfish	--	--
King Mackerel	1	2
Rock Shrimp	--	--
Red Snapper	2	3
Spiny Lobster	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	--	4
Gulf Reef Fish	7	16
Shark	2	1
Total Permits 2000	20	36
Total Permit Holders 2000	8	23
Total State License Holders 2000	6	25
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 **	4	6

*Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. ** 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.16.1 Brooksville (incorporated, pop. 7,264)

Location and Overview. Brooksville, the county seat, is located in central Hernando County along the junction of State Routes 45 and 50A. It is approximately 40 miles north of Tampa, and 70 miles west of Orlando. The closest point of Gulf access is at Bayport, some 14 miles west. Numerous residents work in county government and various professional positions.

History. The Timucuan and Calusa Indians were among the early native inhabitants of the Brooksville area. Spanish explorers killed many indigenous tribal members in the late 1500s (Schutte 1997). Brooksville was founded in 1856 and incorporated in 1880. The city is named after Representative Preston Brooks of South Carolina (City of Brooksville).

Current Conditions. Brooksville is a residential area. The year 2000 census enumerated 7,264 persons, a two percent decrease from the 1990 census. There are several medical facilities here. The campus of Pasco-Hernando Community College is located at the perimeter of the city.

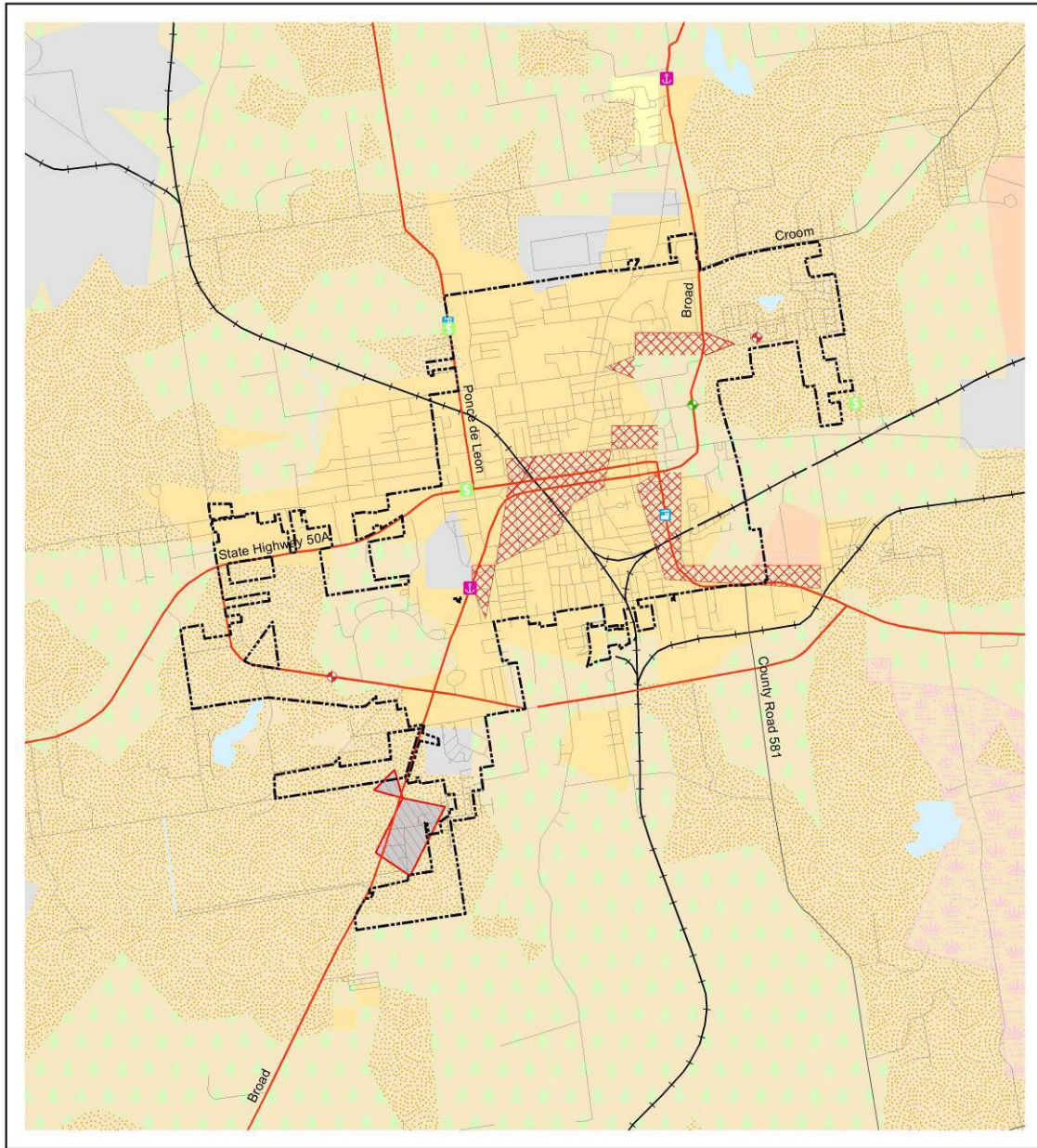
Fishing-related infrastructure or services are limited here, other than boat dealers and fishing tackle suppliers. There is a small group charter and commercial captains living in the area. Principal landings are stone crab, grouper, and shrimp.



Brooksville Neighborhood, 2003



Brooksville Courthouse



Brooksville

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Transportation:
Highway
Major Rd.
Residential
Railroad
Boundaries:
River/Stream
Ocean/Lake
County
Municipal
Marine Features:
Platform
Reef
Wreck | Land Use:
Forest
Wetland
Reservoir
Agriculture
Residential
Other Urban
Scrub/Shrub
Sand
Barren Land | Salt Flat
Transportation
Industrial/Commercial
Feeding Operation
Commercial/Service
License/Permit Types:
State Commercial
Federal
Federal/State
Federal/Federal Charter
Federal/Federal Charter/State | Fishing Businesses:
Aquaculture
Boat Dealer/Broker
Fish Hatchery
Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment
Headboat Operation
Marine Electronics Retail
Marina/Boatyard
Pier/Boat Rentals
Seafood Processor
Seafood Dealer
Seafood Processor and Dealer
Post Office |
|--|---|---|--|

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Brooksville Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	7,440	7,264
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	3,338/4,102	3,232/4,032
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	21.7	22.1
18 to 64 years of age	46.4	48.3
65 years and over	31.9	29.7
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	5,857	5,443
Black or African American	1,496	1,548
American Indian and Alaskan Native	29	26
Asian	23	89
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	35	79
Two or more races	--	79
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	112	223
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	10.9	8.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.7	76.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	13.0	14.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	5.9	6.0
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.3	1.7
Household income (Median \$)	19,084	25,489
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	24.4	21.5
Percent female headed household	21.8	14.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	2,120	2,076
Renter occupied	1,145	1,144
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	54,000	68,700
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	285	445
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	43.2	43.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	8.5	5.4
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	31.5
Service occupations	--	22.4
Sales and office occupations	--	21.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.3	0.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	11.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	13.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.0	2.9†
Manufacturing	8.3	8.0
Percent government workers	22.4	22.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	17.5	17.3
Percent using public transportation	1.7	0.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	23.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	12.4	15.3

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Brooksville in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	5
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	2
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Brooksville in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	5
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Marina	2
Total	8

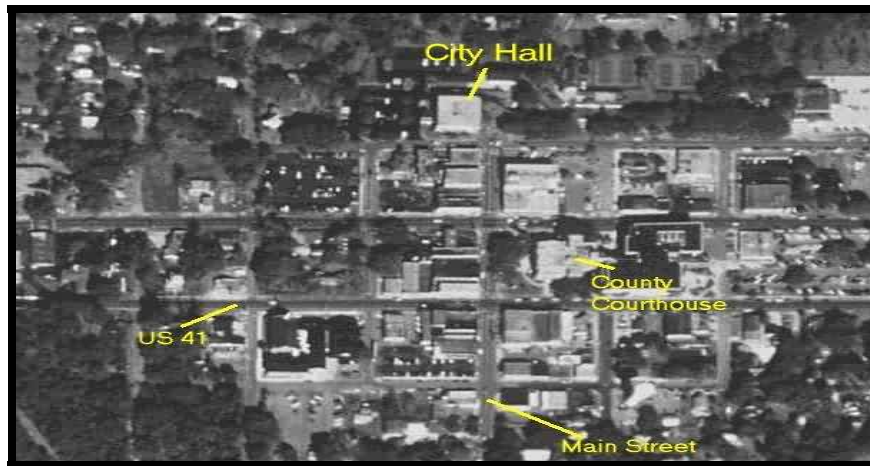
Table 4. Brooksville Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	26,088	108,254

Table 5. Brooksville License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
6	8	2,676
Total = 14		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 7/3,220 = 0.4		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 2,676/3,220 = 0.8

Please reference Table 3.16-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



Aerial Photo of Brooksville (courtesy of county website)

3.16.2 Spring Hill (unincorporated, pop. 60,078)

Location and Overview. Spring Hill is a sprawling group of planned subdivisions located just north of the Pasco County line near the intersection of U.S. Highway 19 and State Road 50. Tampa is some 45 miles south. Golfing is popular here. The closest access to the Gulf is near Aripeka, some five miles west.

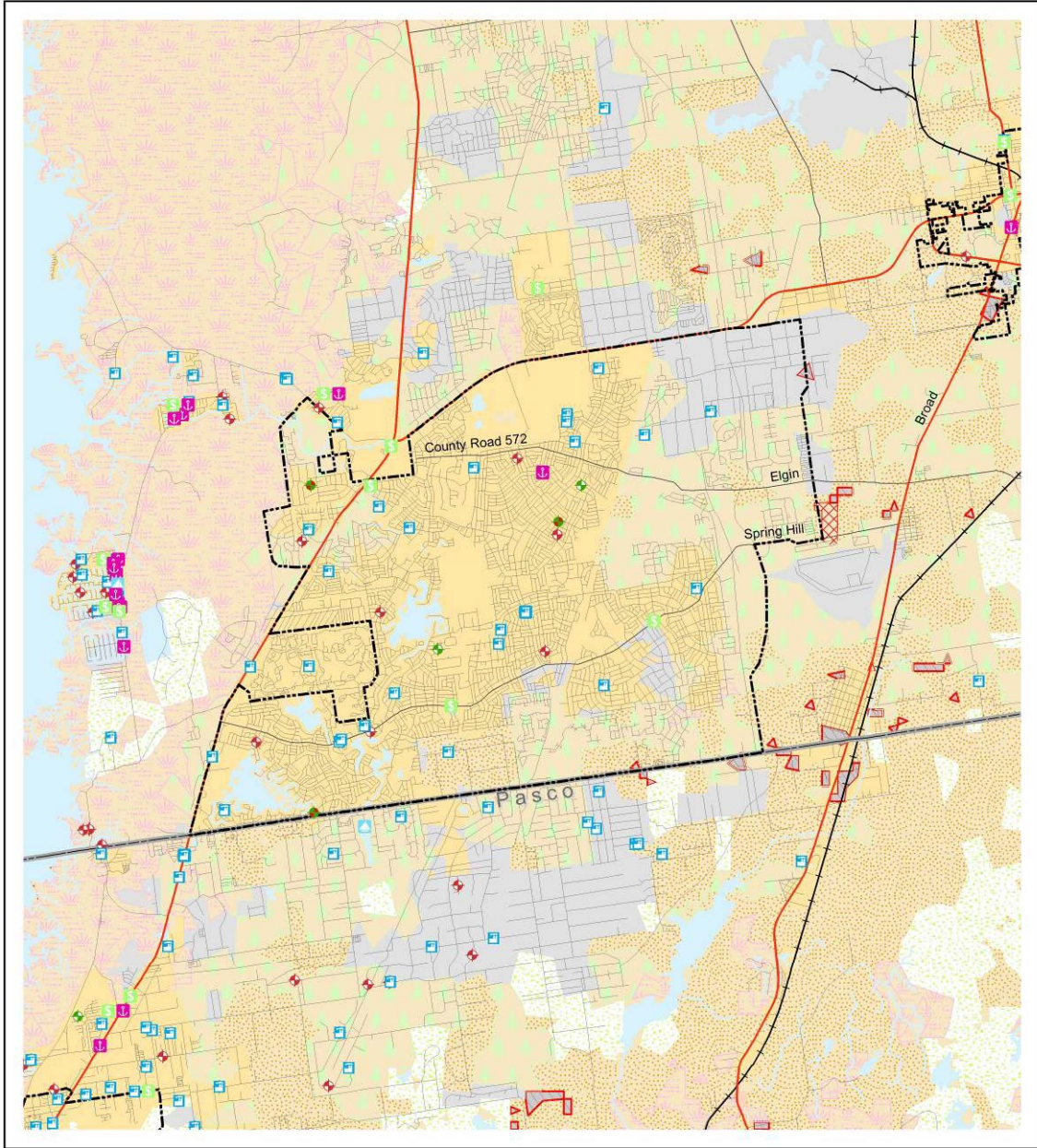
History. Spring Hill was promoted by the Mackle Brothers, local real estate tycoons. Growth has been extensive in the area over the last 40 years. Retirees from around the country have moved to the area in large part for the amenity of a warm winter climate (Hernando Chamber of Commerce: 2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. Spring Hill is a suburb of Clearwater-Tampa. Although unincorporated, it is the largest named community in Hernando County. The population was nearly 70,000 persons in 2000. This more than doubled the 1990 census figure.

A variety of fishing-related services are available in Spring Hill. These include boat dealers, diving supplies stores, and bait and tackle shops. There are a number of seafood dealers in the area. Numerous commercial captains and crew also reside here. Stone crab and grouper are among the more productive landings.



Dive Shop along Highway 19 in Spring Hill



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Spring Hill Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	31,117	69,078
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	14,736/16,381	32,622/36,456
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	16.8	19.5
18 to 64 years of age	49.7	51.2
65 years and over	33.5	29.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	30,395	64,591
Black or African American	393	2,073
American Indian and Alaskan Native	43	167
Asian	129	534
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	15
Some other race	157	842
Two or more races	--	856
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	1,260	4,720
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.0	5.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.7	78.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	8.9	11.6
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	11.0	12.0
Percent who speak English less than very well	4.0	4.2
Household income (Median \$)	23,349	32,861
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.3	9.5
Percent female headed household	6.6	9.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	11,219	24,409
Renter occupied	1,957	3,865
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	68,000	84,700
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	385	613
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	38.5	43.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	7.8	4.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	25.7
Service occupations	--	19.3
Sales and office occupations	--	30.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.0	0.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	12.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	11.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.2	0.9†
Manufacturing	7.7	5.1
Percent government workers	12.3	13.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	13.2	13.0
Percent using public transportation	0.2	0.1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	28.7
Percent worked outside of county of residence	32.7	34.2

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Spring Hill in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	2
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	3
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	Several
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	Several
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	1
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	1
Marine railways/haul out facilities	Several
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	3
Recreational docks/marinas	<10
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	3-4
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	Several
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	4
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	Several
Charter/Head Boats	4-5 small
Commercial Boats	Several

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Spring Hill in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	5
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	3
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Marina	7
Retail Seafood Dealer	2
Total	18

Table 4. Spring Hill Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	508,164	2,212,365

Table 5. Spring Hill License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
24	19	2,561
Total = 43		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 43/28,274 = 0.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 2,561/28,274 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.16-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.17 Pasco County Communities

This section provides description of the study communities in Pasco County. These are as follow: Anclote, Aripeka, Holiday, Hudson, New Port Richey, and Port Richey.

Pasco County was established in 1887. It encompasses 745 square miles of land along the Gulf. The county is surrounded by Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties to the south, Hernando County to the north, and Sumter and Polk Counties to the east. The county encompasses 31 square miles of water. Highways 19, 41, 301, Interstate 75, and the Suncoast Parkway provide north-south corridors through the county, while State Roads 52 and 54 provide the east-west routes.

The county seat, Dade City, is located in eastern Pasco County. It had a year 2000 population of 6,188 persons. The Greater Dade City area includes San Antonio, St. Leo, Lacooshee, Trilby, Darby, St. Joseph, and Blanton. Other major municipalities (followed by their year 2000 populations) include: New Port Richey (pop. 16,117), Port Richey (pop. 3,021) - both on the Gulf Coast- and San Antonio (pop. 655), St. Leo (pop. 595), and Zephyrhills (pop. 10,833).

Pasco County was formed in June of 1887, when Hernando County was divided into three parts, with Citrus County to the north and Pasco County to the south. Pasco County was named in honor of Samuel Pasco, a two-term U.S. senator (1887-1899) from Florida. Dade City became the county seat in 1889. During World War II, the Pasco Packing Company (now Pasco Beverage Co.) and the Evens Packing Company were opened and are still among the largest citrus-packing plants in the world. It is said that orange juice concentrate was developed as a new marketable product at the Pasco Packing Company. The county's coastal area was left largely undeveloped until the middle of the twentieth century. Development of large residential areas has caused the population center to shift from the east side of the county to the west (coastal) side. Many new residents are retirees from other parts of the country.

Pasco was the 13th most populous of the 67 Florida counties. The county was home to 344,765 persons, or 2.16 percent of the total state population. In 2000, the population was 94 percent Caucasian, two percent African American, and four percent Hispanic. The median age of residents was 45 years in 2000. Nearly 11 percent of county residents had incomes below the poverty line in 2000 and 23 percent of families with children were headed by a single mother. In 2000, Pasco had an average household income of \$32,969.



Dry Storage at Marina in Anclote Area

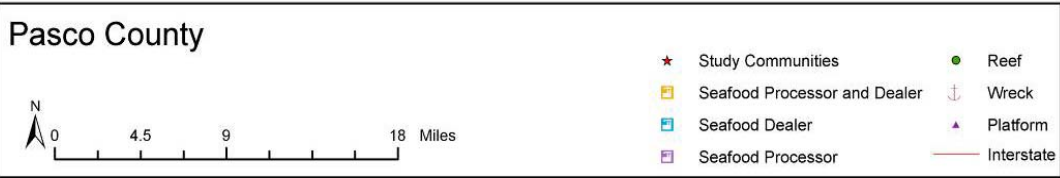


Table 3.17-1 Earnings in Pasco County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	1,905,345	2,435,817	100.0	989,660
Farm earnings	43,577	19,618	0.8	-13,457
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	27,964	39,586	1.6	18,361
Fishing	2,109	1,483	0.1	-118
Mining	756	1,871	0.1	1,297
Oil and gas extraction	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Construction	166,165	211,480	8.7	85,361
Special trade contractors	118,029	166,608	6.8	77,024
Manufacturing	123,648	108,018	4.4	14,169
Fabricated metal products	5,831	6,501	0.3	2,075
Industrial machinery and equipment	12,486	11,873	0.5	2,396
Food and kindred products	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	(Confidential)	3,038	0.1	
Petroleum and coal products	0	0	--	0
Transportation and Public utilities	107,357	116,297	4.8	34,813
Trucking and warehousing	45,655	39,393	1.6	4,741
Water transportation	(Confidential)	384	0.0	--
Transportation by air	(Confidential)	4,521	0.2	--
Wholesale trade	56,623	74,923	3.1	31,946
Retail trade	318,684	373,460	15.3	131,579
Eating and drinking places	62,443	75,799	3.1	28,405
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100,688	139,584	5.7	63,162
Services	622,042	864,568	35.5	392,438
Hotels and other lodging places	(Confidential)	26,588	1.1	--
Business services	53,584	122,297	5.0	81,627
Amusement and recreation services	16,202	15,107	0.6	2,810
Health services	340,544	419,290	17.2	160,817
Legal services	25,740	26,988	1.1	7,451
Engineering and management services	29,406	48,165	2.0	25,846
Government/Government enterprises	337,841	486,412	20.0	229,991

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Table 3.17-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Pasco County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	191,285	1,367
Invertebrates	41,983	367
Shrimp	4,998	271
Totals	238,266	2,005

Table 3.17-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Pasco County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	320
Retail Dealer Permits	60
Wholesale Permits	27
Totals	407

Table 3.17-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Pasco Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Anclote	-
Aripeka	35
Holiday	852
Hudson	1,272
New Port Richey	3,269
Port Richey	1,301

Table 3.17-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Pasco County *

Permit Type	Study Communities †				
	Aripeka	Holiday	Hudson	New Port Richey	Port Richey
Pelagic Charter	--	--	4	5	1
Reef Fish Charter	1	--	8	5	2
Swordfish	--	--	--	--	--
King Mackerel	1	4	10	6	1
Rock Shrimp	--	--	--	4	--
Red Snapper	1	4	11	3	1
Spiny Lobster	--	--	4	1	1
Spanish Mackerel	1	4	9	2	1
Gulf Reef Fish	2	10	27	9	8
Shark	1	1	2	--	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	--	3	2	--
Total Permits 2000	7	23	78	37	15
Total Permit Holders 2000	2	11	26	19	8
Total State License Holders 2000	2	23	39	36	21
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 ‡	--	--	11	10	6

* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. † Places for which no permits or licenses can be attributed are not included here. ‡ 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.17.1 Anclote (unincorporated, pop. 1,370)

Location and Overview. Anclote is located just above the Pinellas county line in southwest Pasco County. This small, remote community is situated along the mouth of the Anclote River, just before its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico. The Anclote Keys are just offshore and reputed to be good fishing grounds. The community is bordered to the north by a U.S. Army installation: the Anclote Missile Tracking Annex.

As there is no postal service or post office in the area, secondary source fisheries information is sparse. Residents retrieve mail and receive other services in Holiday or Tarpon Springs. Observation indicates that while recreational saltwater fishing is popular, there is little fishing infrastructure here, nor related services. Few residents are deeply involved in marine fisheries.

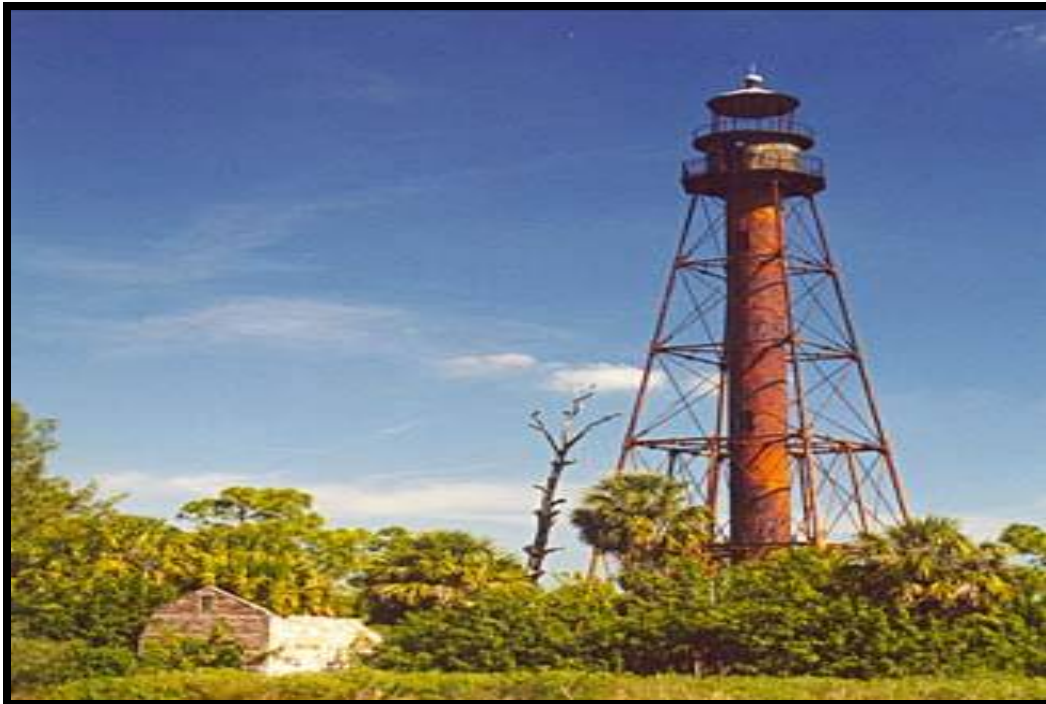
History. The area was explored by the Spanish. Anclote means “anchor,” as early explorers had to use a kedge, or light anchor, to winch their way through the shallow waters. Frederick Meyer and Franklin B. Meyer established the town in 1868, starting as a group of cabins at Anclote River, and grew to a population of 80 by 1886. In 1885, a real estate brochure claimed Anclote

was the location of “some of the finest fisheries in the country.” Sponge harvesting was locally important early in the town’s history (History of Western Pasco County 2004).

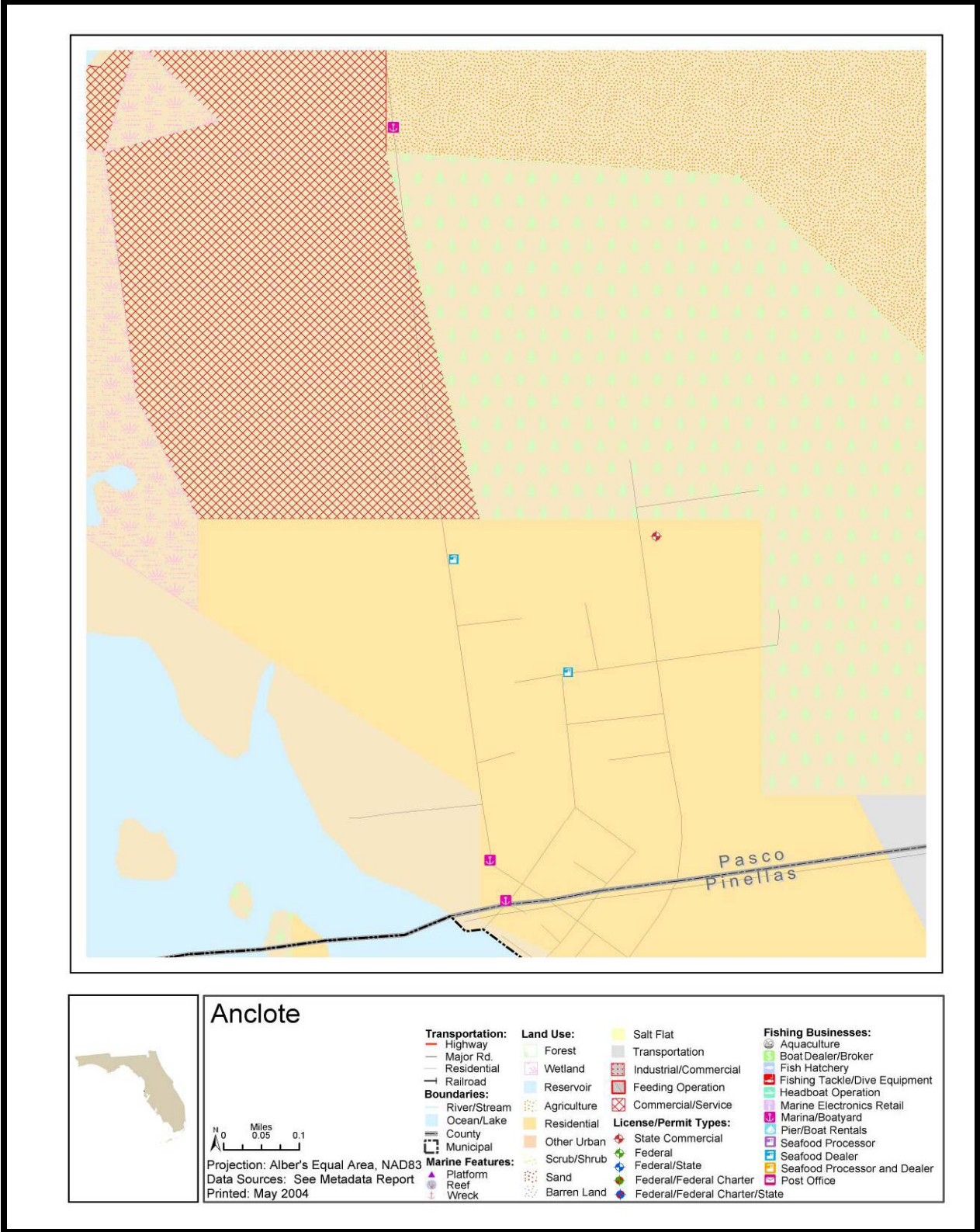
Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 1,370 persons in Anclote, a 76 percent increase from the 1990 census. There is a public boat ramp near the river, and two small boatyards and seafood dealers in the general area. Given remote addressing arrangements, we cannot attribute state or federal permits, or landings data to Anclote residents.



Anchor River Park



Anclote Key Lighthouse



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Anclote Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	778	1,370
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	418/360	729/641
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	13.0	12.8
18 to 64 years of age	61.3	62.0
65 years and over	25.7	25.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	713	1,228
Black or African American	54	80
American Indian and Alaskan Native	8	11
Asian	0	16
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	2
Some other race	3	1
Two or more races	--	32
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	13	46
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	17.8	5.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	44.5	80.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	4.2	17.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.2	10.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.6	1.6
Household income (Median \$)	18,397	45,452
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	14.8	5.4
Percent female headed household	6.2	9.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	260	509
Renter occupied	74	114
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	56,000	96,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	327	377
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	32.7	57.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.1	3.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	48.9
Service occupations	--	16.5
Sales and office occupations	--	37.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	5.1	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	1.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	11.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.1	0.0†
Manufacturing	9.3	8.6
Percent government workers	10.7	8.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	13.5	8.0
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	20.5	32.5

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Anclote in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Anclote in 2003

None Listed.

Table 4. Anclote Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Data not available.

Table 5. Anclote License/Permit Summary: 2000

Data not available.

3.17.2 Aripeka (unincorporated, pop. 808)

Location and Overview. Aripeka is located along State Route 595 on the Gulf of Mexico shoreline in northwestern Pasco County. Although commercial fishing has declined in the area over recent decades, resident commercial captains and crew remain active. There also is an active recreational contingent.

History. Aripeka was established in the 1800s. The town takes its name from a Miccosukee Indian Chief who signed the Treaty of Payne's Landing. Aripeka was initially settled as a fishing village and tourist destination. Other early industries include sugarcane, agriculture, and timber production (The Greater Hernando Chamber of Commerce 2004).

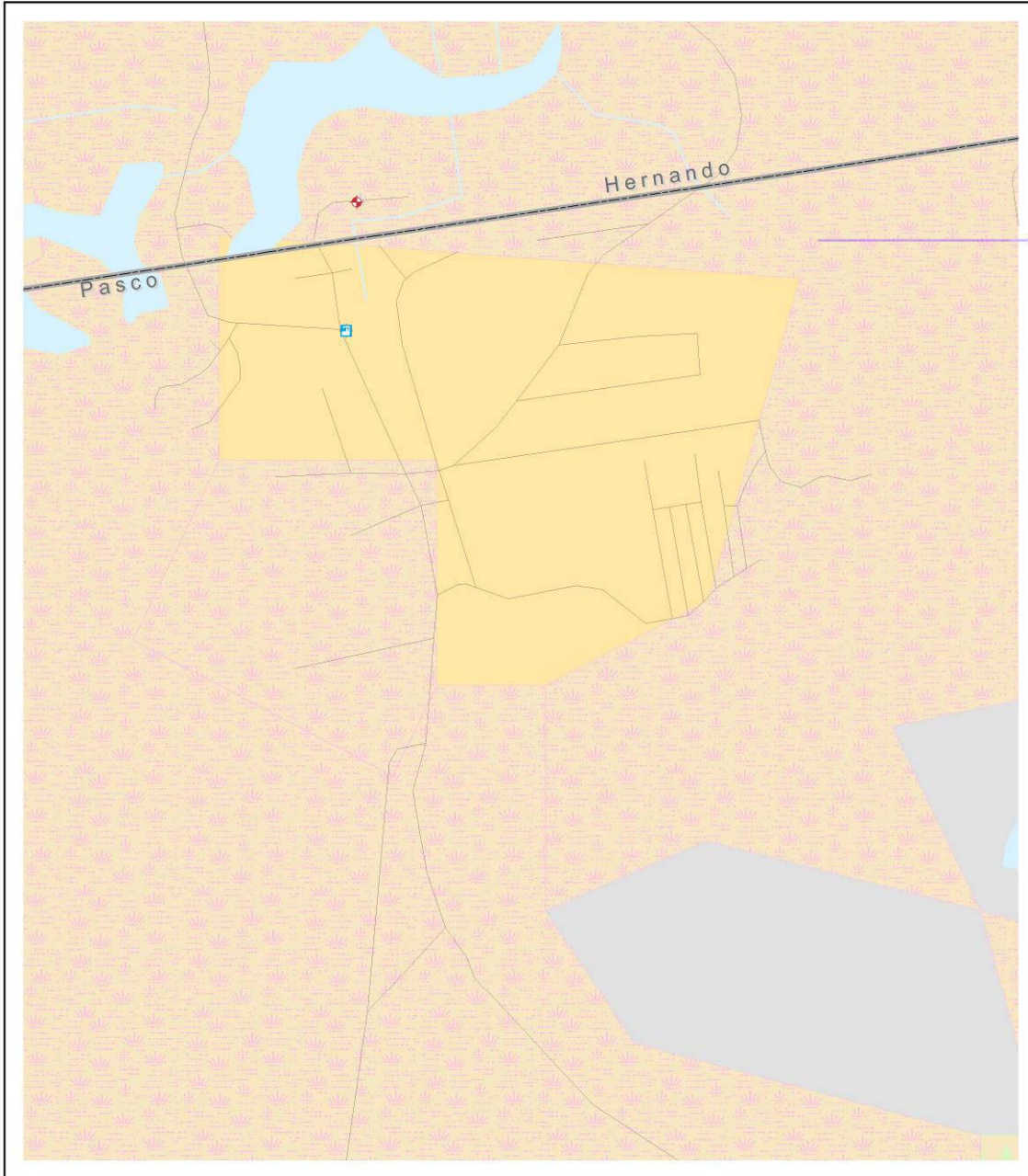
Current Conditions. The town was home to 808 persons in 2000, down significantly from 1990. The decrease can be attributed to the redistricting of census blocks.

Aripeka once had as many as four fish houses located around the adjacent creeks and waterways. None are in operation today and local captains offload their catch in either Hernando Beach or Hudson. The manager of a local grocery and bait and tackle business indicated that there were several shrimp and long line fishermen living in the community, though commercial vessels are not readily visible. A few stone crabbers also live here.

Aripeka is a popular place for visiting recreational anglers who trailer their boats to the local boat ramps. Many residents also fish in the area. A charter fishing operation is based here.



Former fish house in Aripeka



Aripeka

<p>Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Highway — Major Rd. — Residential — Railroad <p>Boundaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — River/Stream — Ocean/Lake — County — Municipal <p>Marine Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Platform ■ Reef ■ Wreck 	<p>Land Use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Forest ■ Wetland ■ Reservoir ■ Agriculture ■ Residential ■ Other Urban ■ Scrub/Shrub ■ Sand ■ Barren Land 	<p>License/Permit Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ State Commercial ◆ Federal ◆ Federal/State ◆ Federal/Federal Charter ◆ Federal/Federal Charter/State 	<p>Fishing Businesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aquaculture ● Boat Dealer/Broker ● Fish Hatchery ● Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment ● Headboat Operation ● Marine Electronics Retail ● Marina/Boatyard ● Pier/Boat Rentals ● Seafood Processor ● Seafood Dealer ● Seafood Processor and Dealer ● Post Office
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Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Aripeka Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,878	808
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,384/1,494	400/408
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	19.2	18.6
18 to 64 years of age	44.5	60.1
65 years and over	36.3	21.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,849	772
Black or African American	3	2
American Indian and Alaskan Native	2	2
Asian	16	11
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	1
Some other race	8	0
Two or more races	--	20
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	48	32
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	9.0	5.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.5	80.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	7.6	10.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.0	6.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.8	5.4
Household income (Median \$)	25,246	40,972
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	9.3	6.9
Percent female headed household	11.0	7.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	991	301
Renter occupied	190	30
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	67,000	89,300
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	358	378
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	52.9	47.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.2	11.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	22.7
Service occupations	--	11.2
Sales and office occupations	--	37.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.3	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	17.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	3.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.6	0.0†
Manufacturing	7.8	5.3
Percent government workers	8.3	2.3
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	22.8	20.7
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	18.9	51.0

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2 . Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Aripeka in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	Several
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	1
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Aripeka in 2003

None Listed.

Table 4. Aripeka Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Aripeka License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
2	2	35
Total = 4		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 4/331 = 1.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 35/331= 0.1

Please reference Table 3.17-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.17.3 Holiday (incorporated, pop. 21,905)

Location and Overview. Holiday is a census designated place located along the northern banks of the Anclote River just north of Tarpon Springs on U.S. Highway 19. It is primarily a residential community. There are several marinas and boat dealers in the community and at least one seafood retail business. Many resident anglers use the public boat ramp at Anclote to access the Gulf.

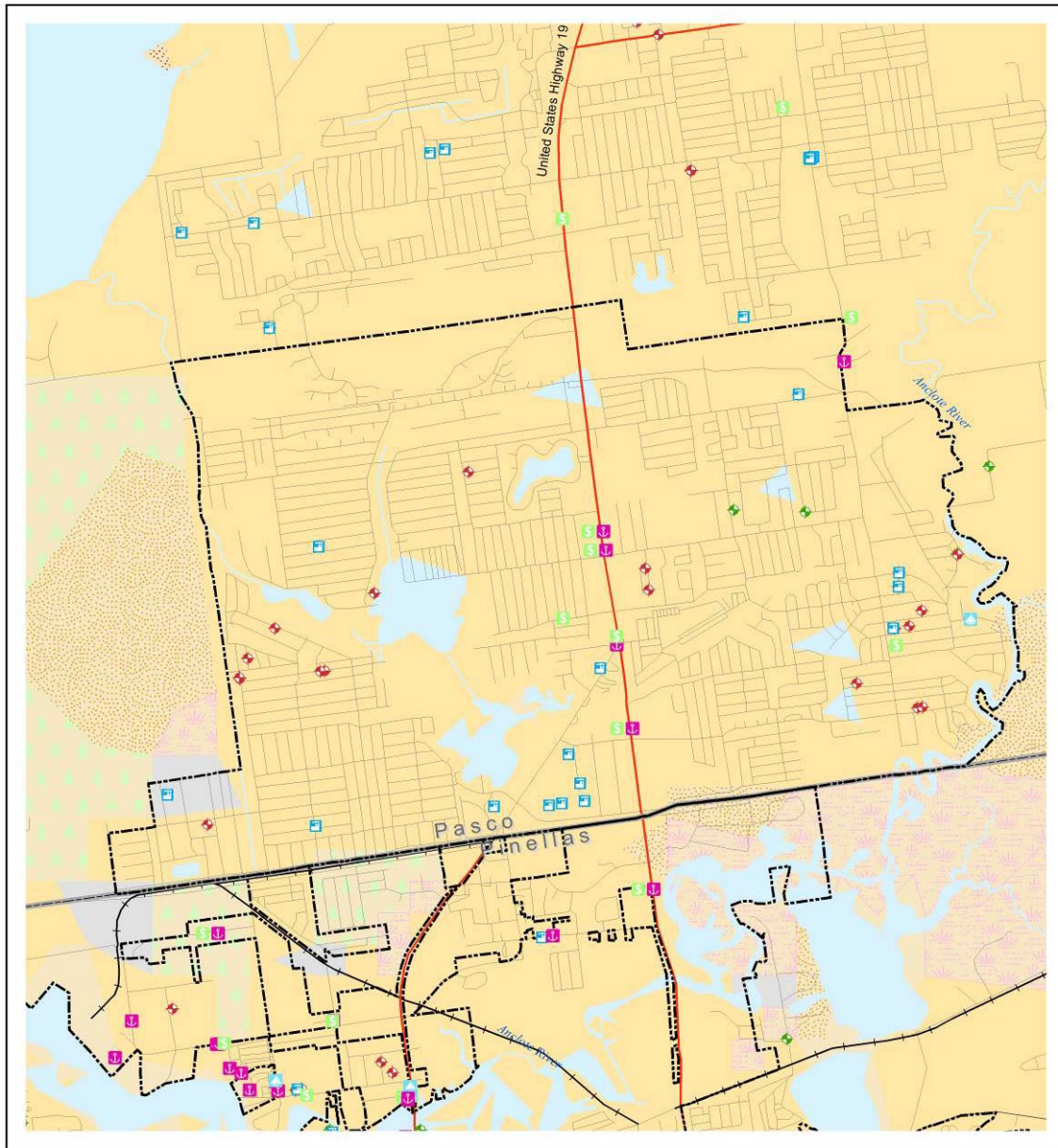
History. Holiday was recognized as a distinct town in the late 1960s. In 1966, the board of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Tarpon Springs named the new branch of their bank the “Holiday Branch,” since the nearby post office substation was located on Holiday Drive. A year later residents began referring to events in the area as occurring in Holiday, and the designation became fully accepted when the bank gave away 1,000 license plates for the front of automobiles reading “Holiday, Florida” (Shellvillage.com 2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 21,905 residents. This was an increase of more than 13 percent from 1990.

There are numerous marinas and boat and seafood dealers in the area. The local fleet is quite productive. Stone crab, shrimp, grouper, and mullet were the principal landings in 2002.



Boat Dealership in Holiday



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Holiday Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	19,360	21,904
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	8,739/10,621	10,334/11,570
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	11.4	17.3
18 to 64 years of age	42.1	50.1
65 years and over	46.5	32.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	19,146	20,838
Black or African American	56	309
American Indian and Alaskan Native	28	60
Asian	76	198
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	12
Some other race	54	186
Two or more races	--	301
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	349	883
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	14.5	7.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	60.4	74.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	5.8	7.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	11.7	14.3
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.5	5.7
Household income (Median \$)	18,623	28,028
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.4	11.4
Percent female headed household	7.5	9.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	8,339	8,610
Renter occupied	1,484	1,818
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	46,400	55,300
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	350	554
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	36.0	47.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.9	4.0
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	20.9
Service occupations	--	19.3
Sales and office occupations	--	31.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.6	0.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	14.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	13.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.3	0.1†
Manufacturing	8.4	7.2
Percent government workers	8.4	7.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.3	15.8
Percent using public transportation	0.1	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	29.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	59.7	61.3

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Holiday in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	5
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	6
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	1
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Holiday in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	5
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	3
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Marina	4
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Total	14

Table 4. Holiday Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	795,252	3,813,247

Table 5. Holiday License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
21	12	852
Total = 33		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 33/10,428 = 0.3		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 852/10,428 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.17-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.17.4 Hudson (incorporated, pop. 12,765)

Location and Overview. Hudson is located on hour north of Tampa. The town is situated directly on the Gulf, amid the subtropical foliage and wetlands that characterize this part of the coast. There is extensive fishing infrastructure here, and active commercial and recreational fleets.

History. Hudson was founded in 1878, when Isaac Hudson came to the area with a herd of cattle in search of better farmland. The Fivay Railroad, completed in 1905, provided an important link to Tampa, Jacksonville, Miami, and the rest of the country. Fishing activity increased in the early part of the 20th century, and boats from Cedar Key, Tampa, and Tarpon Springs began to load and offload in Hudson.

The economy waned from the mid-1940s to mid-1960s after the Fivay Timber Company closed, which subsequently led to closure of the local rail system. The fishing industry grew during subsequent decades, and informants stated that in the late 1970s and 80s, most families in Hudson did some type of commercial fishing.

Current Conditions. The year 2000 census enumerated 12,765 persons in Hudson, an increase of nearly 74 percent from 1990. Numerous fishing businesses are based here, including seafood dealers, boat builders, marinas, and various related support businesses

Shrimping had been the primary commercial fishery during the latter part of the 1900's, but participation and production have declined in the last decade. Informants assert there were 100 to 150 commercial shrimp boats moored in the Hudson/Port Richey area in the 80; now there are about 40. The boats that operate in Hudson are relatively small- compared to the larger shrimp boats in Tarpon Springs or Tampa- due to locally shallow waters. Most are independently-owned. Bait shrimp is the primary target.

There were once four fish houses in the area, but today one remains in all of Pasco County. Limited docking space has become a problem for commercial participants in Hudson, who complain that private homes, waterfront properties, and imports have displaced shrimpers. About 18 shrimp boats are using the docking facilities of a defunct fish house as there reportedly is nowhere else to go. Some shrimpers have switched to grouper. There is no local fishing organization or union in Hudson, as informants claim they have little extra money or time to operate such an organization.

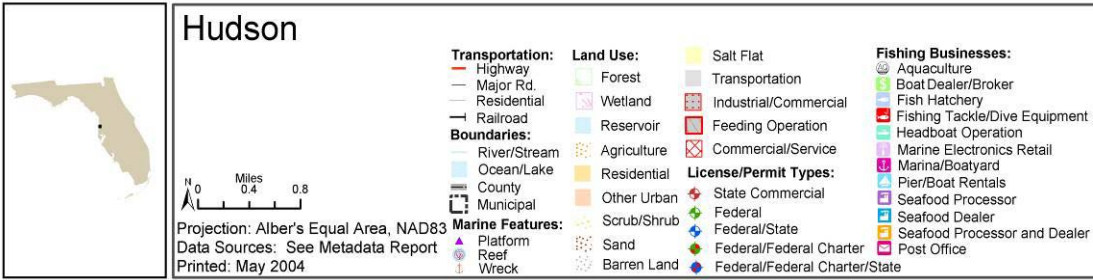
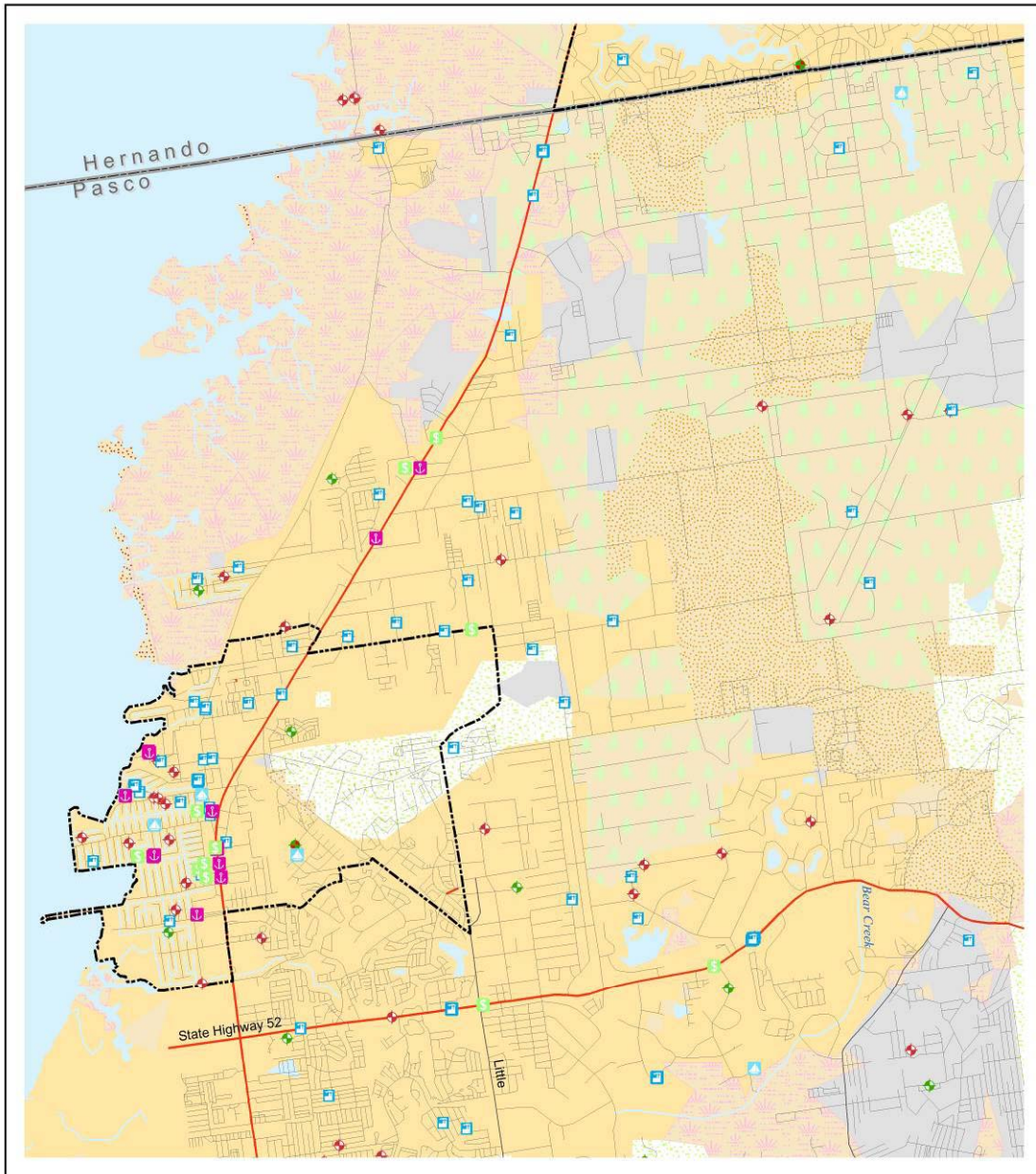
Several of the marina and bait shop employees consider recreational fishing important to their clientele. The largest marina in Hudson recently expanded to accommodate over 100 boats, with plans for further expansion in the near future. The marina previously leased space to more than 20 commercial fishing vessels, but new management allows space for only four commercially-licensed vessels. The marina's clientele reportedly consists of area residents, “snow birds”, and international tourists. A few charter captains operate from the marina.

The public boat ramp is popular with anglers fishing offshore for grouper-snapper and various pelagic species. Others pursue trout, redfish, and snook in the inshore areas. Local shrimpers provide live bait to one local bait shop that also gets frozen bait supply from a distributor in St. Petersburg. The bait shop clientele is mostly local, but does include patrons from Bradenton and Zephyrhills.

Stone crab, shrimp, snapper-grouper, and various pelagic species are the principal landings for the area's productive commercial fleet. A significant number of charter and guide captains are also active here.



Marina in Hudson with Commercial Boats



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Hudson Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	7,344	12,765
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	3,564/3,810	6,160/6,605
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	13.3	12.9
18 to 64 years of age	50.9	48.6
65 years and over	35.8	38.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	7,245	12,365
Black or African American	5	46
American Indian and Alaskan Native	30	28
Asian	49	116
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	4
Some other race	15	54
Two or more races	--	152
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	113	332
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	7.9	6.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.6	75.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	7.0	12.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	5.5	10.3
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.2	3.1
Household income (Median \$)	19,307	33,177
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	11.4	9.9
Percent female headed household	8.6	6.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	2,708	4,921
Renter occupied	691	1,209
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	77,300	96,200
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	369	501
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	37.8	38.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	7.1	4.6
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	28.2
Service occupations	--	22.2
Sales and office occupations	--	25.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.9	0.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	14.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.1
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.1	0.7†
Manufacturing	6.8	4.2
Percent government workers	10.6	14.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	15.2	9.9
Percent using public transportation	0.8	0.8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	27.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	29.0	25.2

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Hudson in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	6-8
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	1
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	2
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	4
Recreational docks/marinas	3
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	4
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	1
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	3
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	5+
Commercial Boats	3+

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Hudson in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	6
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	5
Boat Rentals & Pier	5
Marina	6
Processor; Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	2
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	2
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	28

Table 4. Hudson Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	512,471	1,726,151

Table 5. Hudson License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
31	27	1,272
Total = 58		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 58/6,130 = 0.9		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,272/6,130 = 0.2

Please reference Table 3.17-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.17.5 New Port Richey (incorporated, pop. 16,117)

Location and Overview. New Port Richey is the largest municipality in Pasco County, with a population of slightly over 16,000 people. The town is located along U.S. Highway 19/State Road 55, just north of Holiday. It is within commuting distance of the major urban centers of Clearwater, St. Petersburg, and Tampa. The Pithlachascotee River flows through the area on its way to the Gulf. Various marinas are located in amenable points along the river, and captains navigate the currents and shifting bottom conditions at the mouth of the river to reach the Gulf.

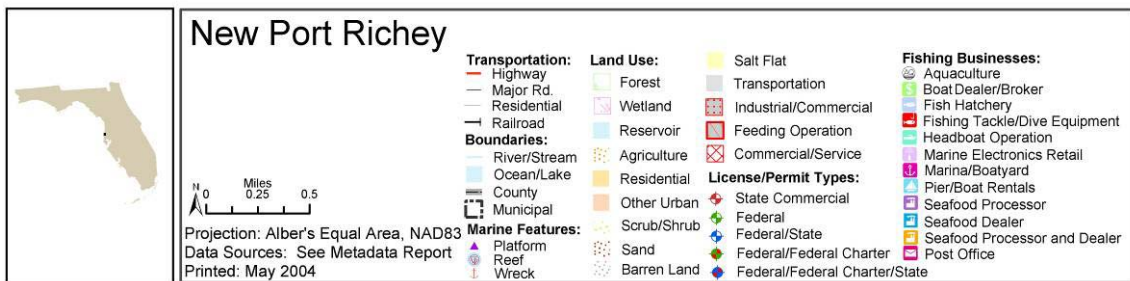
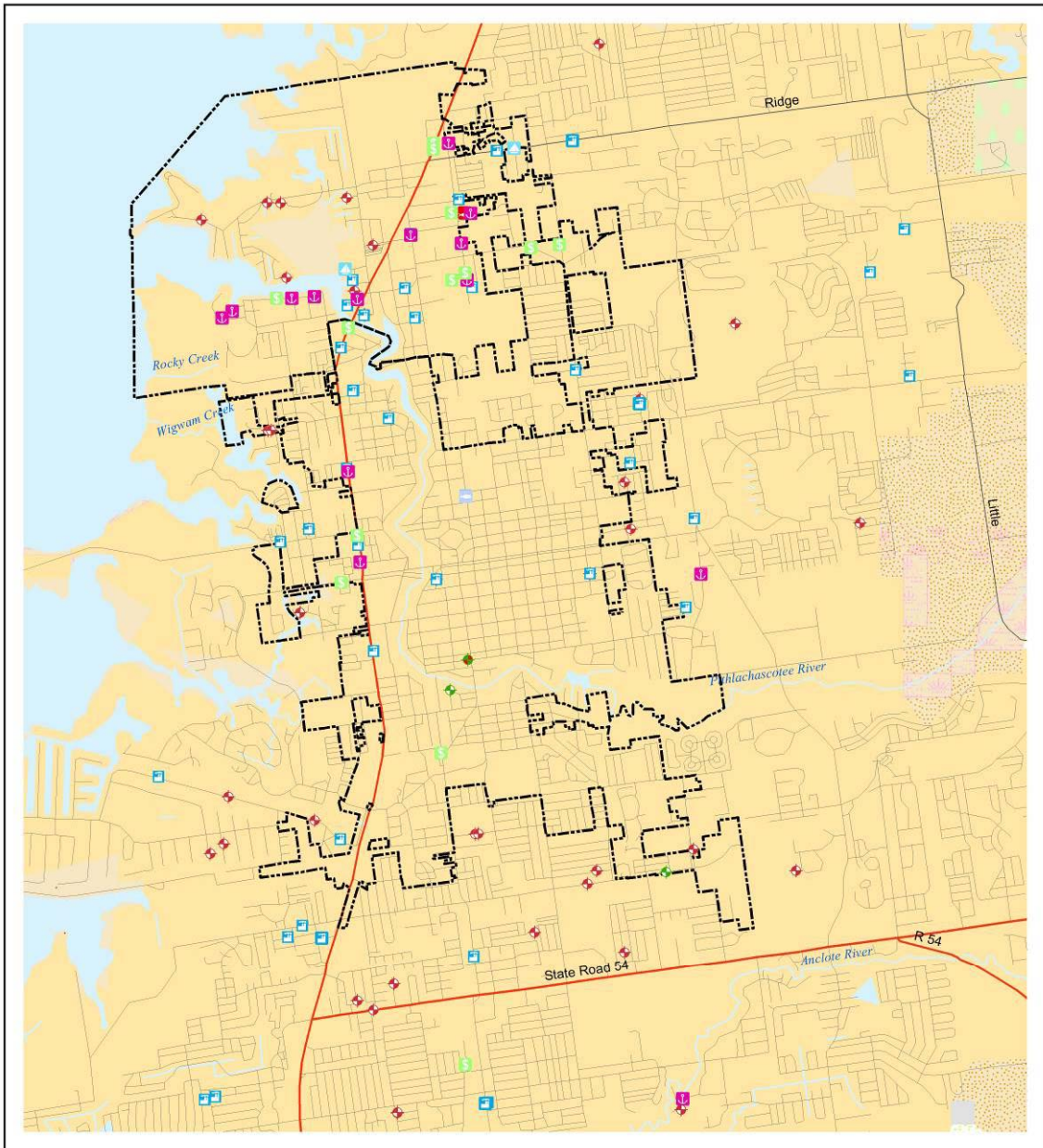
History. New Port Richey was incorporated in 1924. As Port Richey expanded southward, the area eventually became administered by two distinct local governments.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 16,117 persons in New Port Richey, an increase of nearly 15 percent over the last ten years. The community is primarily residential. Many residents travel to Pinellas County for employment.

There are numerous fishing-related businesses here, and the local commercial fleet is productive. Shrimp, mullet, and crab were among the principal landings in 200, but various benthic and pelagic species were also landed.



Riverfront Dock in New Port Richey



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. New Port Richey Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	14,044	16,117
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	6,289/7,755	7,553/8,564
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	17.4	19.
18 to 64 years of age	49.7	52.6
65 years and over	32.9	28.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	13,808	15,165
Black or African American	67	161
American Indian and Alaskan Native	41	86
Asian	82	152
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	14
Some other race	46	235
Two or more races	--	304
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	285	846
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	10.3	6.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.3	73.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	8.2	7.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	7.8	12.1
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.0	5.5
Household income (Median \$)	18,514	25,881
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	14.6	16.6
Percent female headed household	9.9	11.7
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	4,196	4,677
Renter occupied	2,281	2,554
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	50,400	61,300
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	314	462
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	45.8	48.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.0	5.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	21.1
Service occupations	--	25.4
Sales and office occupations	--	26.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.1	0.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	13.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	13.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.9	0.3†
Manufacturing	6.3	5.6
Percent government workers	10.3	10.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	12.6	14.4
Percent using public transportation	0.2	0.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	25.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	32.9	36.3

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in New Port Richey in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	2
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	4
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	Several
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	1
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	2
Fisheries research laboratories	1
Fishing monuments/festivals	1
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	1
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	5
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	4
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	3
Commercial Boats	Several

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for New Port Richey in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	5
Boat Rentals & Pier	2
Fish Hatchery	1
Marina	5
Retail Seafood Dealer	2
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	2
Total	17

Table 4. New Port Richey Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	818,982	2,354,032

Table 5. New Port Richey License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
34	25	3,269
Total = 59		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 51/7,231 = 0.8		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 3,269/7,231 = 0.5

Please reference Table 3.17-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.17.6 Port Richey (incorporated, pop. 3,021)

Location and Overview. Port Richey is located on U.S. Highway 19, south of Hudson and just north of New Port Richey. Port Richey is situated on a point between the Pithlachascotee River and the Gulf of Mexico. The community is approximately 35 miles from St. Petersburg and Tampa.

History. The town was established in 1883, primarily on the east side of the river. A natural bend made for good anchorage here. It was named for its first postmaster and early settler, Aaron McLaughin Richey (Shellvillage.com 2004).

Current Conditions. The year 2000 census enumerated 3,021 persons in Port Richey, an increase of nearly 20 percent from 1990. Local services and tourism-related businesses employ many residents, while others commute to work outside the county in areas such as Tampa.

Local participation in the commercial fishing industry has declined significantly. The number of shrimp boats moored in the area has decreased from more than 40 to less than five over the past decade. Approximately 12 years ago, the Sun Cruz Casino purchased large tracts of waterfront property which had been, until that time, utilized by fishery participants as dockage for shrimp boats. Three to four years ago, the restaurant chain “Hooters” purchased and built on more waterfront property, further reducing docking locations for commercial fishing operations. Some shrimp harvesters moved to Hernando Beach, while others reportedly left the fishery altogether, for various reasons including space problems. There are no large fish houses in Port Richey proper, and local fishery participants tend to offload and/or truck product elsewhere.

A head boat operates from the dock near the Port Richey Bridge, next to the Casino boat and a small fleet of commercial fishing vessels. The 58-foot vessel takes as many as 50 passengers deep-sea fishing per outing. There are also a few charter operations based in Port Richey. The peak season for the charter business is from February to May. One informant indicated that the number of active charter boats and associated business has been increasing every year.

There are two recreation-oriented marinas in Port Richey. Reportedly, 20 percent of one marina’s clientele are interested in fishing, while the remainder a primarily boaters. Staff working at the second marina indicated that about 75 percent of its patrons are recreational fishing participants. Most residents hold saltwater recreational fishing licenses. There are

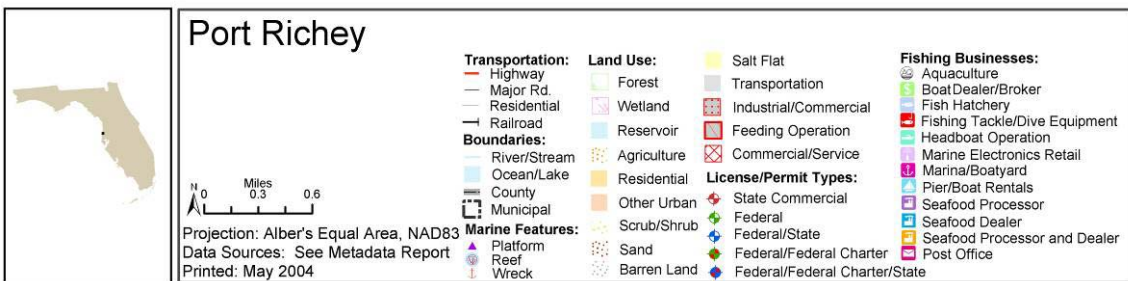
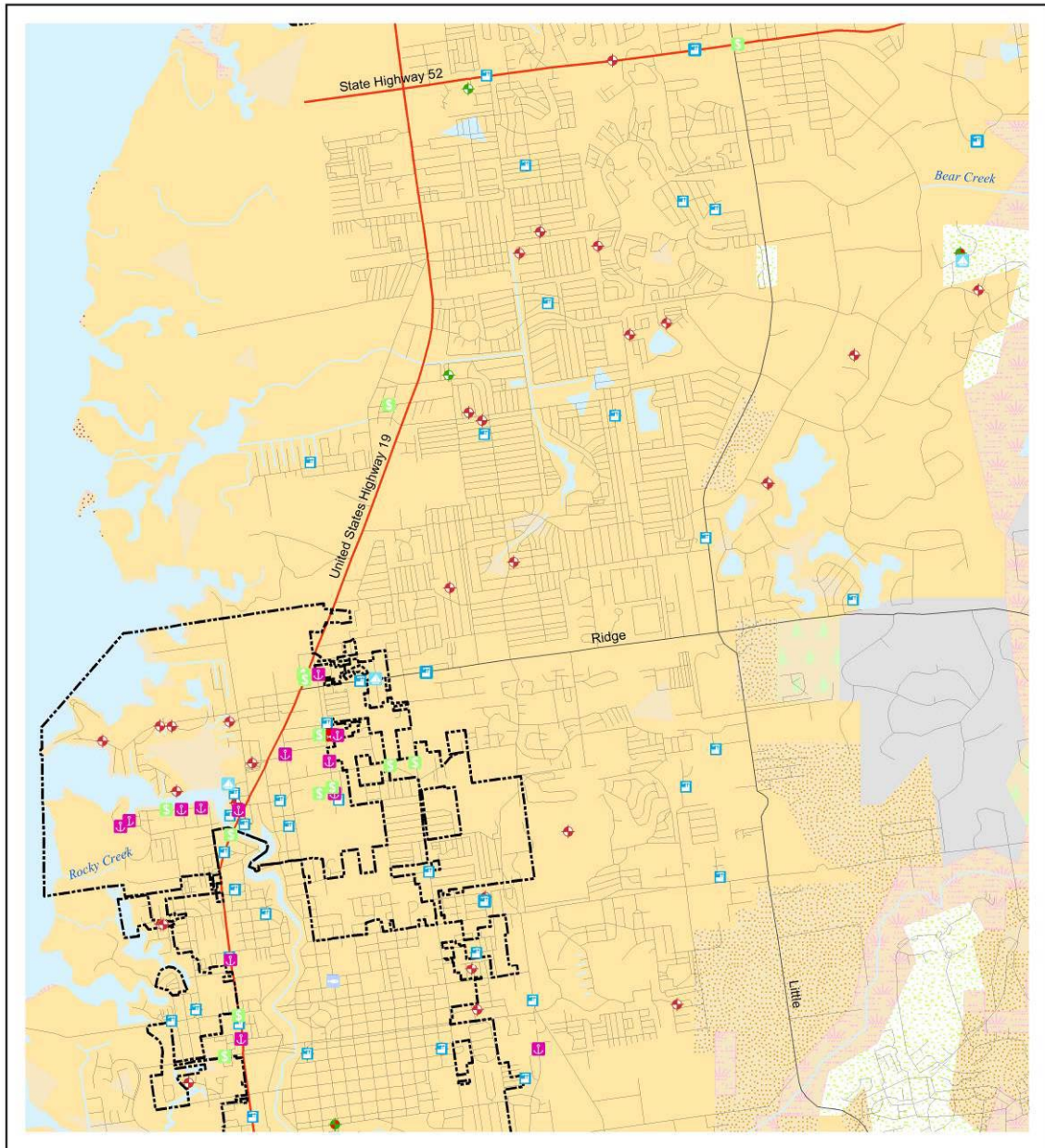
approximately six bait and tackle shops located in Port Richey. The local fleet is productive, with stone crab, shrimp, and grouper leading the landings in 2002.



Commercial Boats and Casino Cruise in Port Richey



Head boat dock in Port Richey



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Port Richey Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,523	3,021
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,226/1,297	1,507/1,514
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	16.0	14.8
18 to 64 years of age	52.1	58.0
65 years and over	31.9	27.1
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,469	2,904
Black or African American	26	19
American Indian and Alaskan Native	6	18
Asian	7	33
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	2
Some other race	15	11
Two or more races	--	34
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	65	87
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	7.7	4.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.3	78.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	9.5	13.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.7	6.5
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.4	1.4
Household income (Median \$)	21,942	27,404
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	12.7	16.1
Percent female headed household	11.0	6.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	823	970
Renter occupied	335	454
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	71,800	95,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	333	474
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	46.6	53.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.5	6.4
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	26.0
Service occupations	--	20.1
Sales and office occupations	--	28.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.5	0.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	16.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	8.7
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.9	0.5†
Manufacturing	7.4	2.3
Percent government workers	7.4	11.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	13.2	19.5
Percent using public transportation	0.8	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	28.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	27.9	31.0

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Port Richey in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	2
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	3
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	2
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	6
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	3
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	1
Charter/Head Boats	10+
Commercial Boats	5

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Port Richey in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	6
Boat Builder/Broker; Diving & Fishing Equipment	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	3
Boat Rentals & Pier	2
Marina	5
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Total	18

Table 4. Port Richey Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	317,173	1,178,597

Table 5. Port Richey License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
19	8	1,301
Total = 27		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $27/1,424 = 1.9$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $1,301/1,424 = 0.9$

Please reference Table 3.17-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



Rural Landscape in Port Richey area (courtesy of www.mysite.verizon.net)

3.18 Polk County Communities

This section provides description of the sole study community in Polk County. This is the City of Lakeland. Located due east of Pasco County, this inland area has no direct access to the Gulf of Mexico, but there are many fresh water features of interest to anglers in the area.

Polk County is located in the center of the Florida peninsula, approximately equidistant from the east and west coast and halfway between the Georgia-Florida border and the southern tip of the peninsula. Interstate 4 crosses the county. It is about 25 miles east of Tampa and 35 miles southwest of Orlando. As the geographic center of Florida, it is estimated that more than 7.5 million people reside within a 100-mile radius of Polk County; this is one of the largest concentrations of population in the Southeast.

In 1860, Polk County became Florida's 39th county when Hillsborough County was divided into eastern and western halves. The county was named Polk, in honor of the 11th President of the United States, James Knox Polk. Following the Civil War, with 120 acres donated in the central part of the county, the county seat of Bartow was established. The town was named after Francis S. Bartow, a confederate Colonel from Georgia, the first confederate officer to die in battle during the first battle of the Civil War.

The total area of the Polk County is approximately 2,010 square miles, which makes it the fourth largest county in Florida. The county has 554 natural freshwater lakes, approximating 135 square miles, or over seven percent of the total area of the county.

Three primary industries have been important to the regional economy: phosphate mining, agriculture, and tourism. The discovery of the world's largest deposit of phosphate rock, known as the "Bone Valley Deposit" in Peace River, Florida in 1881, initiated the mining of phosphate in the area. Polk County is the sixth most-productive agricultural county in Florida, and has the largest amount of farmland in the state.

The year 2000 census indicated that 80 percent of the population of Polk County was Caucasian, 14 percent was African American, nearly one percent was Asian, and the remaining five percent was Latinos. The median age was 39 years. Some 13 percent of the population was living in poverty. The median household income in Polk County was \$36,036 in 2000, which was slightly lower than the state average of \$38,819.

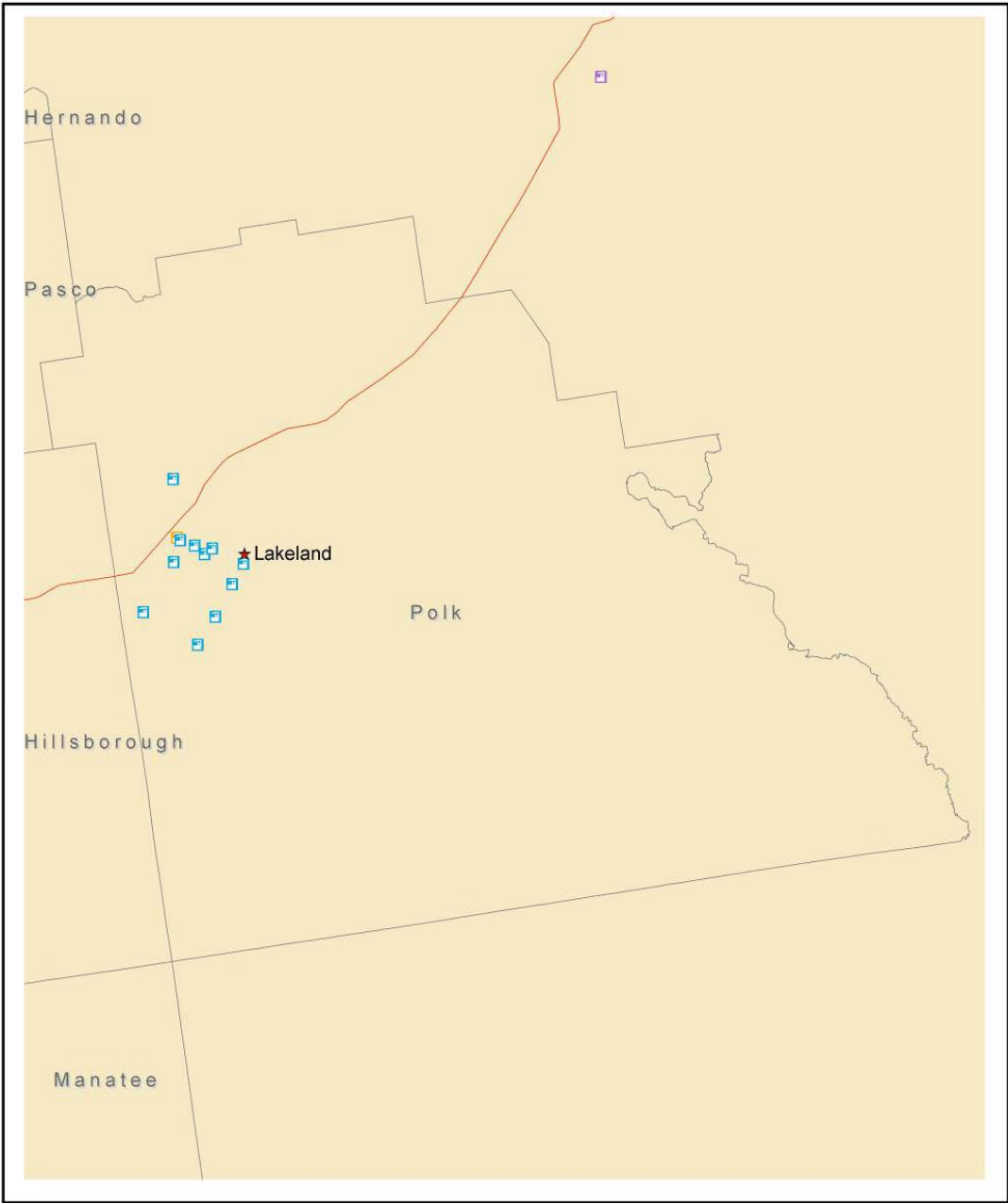


Table 3.18-1 Earnings in Polk County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	5,537,481	7,085,671	100.0	2,882,723
Farm earnings	163,311	83,002	1.2	-40,951
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	129,423	130,690	1.8	32,458
Fishing	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Mining	194,875	134,602	1.9	-13,308
Oil and gas extraction	--	(Confidential)	--	--
Construction	362,472	449,770	6.3	174,654
Special trade contractors	226,819	240,434	3.4	68,278
Manufacturing	845,265	909,461	12.8	267,905
Fabricated metal products	44,066	52,029	0.7	18,583
Industrial machinery and equipment	63,538	65,743	0.9	17,518
Food and kindred products	222,605	184,751	2.6	15,794
Chemicals and allied products	218,905	228,486	3.2	62,337
Petroleum and coal products	(Confidential)	764	0.0	--
Transportation and Public utilities	323,105	474,013	6.7	228,776
Trucking and warehousing	115	(Confidential)	--	--
Water transportation	4,528	20,600	0.3	17,163
Transportation by air	305,538	387,358	5.5	155,455
Wholesale trade	750,291	1,052,490	14.9	483,019
Retail trade	116,920	145,162	2.0	56,420
Eating and drinking places	288,838	453,353	6.4	234,125
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,346,324	2,032,380	28.7	1,010,520
Services	46,299	34,666	0.5	-475
Hotels and other lodging places	170,675	463,746	6.5	334,204
Business services	57,016	68,610	1.0	25,335
Amusement and recreation services	536,229	697,705	9.8	290,707
Health services	104,282	120,429	1.7	41,279
Legal services	129,860	156,852	2.2	58,288
Engineering and management services	828,040	978,552	13.8	350,070
Government/Government enterprises	5,537,481	7,085,671	100.0	2,882,723

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Table 3.18-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Polk Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Lakeland	6,883

Table 3.18-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Polk County*

Permit Type	Study Community
	Lakeland
Pelagic Charter	4
Reef Fish Charter	3
Swordfish	--
King Mackerel	--
Rock Shrimp	--
Red Snapper	1
Spiny Lobster	--
Spanish Mackerel	--
Gulf Reef Fish	2
Shark	--
Total Permits 2000	10
Total Permit Holders 2000	5
Total State License Holders 2000	3
Shrimp Permits 2003 **	--

* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community. ** 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.18.2 Lakeland (incorporated, pop. 78,452)

Location and Overview. Lakeland is located 35 miles east of Tampa on Interstate 4. The city encompasses an area of approximately 28,000 acres, which contain 38 named lakes. The Gulf of Mexico is roughly 45 air miles to the west, or about an hour by car. Resident saltwater anglers have and employ of range of options for fishing locales, depending on season, active species, and social connections along the coast.

History. Citrus farming and phosphate mining were historically important in Lakeland. Construction, light manufacturing, and distribution of goods have taken on added importance in recent years. During the early 1980's, the economy declined when climatic changes caused a sharp downturn in citrus production. During this period, phosphate mining also declined, and one of the city's major employers, Piper Aircraft, closed its doors. Lakeland had one of the highest unemployment rates (19 percent) in the United States during this era. City administrators are seeking means toward economic recovery (City of Lakeland).

Current conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 78,452 persons in Lakeland, an increase of more than 11 percent from the 1990 census. The majority of residents work in various professional, management, and sales positions.

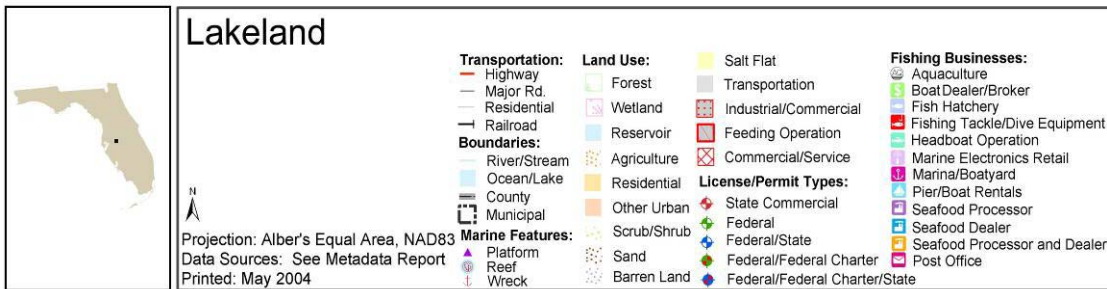
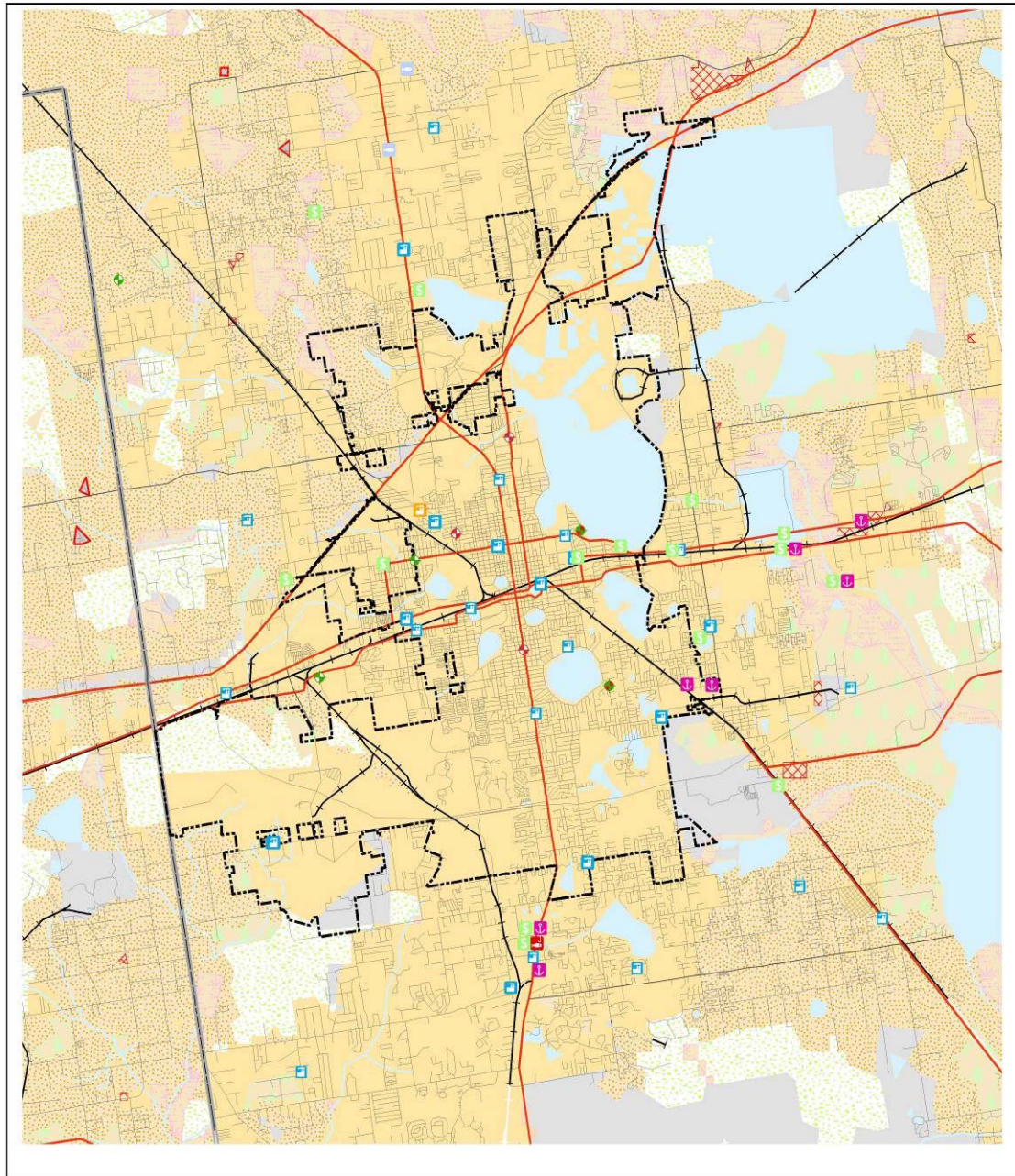
As this is lake country, there is extensive freshwater fishing-related infrastructure. Seafood sales businesses are also common, and there are numerous boat builders and brokers located here. Insofar as most of the resident permit holders are or were charter captains, this may in part explain the lack of marine species landings for 2002.



Lakeland



Twilight in Lakeland



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Lakeland Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	70,576	78,452
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	32,571/38,005	36,444/42,008
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	21.2	21.4
18 to 64 years of age	56.0	55.6
65 years and over	22.8	23.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	55,133	57,677
Black or African American	14,255	16,682
American Indian and Alaskan Native	123	217
Asian	636	1,050
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	46
Some other race	429	1,379
Two or more races	--	1,401
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	2,302	5,032
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	9.4	6.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.0	79.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	19.3	20.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	6.4	10.1
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.3	3.8
Household income (Median \$)	24,462	33,119
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	13.9	15.0
Percent female headed household	12.3	13.7
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	17,509	20,195
Renter occupied	12,147	13,314
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	61,600	81,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	316	528
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	56.4	56.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.6	7.5
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	30.8
Service occupations	--	16.9
Sales and office occupations	--	28.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.2	0.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	7.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	15.7
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.5	1.3†
Manufacturing	12.4	8.7
Percent government workers	12.9	15.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	12.9	12.9
Percent using public transportation	1.3	1.8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	21.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	7.8	8.9

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Lakeland in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	2
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	10-15
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	Several
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	Several (freshwater)
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	4
Fisheries research laboratories	1
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	6 (Freshwater)
Recreational docks/marinas	6
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	several
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	2
Seafood retail markets	10
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Lakeland in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	11
Boat Builder/Broker; Diving & Fishing Equipment	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	3
Fish Hatchery	2
Marina	6
Processor	1
Processor; Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	10
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	2
Total	37

Table 4. Lakeland Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	204	175

Table 5. Lakeland License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
3	5	6,883
Total = 8		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $8/33,509 = 0.02$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $6,883/33,509 = 0.2$

Please reference Table 3.18-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.19 Pinellas County Communities

This section describes the study communities in Pinellas County. These are as follow: Belleair, Clearwater, Dunedin, Gulfport, Indian Rocks Beach, Largo, Madeira Beach, Oldsmar, Ozona, Palm Harbor, Redington Beach, Seminole, St. Petersburg, Tarpon Springs, Tierra Verde, and Treasure Island.

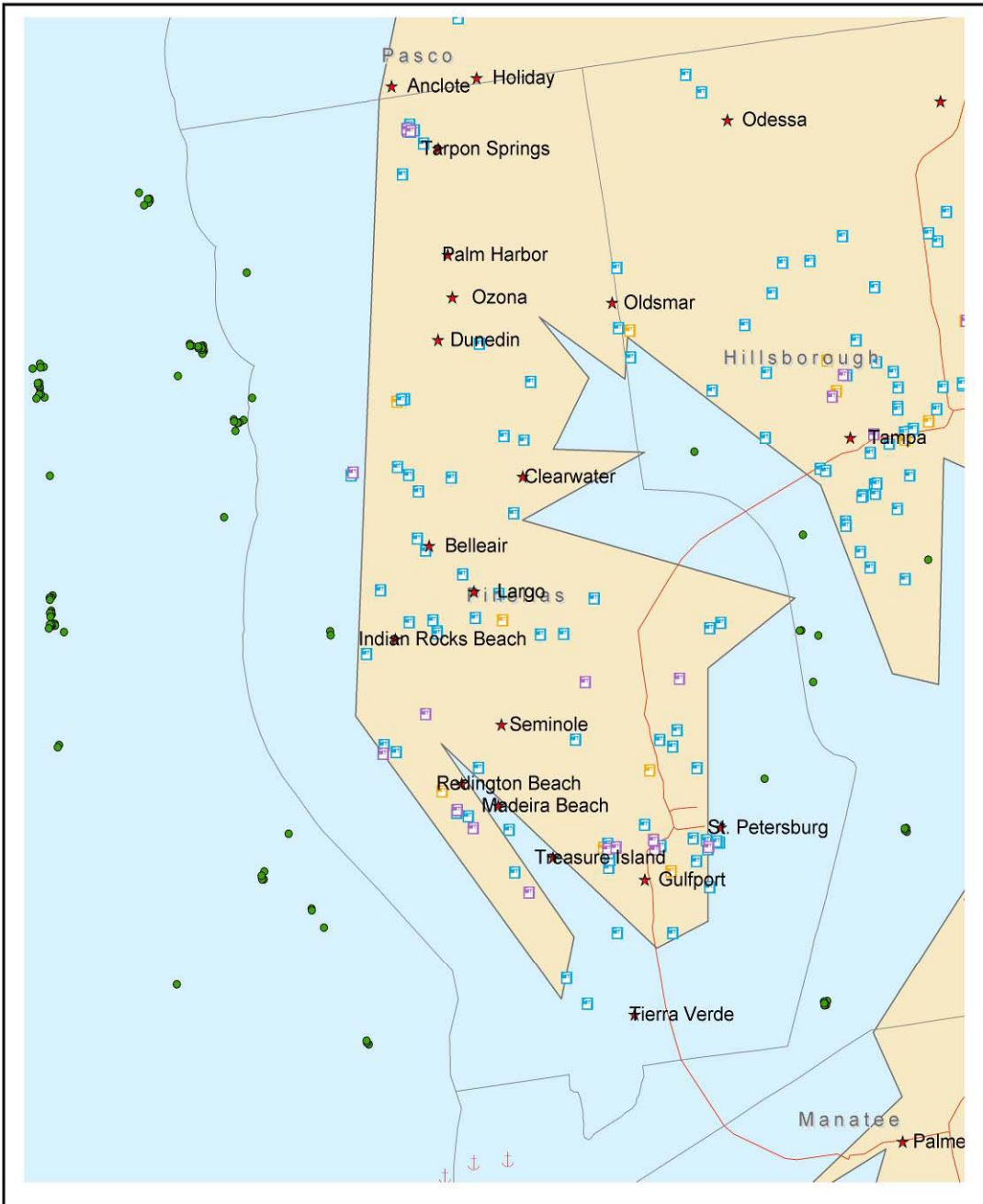
The political boundaries of Pinellas County contain a 38-mile long peninsula along the central Gulf Coast of Florida at Tampa Bay. With a land area of 280 square miles, Pinellas is the second smallest county in the state, yet it is the most densely-populated of Florida counties. Some 921,400 persons were enumerated by the 2000 Census for an average of 3,000 persons per square mile. Clearwater is the county seat and St. Petersburg is the largest of the county's cities and towns. Pinellas County includes 24 incorporated municipalities, more than any other county in Florida. The Intracoastal Waterway runs along the length of the Pinellas Peninsula.

Pinellas County was originally part of Hillsborough County, but was officially established as a separate entity in 1912 (Pinellas County Planning Department 1995). The 1940s were time of significant growth for Pinellas, facilitated in large part by military activities, new tourism, and related services. By the 1970s, manufacturing had become important in Pinellas, surpassing the construction trades.

State Highway 60 is an important transportation corridor, as is U.S. Highway 19. Interstate I-275 also crosses Pinellas County. The Port of St. Petersburg is the principal port serving Pinellas County. It is located on Tampa Bay, 31 miles from the Gulf of Mexico and 4.5 miles from the main ship channel in Bayboro Harbor. The port includes a 13,000 square foot passenger terminal, 600,000 cubic feet of cargo facilities, and extensive container facilities.

The Pinellas County economy varies considerably by region. Residential development, small-scale commercial activity, and light industrial development have replaced the farms and citrus groves that once dominated the northern and inland portions of the county. Contemporary tourism and a continually-growing retirement community in the coastal areas are closely associated with an ideal climate. High-tech industries and businesses are now important in the coastal towns and cities.

The year 2000 Census enumerated 86 percent of the population as Caucasian and nine percent African-American. The median household income for Pinellas County was \$37,111. Just over ten percent of county residents were living below the poverty level in 2000.



Pinellas County

	★ Study Communities	● Reef
	■ Seafood Processor and Dealer	⚓ Wreck
	■ Seafood Dealer	▲ Platform
	■ Seafood Processor	— Interstate

Table 3.19-1 Earnings in Pinellas County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	12,436,847	17,998,637	100.0	8,559,070
Farm earnings	8,959	5,576	0.0	-1,224
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	79,584	102,617	0.6	42,213
Fishing	6,296	5,803	0.0	1,024
Mining	6,964	1,468	0.0	-3,818
Oil and gas extraction	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Construction	823,117	891,927	5.0	267,181
Special trade contractors	489,426	604,472	3.4	232,998
Manufacturing	1,906,188	2,040,065	11.3	593,268
Fabricated metal products	124,092	106,484	0.6	12,298
Industrial machinery and equipment	276,058	180,994	1.0	-28,534
Food and kindred products	37,926	61,405	0.3	32,619
Chemicals and allied products	39,881	96,842	0.5	66,572
Petroleum and coal products	2,469	2,835	0.0	961
Transportation and Public utilities	511,996	869,993	4.8	481,388
Trucking and warehousing	(Confidential)	87,602	0.5	--
Water transportation	9,045	11,340	0.1	4,475
Transportation by air	33,256	56,224	0.3	30,983
Wholesale trade	656,145	1,325,217	7.4	827,203
Retail trade	1,716,314	1,896,227	10.5	593,545
Eating and drinking places	414,993	406,252	2.3	91,272
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,040,551	1,907,566	10.6	1,117,788
Services	3,996,443	6,992,974	38.9	3,959,674
Hotels and other lodging places	173,349	172,481	1.0	40,909
Business services	611,382	2,667,288	14.8	2,203,249
Amusement and recreation services	106,057	143,107	0.8	62,610
Health services	1,710,719	1,933,366	10.7	634,930
Legal services	235,725	243,157	1.4	64,242
Engineering and management services	362,676	762,957	4.2	487,686
Government/Government enterprises	1,690,586	1,965,007	10.9	681,852

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Table 3.19-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Pinellas County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	9,877,922	26,608
Invertebrates	939,320	6,455
Shrimp	1,224,743	399
Totals	12,041,985	33,462

Table 3.19-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Pinellas County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	771
Retail Dealer Permits	176
Wholesale Permits	94
Totals	1,041

Table 3.19-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Pinellas Co. Study Communities

Community	Number of Licenses
Belleair	1
Clearwater	3,995
Dunedin	1,269
Gulfport	154
Indian Rocks Beach	297
Largo	3,332
Madeira Beach	125
Oldsmar	539
Ozona	43
Palm Harbor	2,382
Redington Beach	34
Seminole	1,299
St. Petersburg	10,368
Tarpon Springs	1,375
Tierra Verde	159
Treasure Island	171

Table 3.19-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Pinellas County*

Permit Type	Study Communities †													
	Clearwater	Dunedin	Gulfport	Indian Rocks Beach	Largo	Madeira Beach	Oldsmar	Palm Harbor	Redington Beach	Seminole	St. Petersburg	Tarpon Springs	Tierra Verde	Treasure Island
Pelagic Charter	16	5	1	6	7	11	3	8	4	7	26	5	2	7
Reef Fish Charter	17	5	1	6	8	12	2	8	4	9	26	8	2	7
Swordfish	1	1	--	--	1	8	--	--	--	1	8	1	--	--
King Mackerel	11	4	--	3	7	2	--	5	--	7	21	16	--	2
Rock Shrimp	4	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--
Red Snapper	12	3	--	--	9	16	--	3	1	7	24	13	1	5
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	3	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	8	4	--	3	7	9	1	4	1	9	19	13	1	1
Gulf Reef Fish	23	5	--	12	21	25	1	7	2	18	46	36	3	5
Shark	4	2	--	--	8	13	1	--	1	5	14	4	--	1
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	1	1	1	2	6	1	1	1	2	9	3	1	1
Total Permits 2000	96	30	3	32	70	80	9	36	14	66	193	113	10	29
Total Permit Holders 2000	42	10	1	15	25	104	3	12	6	25	77	50	4	11
Total State License Holder 2000	23	6	12	11	22	29	4	6	2	14	131	35	4	4
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003‡	--	--	7	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	9	10	--	--

* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are then used to generate counts of permit and licenses holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. † Places for which no permits or licenses can be attributed are not included here. ‡ 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.19.1 Belleair (incorporated, pop. 4,067)

Location and Overview. Belleair is located along County Road 233, just east of Alternate U.S. Highway 19. The town encompasses an area adjacent to Clearwater Harbor and Sand Key Park. It is a suburb of Clearwater/St. Petersburg, and primarily a residential area. Numerous retirees reside here. The Intracoastal Waterway is immediately adjacent to the west.

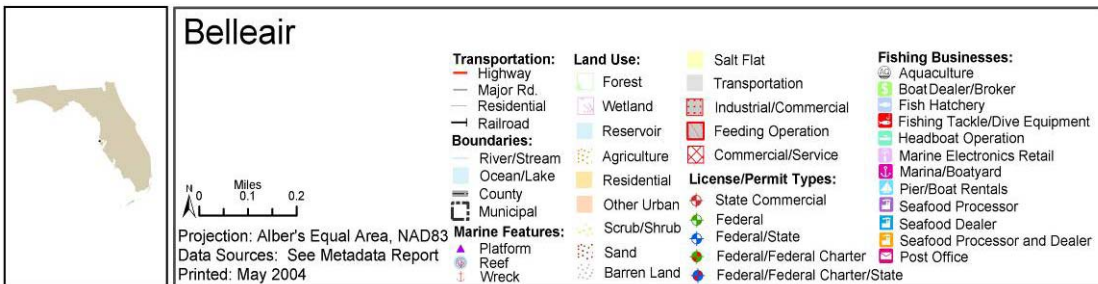
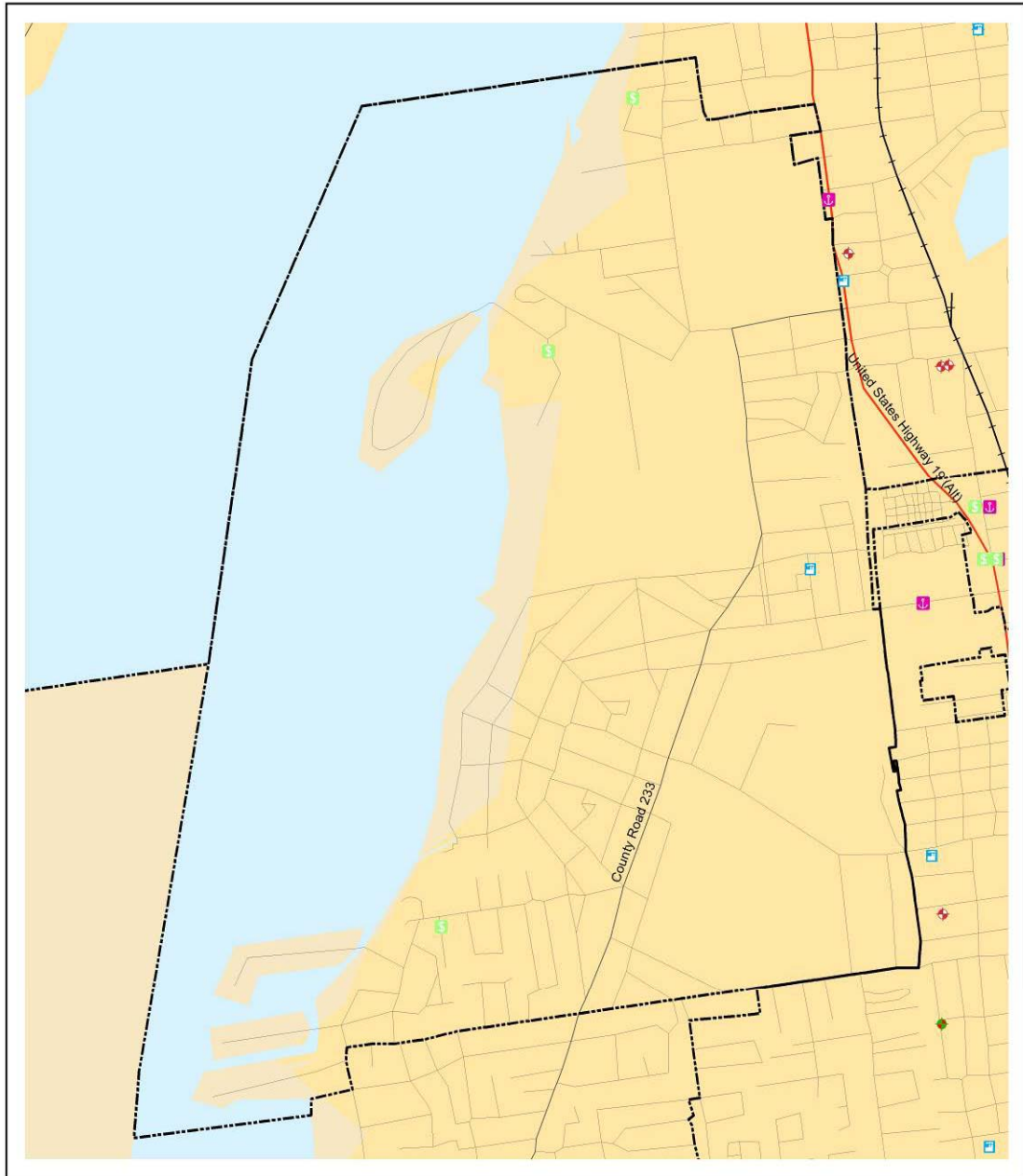
History. In the 1890s, railroad magnate Henry Plant built the Belleview Biltmore Hotel in Belleair as a tourist destination for travelers utilizing the rails. The area was incorporated in 1923 and is one of the smallest cities in the St. Petersburg/Clearwater area.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 4,067 persons in Belleair, a slight increase over the previous Census count. Housing is mostly single-family homes with some condominiums and motels. There is little commercial property, and designated beach access is limited.

With the exception of two small seafood stores and boat dealers, there is relatively little fishing-related infrastructure evident in Belleair. Commercial or charter fishing occurring here is limited and conducted by operators who live elsewhere. As of the year 2000, there were no federal permit holders resident in Belleair.



Belleair Beach Causeway (photo courtesy of www.florida-photo-magazine.com)



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table1. Belleair Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	3,968	4,067
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,752/2,216	1,865/2,202
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	13.0	16.2
18 to 64 years of age	49.3	51.2
65 years and over	37.7	32.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	3,949	4,000
Black or African American	3	6
American Indian and Alaskan Native	2	6
Asian	8	16
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	6	8
Two or more races	--	31
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	64	103
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	2.3	0.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	92.7	95.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	38.1	47.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	9.5	10.1
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.6	1.9
Household income (Median \$)	39,825	63,267
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	5.7	4.0
Percent female headed household	11.2	5.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,635	1,740
Renter occupied	316	233
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	154,600	242,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	489	791
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	44.4	47.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.5	1.9
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	51.9
Service occupations	--	7.5
Sales and office occupations	--	32.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.3	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	4.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.8	0.0†
Manufacturing	7.8	11.0
Percent government workers	11.7	11.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	7.4	8.3
Percent using public transportation	0.3	1.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	22.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	13.2	12.2

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Belleair in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	1
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Belleair in 2003

None Listed.

Table 4. Belleair Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Belleair License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
0	0	1
Total = 0		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 0		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1/1,973 = trace

Please reference Table 3.19-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.19.2 Clearwater (incorporated, pop. 107,925)

Location and Overview. Clearwater is located in the center of Pinellas County, with shorelines on both the Gulf of Mexico and Old Tampa Bay. This is a particularly densely-populated area, with numerous subdivisions and gated communities. Retirees enjoy the climate and amenities. Golfing is particularly popular, and tourists come to the area for various activities.

The Memorial Causeway connects the city’s mainland area with Clearwater Beach and its three miles of beaches along the Gulf of Mexico. Clearwater is the county seat of Pinellas County and one of the largest cities in the rapidly-growing Tampa Bay metropolitan area. The area is also home to the largest charter fishing fleet on the west coast; the Clearwater Marina is a major component of the recreational core of the area. There are over 25 fishing boats in the fleet, including five head boats. Clearwater’s beach, aquarium, and marina are the primary attractions for tourists.

History. The “Fathers of Clearwater” settled the area in 1842, when the Federal Armed Occupation Act gave men 160 acres for bearing arms and cultivating the land. Early settlers called it Clear Water Harbor, by which it was known until 1895 when Clearwater became one word. Subsequently, “Harbor” was dropped from the name (1906). The City of Clearwater was incorporated in 1915 and the population rose steadily until World War II. Most settlers farmed vegetables and cotton, and fished the surrounding waters. After the war, a number of soldiers who trained in the area returned to live. Northerners gradually began coming for winter vacations.



Head boat Operation in Clearwater

Current Conditions. The year 2000 census enumerated 108,787 residents, slightly more than ten percent above the 1990 census total. The population is said to swell by another 20,000 in winter. Tourism brings in over \$1.3 billion dollars annually. More than 44,000 people are directly and/or indirectly employed in tourism-related activities. According to city officials, a large portion of the tourism industry takes place on Clearwater Beach, and revolves around water activities, such as deep sea fishing and eco-tourism.

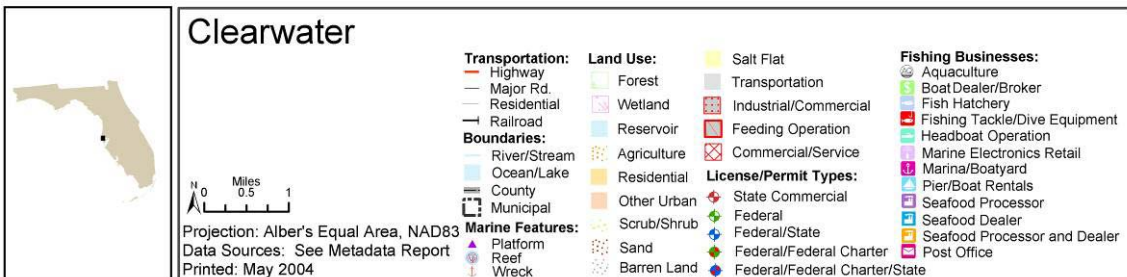
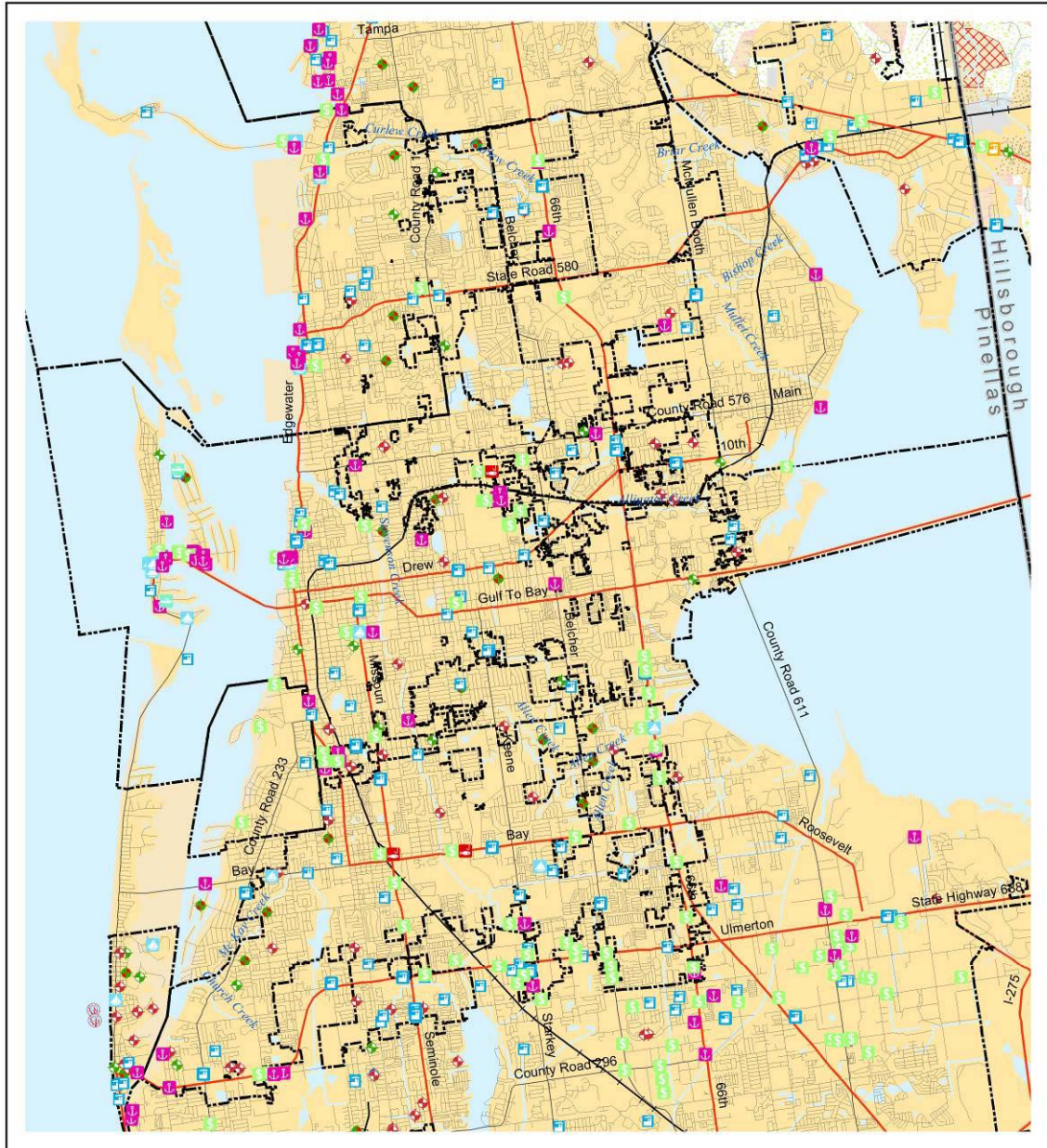
Marinas on the city waterfront maintain mooring for approximately 1,800 recreational vessels. Clientele are mostly residents from the Clearwater and Tampa Bay areas, with interest split between fishing and pleasure cruising. There are a variety of charter vessels ranging in length, price, quarry, and offshore location. Captains and crew often set up small stands to advertise their businesses.

There is one commercial fish house and docking facility in Clearwater. Recreational fishing boats, equipment, and bait shops are increasingly common here- especially in the beach area- There are plans to redevelop the waterfront (bayside) and build more condos, restaurants, and hotels.

The local commercial fleet is productive, and a variety of species are landed, including stone crab, shrimp, snapper-grouper, and various pelagic species. Resident charter captains typically pursue various pelagic species in the offshore waters, though some will also fish the bottom for snapper-grouper.



Retail Seafood Shop in Clearwater



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Clearwater Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	98,784	108,787
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	45,523/53,261	52,065/56,722
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	17.5	19.1
18 to 64 years of age	56.9	59.4
65 years and over	25.6	21.5
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	88,046	91,223
Black or African American	8,863	10,651
American Indian and Alaskan Native	240	346
Asian	1,019	1,782
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	75
Some other race	616	2,700
Two or more races	--	2,010
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	2,886	9,754
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	6.2	1.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.2	84.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	20.4	22.1
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	10.0	4.8
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.3	2.2
Household income (Median \$)	26,473	36,494
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	10.6	12.3
Percent female headed household	10.2	11.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	27,267	30,098
Renter occupied	16,871	18,351
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	82,100	100,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	396	637
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	57.0	60.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.8	4.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	34.1
Service occupations	--	16.3
Sales and office occupations	--	31.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.3	0.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	7.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.1	0.3†
Manufacturing	10.9	9.3
Percent government workers	9.7	9.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	12.1	12.1
Percent using public transportation	1.5	3.9
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	22.8
Percent worked outside of county of residence	12.7	12.7

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Clearwater/Clearwater Beach in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	2
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	3
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	5
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	Too many to count
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	6
Recreational docks/marinas	10
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	6
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	7
Seafood retail markets	8
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	4
Charter/Head Boats	25+
Commercial Boats	9+

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed in Clearwater in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	56
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Diving & Fishing Equipment	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	11
Boat Rentals & Pier	21
Marina	23
Retail Seafood Dealer	9
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	3
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	128

Table 4. Clearwater Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	765,756	2,237,759

Table 5. Clearwater License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
23	44	3,995
Total = 67		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 67/48,449 = 0.1		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 3,995/48,449 = 0.08

Please reference Table 3.19-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.19.3 Dunedin (incorporated, pop. 35,691)

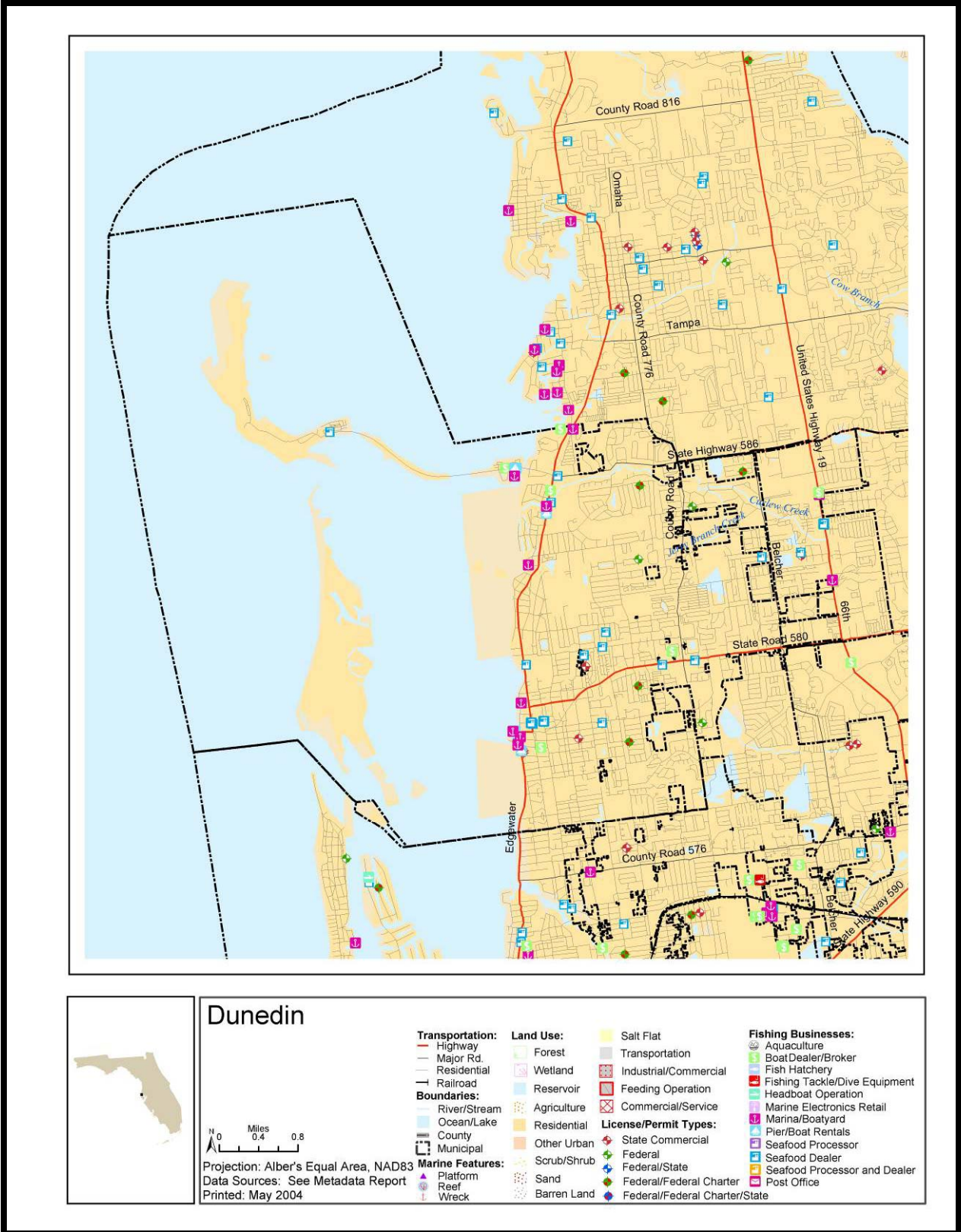
Location and Overview. Dunedin is situated on the Clearwater Harbor waterfront, directly east of Caldesi Island along the Gulf of Mexico. U.S. Highway 19 and its alternate transect the community on the western and eastern borders, respectively. Clearwater is five miles south of Dunedin, while Tampa is 26 miles to the east. The Intracoastal Waterway is adjacent to the west.

History. Incorporated in 1899, Dunedin is the oldest town south of Cedar Key on the Gulf Coast. Early in its history, the town became one of Florida's chief seaports and trading centers, with the largest fleet of sailing vessels in Florida. Many residents were cotton and citrus farmers. The first land deed was recorded here in 1852; seven years after Florida became a state. An 1882 petition drawn by two Scots sought to name the post office and town Dunedin.

Current Conditions. Dunedin's population was 35,691 persons in 2000, an increase of about five percent above the 1990 figure. Most residents were employed in professional, sales, and service positions in the late 1990s. There is considerable fishing-related infrastructure in Dunedin, and both recreational and commercial fleets are supported to some extent. The small commercial fleet focuses on crab and snapper grouper, though a variety of species were landed in 2002. There is an active charter fleet as well.



Residential area in Dunedin



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Dunedin Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	34,012	35,691
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	15,292/18,720	16,337/19,354
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	15.0	15.6
18 to 64 years of age	51.8	54.5
65 years and over	33.2	29.9
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	33,372	33,864
Black or African American	365	714
American Indian and Alaskan Native	72	9.
Asian	147	397
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	12
Some other race	56	227
Two or more races	--	397
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	621	1,192
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	5.5	3.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.6	86.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	18.9	22.4
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	7.2	9.8
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.4	3.2
Household income (Median \$)	25,906	34,813
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	7.1	8.2
Percent female headed household	13.2	8.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	11,200	12,321
Renter occupied	4,688	4,937
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	76,500	95,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	395	299
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	51.2	53.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.4	3.5
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	35.2
Service occupations	--	16.5
Sales and office occupations	--	33.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.3	0.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	7.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	7.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.5	0.1†
Manufacturing	10.2	7.3
Percent government workers	10.8	11.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	12.8	9.9
Percent using public transportation	0.7	1.1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	23.5
Percent worked outside of county of residence	11.7	13.6

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Dunedin in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	5
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/ festivals	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	8
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	5
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	3
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	4
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	5
Commercial Boats	5

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed in Dunedin in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	4
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	4
Marina	4
Processor; Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	17

Table 4. Dunedin Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value
Total Combined	145,840	804,906

Table 5. Dunedin License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
6	14	1,269
Total = 20		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 20/17,258 = 0.01		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,269/17,258 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.19-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.19.4 Gulfport (incorporated, pop. 12,527)

Location and Overview. Gulfport is on the southern end of the Pinellas Peninsulasouth of St. Petersburg. The city is adjacent to the Boca Ciega Bay, and just west of U.S. Highway 19. Boca Ciega is an ideal anchorage. Local vessels navigate the Bay and Pass-a-Grille channel to reach the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

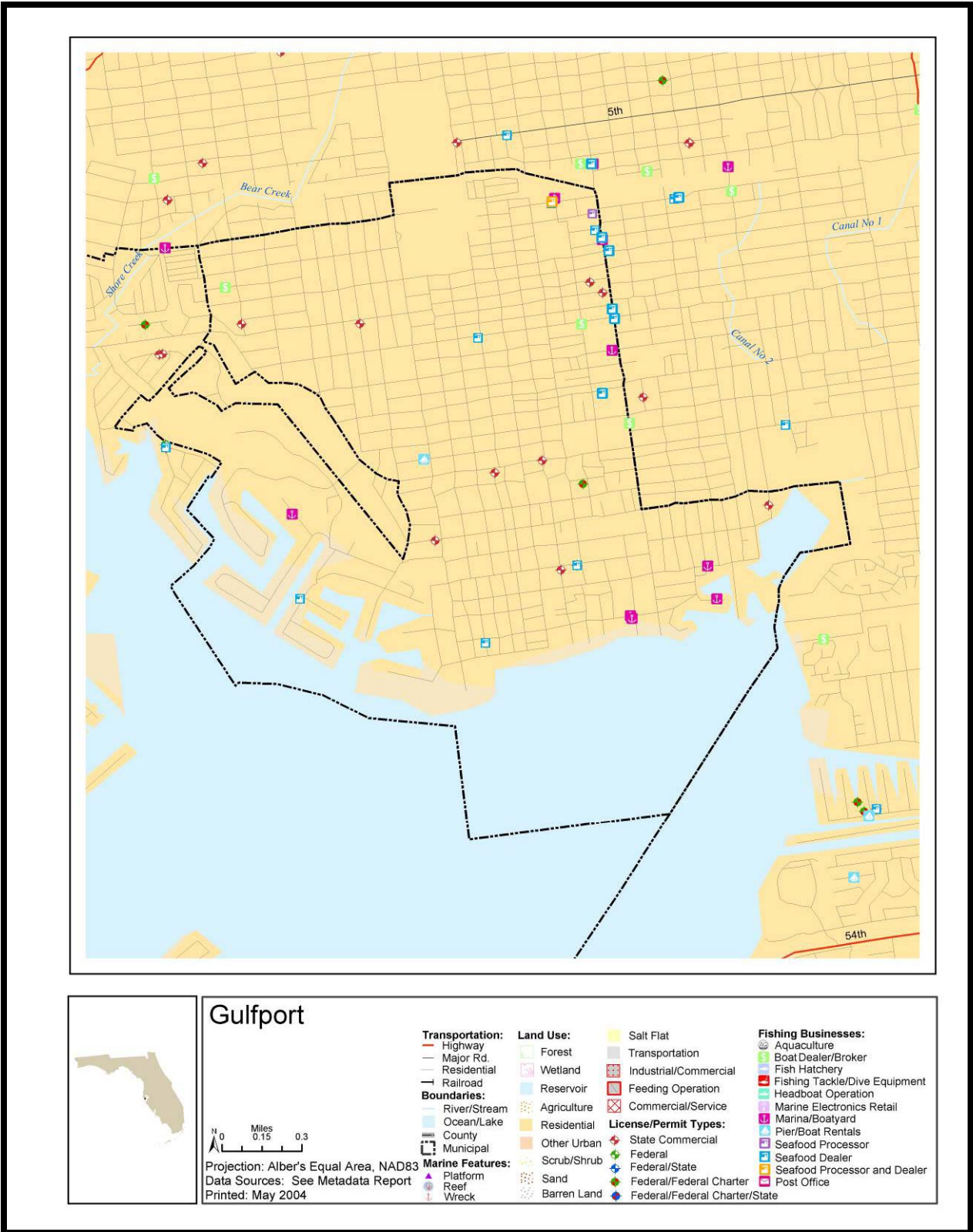
History. The area around Gulfport was home to Manasotan tribes long before the arrival of Spanish explorers. Weeden Island culture was commonly expressed in conjunction with various maritime subsistence practices. An initial period of Spanish colonialism occurred between 1513 and 1763. The British followed, but were supplanted by new Spanish settlers in 1783. Cuban fishermen followed. They lived in camps, catching and drying mullet for sale in Havana markets (Janus Research 2004). Originally named Disston, then Bonifacio, and later Veteran City, the current name of Gulfport was selected after incorporation in 1910.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 12,527 persons in Gulfport, an increase of nearly seven percent from 1990. The majority of residents are employed in various management, professional, sales, and office positions.

Municipal and private marinas, various bait and tackle shops, fishing piers, seafood dealers, and other fishing-related infrastructure serve local and visiting anglers active in the area. Reportedly, 40 of the boats docked at the municipal marina are used for either commercial or recreational fishing. There is a small local fleet of commercial fishing vessels. Mullet and crab were the principal landings in 2002.



Gulfport Neighborhood in 2004



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Gulfport Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	11,727	12,527
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	5,325/6,402	5,889/6,638
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	14.5	15.8
18 to 64 years of age	49.9	56.2
65 years and over	35.6	28.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	11,161	11,199
Black or African American	391	884
American Indian and Alaskan Native	42	52
Asian	61	67
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	8
Some other race	72	98
Two or more races	--	219
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	263	435
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.9	4.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.3	81.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	15.4	19.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	11.7	11.9
Percent who speak English less than very well	4.4	4.7
Household income (Median \$)	21,397	28,809
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	10.0	13.3
Percent female headed household	17.0	10.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	4,186	4,455
Renter occupied	1,687	1,791
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	50,200	66,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	345	551
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	47.8	51.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.7	6.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	29.0
Service occupations	--	17.8
Sales and office occupations	--	31.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.2	0.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	9.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	11.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.2	0.2†
Manufacturing	11.4	6.6
Percent government workers	10.0	8.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.2	14.9
Percent using public transportation	1.6	2.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	25.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	9.5	9.9

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Gulfport in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	6
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	Several
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/ festivals	0
Fishing pier	4
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	1
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	1
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	2
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	2
Charter/Head Boats	6
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Gulfport in 2003

None Listed.

Table 4. Gulfport Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	166,812	351,520

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings for certain species may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Gulfport Permit and License Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
11	2	154
Total = 13		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 13/6,246 = 0.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 154/6,246 = 0.02

Please reference Table 3.19-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.19.5 Indian Rocks Beach (incorporated, pop. 5,072)

Location and Overview. Indian Rocks Beach is located along State Route 699 and the Gulf of Mexico in western Pinellas County. The town is accessed from the Peninsula by bridge along Route 688, or from the barrier islands north and south along Route 699. Locally-moored vessels typically access the Gulf either from John's Pass roughly eight miles to the south, or from the Clearwater Pass Inlet, some five miles north.

History. Indian Rocks Beach area was developed as a resort destination in the 1920s. Wealthy inland residents typically came to the area to bath in the Gulf and to enjoy the sandy beaches. (Tampa Bay Beaches Chamber of Commerce 2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 5,072 persons in Indian Rocks Beach, a 28 percent increase from 1990. The town remains a popular tourist destination, with a population that swells during winter. Residents tend to be employed in professional and management positions, and many commute to the surrounding urban areas for employment.

Fishing-related infrastructure and services include some seafood dealers, and a marina with an active charter fleet. A small commercial fleet focuses on harvest of crab, mullet, and snapper-grouper. There were some pelagic landings in 2002



Seafood Retail Business in Indian Rocks Beach

Table 1. Indian Rocks Beach Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	3,963	5,072
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,961/2,002	2,571/2,501
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	11.9	10.1
18 to 64 years of age	68.9	71.2
65 years and over	19.2	18.7
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	3,923	4,929
Black or African American	8	15
American Indian and Alaskan Native	8	9
Asian	12	31
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	1
Some other race	12	15
Two or more races	--	72
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	96	161
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.2	1.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.8	94.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	25.3	38.6
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.3	11.3
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.9	4.3
Household income (Median \$)	29,991	53,770
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	5.6	4.7
Percent female headed household	14.4	5.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,121	1,806
Renter occupied	905	894
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	131,900	168,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	471	799
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	65.9	60.9
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.2	2.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	43.4
Service occupations	--	13.8
Sales and office occupations	--	33.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.6	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	4.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	5.0
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.2	0.0†
Manufacturing	8.4	9.2
Percent government workers	6.1	7.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	10.1	5.1
Percent using public transportation	1.4	0.6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	27.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	12.7	15.5

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Indian Rocks Beach in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	Several
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	Several
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	1
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/ festivals	0
Fishing pier	2
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	1
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	1
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	5-10
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	6
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	1
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Indian Rocks Beach in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Rentals & Pier	2
Total	2

Table 4. Indian Rocks Beach Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	179,459	860,546

Table 5. Indian Rocks Beach License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
12	12	297
Total = 24		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $24/2,700 = 0.01$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $297/2,700 = 0.1$

Please reference Table 3.19-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.19.6 Largo (incorporated, pop. 69,371)

Location and Overview. Largo is located along State Route 686, in western Pinellas County. It is southwest of Clearwater, northwest of St. Petersburg, and about five miles inland and northeast of Indian Rocks Beach.

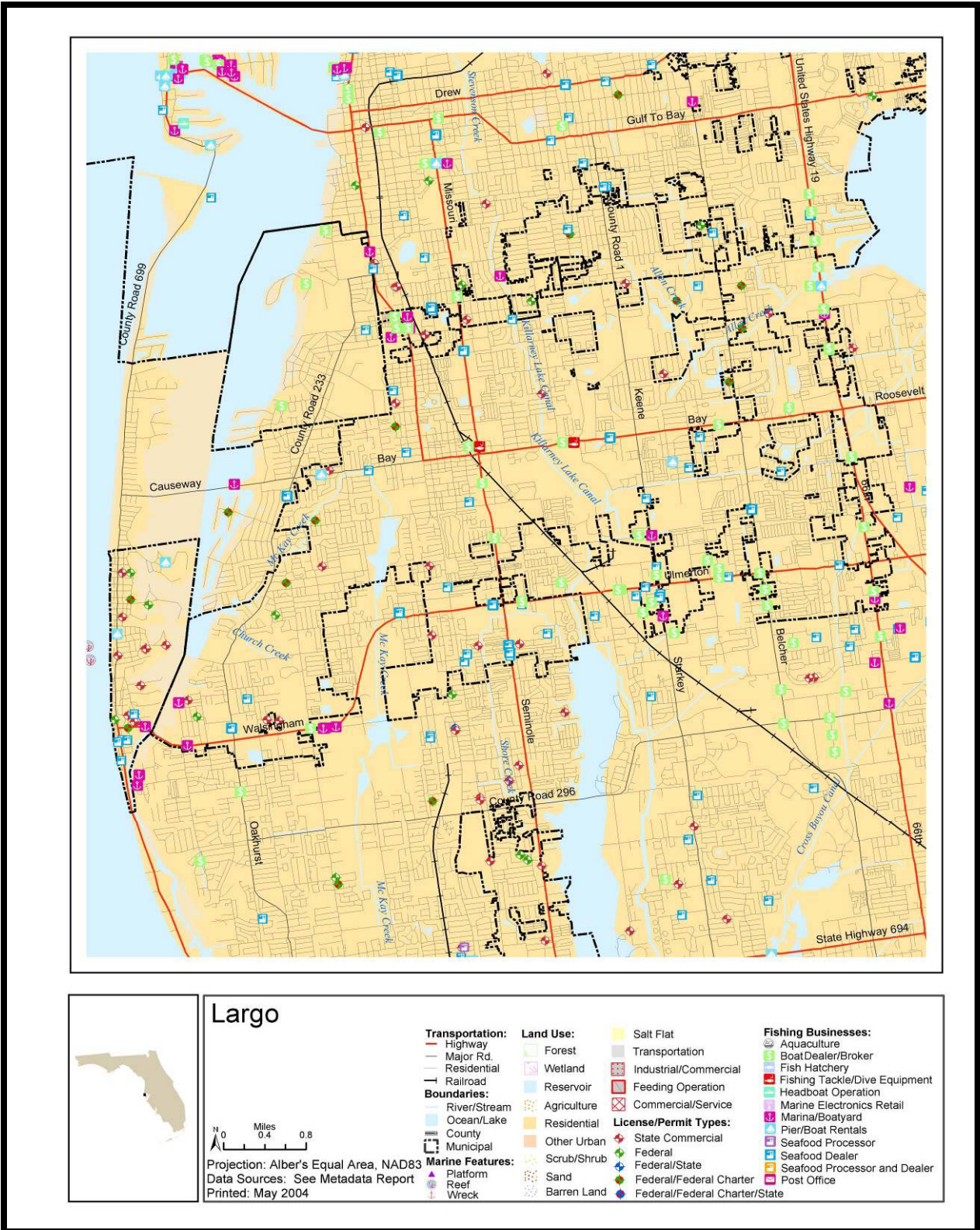
History. Settlers began arriving in Largo in the mid-1800s. Farmers comprised the majority of these new arrivals and, following the introduction of the Orange Belt Railroad in 1886, marketed citrus products and cattle. Largo incorporated in 1905, and, in 1913, became the first town in Florida to adopt a town manager form of government. The town grew rapidly through the 1920s, until a freeze in the latter part of the decade slowed progress. The Great Depression also impacted the city. The town was once referred to as "Citrus City." In 1962, another unexpected freeze crippled the area's agricultural industry. As groves were sold, developers were quick to move in and build homes for a fast-growing population (City of Largo 2004).

Current Conditions. The year 2000 census enumerated 69,371 persons in Largo, a population growth of nearly six percent from 1990. Today, Largo is primarily a residential community, with various types of fishing infrastructure. There are several marinas and numerous boat dealers spread throughout the community, and several retail and wholesale seafood dealers.

A sizeable contingent of commercial operators resides here and focuses on a wide variety of species, including various pelagics. Vessels are moored at various locations along this stretch of the west coast of the peninsula. Numerous charter operators reside in Largo.



Street in Downtown Largo



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Largo Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	65,674	69,371
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	30,144/35,530	32,268/37,103
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	14.1	15.6
18 to 64 years of age	53.5	54.2
65 years and over	32.4	30.1
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	64,113	64,314
Black or African American	651	1,869
American Indian and Alaskan Native	127	237
Asian	553	1,171
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	58
Some other race	230	688
Two or more races	--	1,034
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	1,280	2,902
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	6.3	4.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.1	83.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	13.8	16.4
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	7.0	10.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.2	3.8
Household income (Median \$)	24,296	32,217
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	7.4	9.1
Percent female headed household	13.5	9.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	21,012	22,930
Renter occupied	10,909	11,111
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	71,500	88,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	401	625
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	52.5	53.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.9	3.9
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	29.2
Service occupations	--	16.6
Sales and office occupations	--	32.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.5	0.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	9.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	12.4
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.4	0.0†
Manufacturing	14.2	10.9
Percent government workers	9.9	10.4
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	13.8	11.9
Percent using public transportation	0.8	1.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	23.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	7.1	9.3

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Largo in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	2
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	34
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	Several
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	Several
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	2
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/ festivals	0
Fishing pier	3
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	<10
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	Several
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	Several
Seafood retail markets	<10
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	1
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Largo in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	34
Boat Builder/Broker; Diving & Fishing Equipment	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	3
Boat Rentals & Pier	3
Marina	9
Processor; Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	9
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	2
Total	63

Table 4. Largo Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	555,439	1,487,592

Table 5. Largo License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
21	31	3,332
Total = 52		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 52/35,041 = 0.1		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 3,332/35,041 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.19-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.19.7 Madeira Beach (incorporated, pop. 4,511)

Location and Overview. Madeira Beach is located on a barrier island just west of St. Petersburg and north of John's Pass on Florida's central west coast. The town is one of several beachfront communities in the area with both a well-established population of year-round inhabitants, and a range of services and attractions suitable for tourists and seasonal residents.

History. Madeira Beach incorporated in 1947. According to Wilson and McCay (1998) offshore fishing in Madeira Beach began as bandit reel fishing for grouper in the 1960's. There were two fish houses supported primarily by charter fishing and a small commercial operation. It was during the early 1970's that two vessels began experimenting with long line fishing, but were initially unsuccessful. Later, several vessels began using long lines successfully for swordfish, but as swordfish stocks began to diminish in the Gulf, they were forced to expand their fishing territory to the eastern seaboard. It was on return trips that these vessels began to experiment with long lines in deeper water, thereby discovering an abundance of tilefish and yellow edge grouper. Reportedly, 95 percent of the fishing fleet in Madeira Beach was using long lines (Wilson & McCay 1998). There were four fish houses in Madeira Beach at the time, dealing primarily in grouper, but also swordfish, shark, and other species. Approximately 100 vessels were working from the area during the latter part of the 20th century.

Current Conditions. The year 2000 census enumerated 4,511 persons, up from 4,225 in 1990. The community is undergoing change, as waterfront property values rise and condominium development ensues.

There are three fish houses in Madeira Beach and approximately 70 commercial vessels moor in the area. The town is sometimes referred to as the "Grouper Capital of the World" as the majority of snapper-grouper in the U.S. is landed here. The fish is an important recreational catch as well. Lucas (2001) reported an estimated 87 long line and 48 bandit reel vessels call Madeira their homeport. Moreover, she found that most captains and crew lived nearby, with over 40 captains living in Madeira, and the rest within 30 minutes away. Overall direct employment, related to vessels and fish houses, was approximately 441 persons in 2000. These numbers are likely less today than in the past, as the number of fish houses and vessels have decreased (see Table 2).

With regard to recreational fishing, there are four marinas, including a public marina with over 90 slips. Many residents own their own boat and fish in the Gulf. Support industries do exist, as there are several bait and tackle shops, recreational boat yards, and other related businesses. The community continues to hold the Seafood Festival in October.

Table 1. Madeira Beach Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	4,225	4,511
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,156/2,069	2,376/2,135
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	8.7	8.2
18 to 64 years of age	65.7	69.8
65 years and over	25.6	22.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	4,160	4,378
Black or African American	10	12
American Indian and Alaskan Native	7	14
Asian	32	26
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	2
Some other race	16	30
Two or more races	--	49
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	105	107
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	4.2	2.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.8	87.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	19.5	22.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.5	6.8
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.5	2.0
Household income (Median \$)	24,748	36,671
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.4	9.8
Percent female headed household	5.3	5.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,290	1,454
Renter occupied	940	1,074
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	111,400	171,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	392	555
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	58.5	61.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.7	4.4
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	30.4
Service occupations	--	22.1
Sales and office occupations	--	28.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.4	0.7
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	10.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	7.2
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.4	0.0†
Manufacturing	7.5	7.0
Percent government workers	8.2	4.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	8.7	14.7
Percent using public transportation	2.2	1.6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	23.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	10.6	16.0

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Madeira Beach in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	2
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	3
Churches with maritime theme	1
Docking facilities (commercial)	4
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	4 (2com/2 rec)
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	1 (com)
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	5
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/ festivals	1
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	Many
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	4
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	5
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	Many
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	1
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	7+
Charter/Head Boats	3+
Commercial Boats	40

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Madeira Beach in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	3
Boat Rentals & Pier	10
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Marina	3
Processor; Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	19

Table 4. Madeira Beach Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	935,201	1,686,739

Table 5. Madeira Beach License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
15	26	125
Total = 41		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $41/2,528 = 1.6$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $125/2,528 = 0.05$

Please reference Table 3.19-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



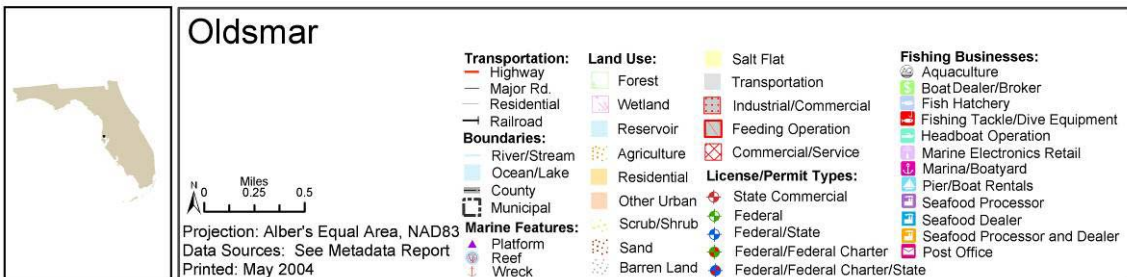
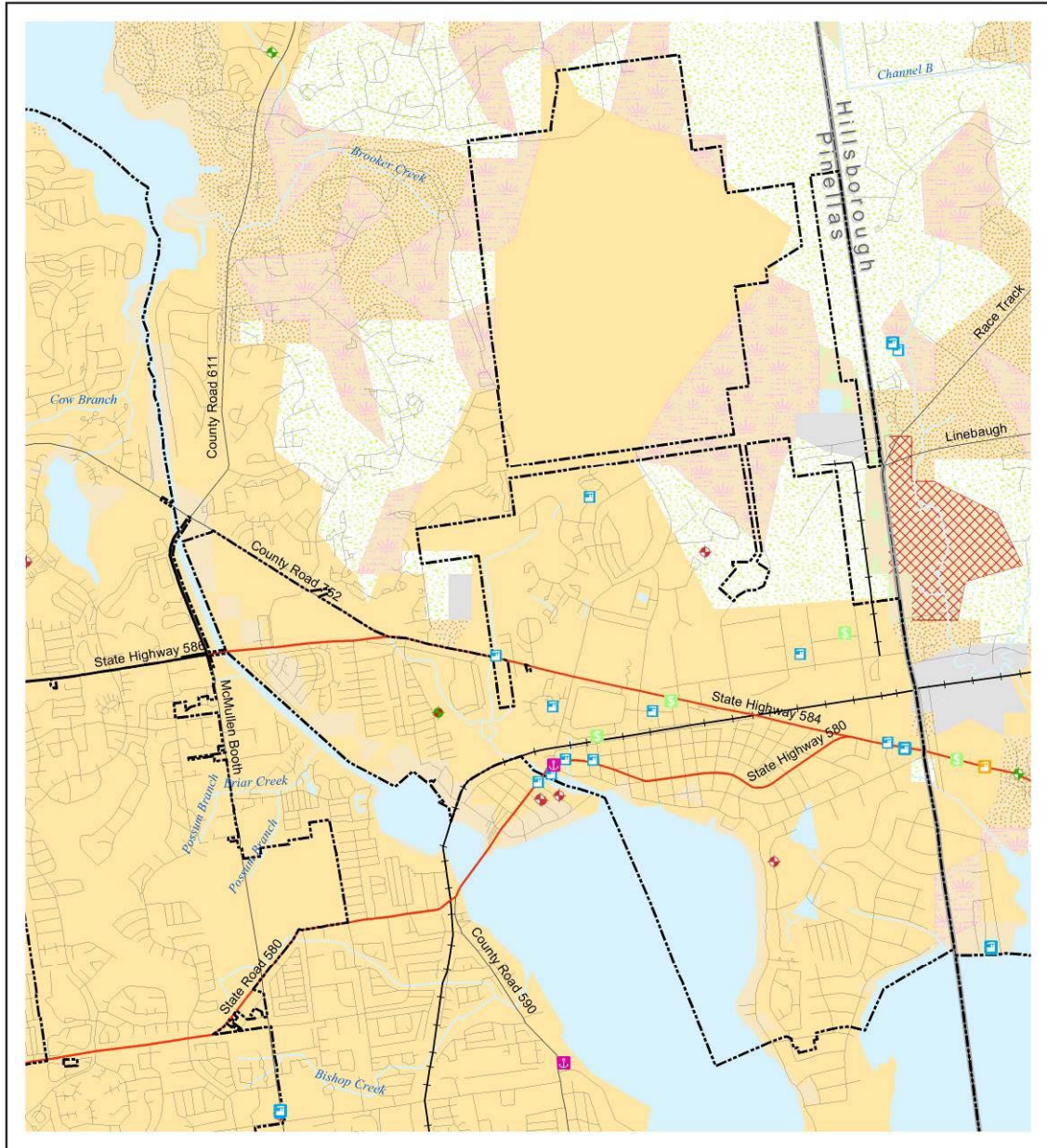
Longline Vessels at Madeira Beach, 2004

3.19.8 Oldsmar (incorporated, pop. 11,910)

Location and Overview. Oldsmar is located on the northern-most part of Safety Harbor, on County Road 580. The town is a little more than five miles east of Dunedin and more than 15 miles northwest of Tampa.

History. Oldsmar is a planned community that was developed by Ransom Eli Olds, the creator of Oldsmobile, in 1913. Designed after Washington, D.C., it has tree-lined boulevards leading from the northern edge of Tampa Bay to downtown. One of Florida's four oil wells is located here. The original plans for Oldsmar included a golf course and a luxury hotel on the bay, but neither was ever built. A saw mill and foundry that made cast iron engines for tractors and grove heaters became established instead. Oldsmar also had dairy farms, along with other farms which grew peppers, tomatoes, corn, gladioli, and grapes.

Current Conditions. Oldsmar grew in population by approximately 42 percent from the 1990 to 2000 census totals; from 8,361 to 11,910 persons, respectively. Residents no longer rely on fishing or agriculture, as the community is primarily residential in nature. The Tampa Bay Racetrack is just outside the city and brings some commerce. There are two retail seafood dealers and one wholesale dealer here. The Oldsmar pier is located on the northern part of Safety Harbor.



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Oldsmar Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	8,361	11,910
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	4,116/4,245	5,753/6,157
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	23.9	26.6
18 to 64 years of age	64.1	62.2
65 years and over	12.0	11.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	8,044	10,771
Black or African American	153	352
American Indian and Alaskan Native	24	35
Asian	93	333
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	27
Some other race	47	154
Two or more races	--	246
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	336	794
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.1	3.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.9	86.5
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	15.0	23.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	7.4	15.2
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.8	5.8
Household income (Median \$)	32,232	50,354
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	6.4	4.8
Percent female headed household	12.0	12.1
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	2,302	3,520
Renter occupied	837	1,016
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	71,800	103,600
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	459	787
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	70.1	71.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.8	3.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	36.4
Service occupations	--	10.8
Sales and office occupations	--	33.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.3	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	7.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	11.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.1	0.2†
Manufacturing	10.9	11.7
Percent government workers	9.9	8.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	12.2	9.2
Percent using public transportation	0.2	0.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	25.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	31.9	29.4

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Oldsmar in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	2
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	3
Churches with maritime theme	1
Docking facilities (commercial)	4
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	4 (2com/2 rec)
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	1 (com)
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	5
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/ festivals	1
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	Many
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	4
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	5
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	Many
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	1
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	7+
Charter/Head Boats	3+
Commercial Boats	40

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Oldsmar in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	3
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	4

Table 4. Oldsmar Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	25,141	50,475

Table 5. Oldsmar License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
3	4	539
Total = 7		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $7/4,536 = 0.2$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $539/4,536 = 0.1$

Please reference Table 3.19-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



View from Oldsmar, Summer 2004

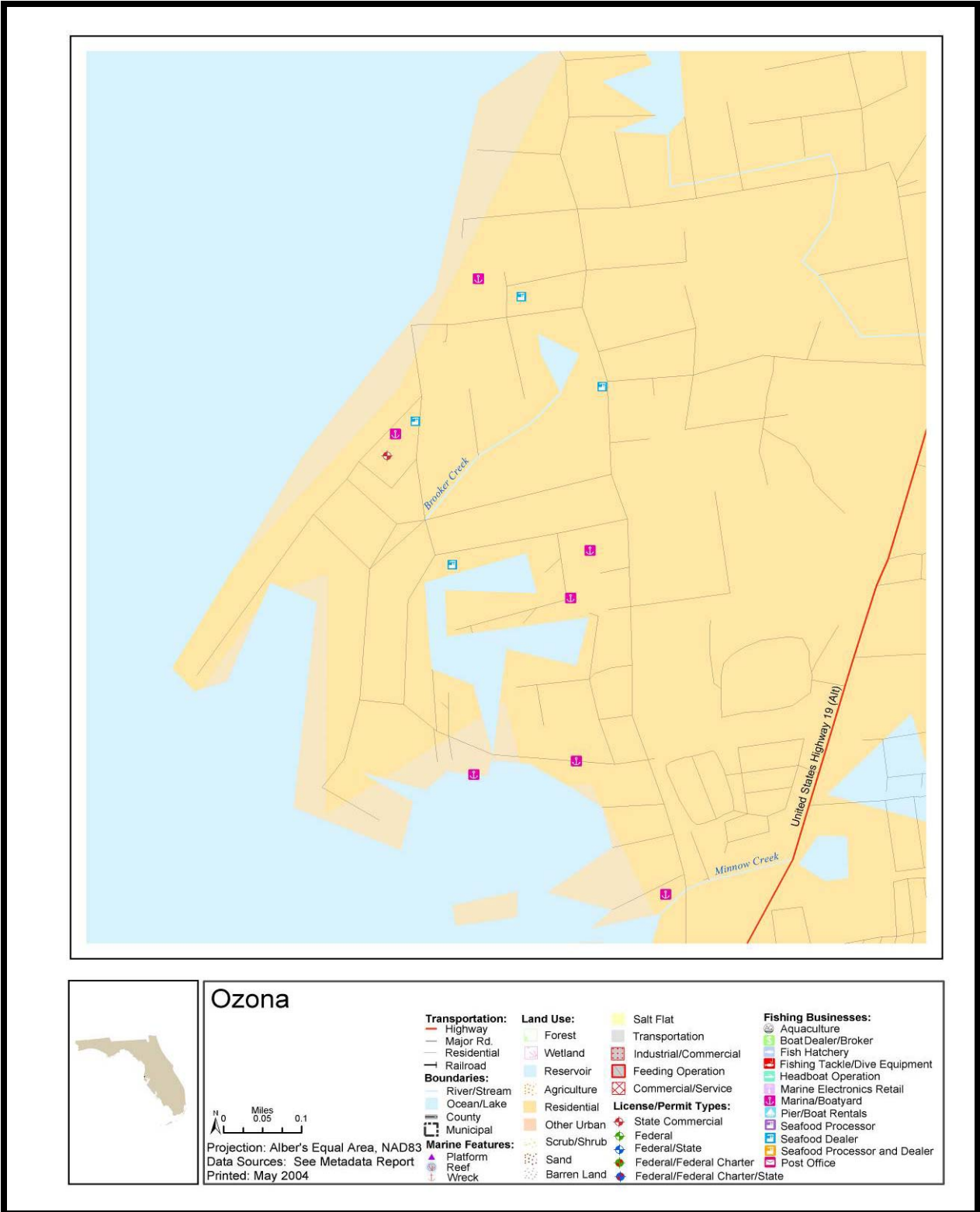
3.19.9 Ozona (unincorporated, pop. 1,196)

Location and Overview. Ozona is a small town located on Alternate U.S. Highway 19, at the western extreme of State Route 584. The town has a waterfront on Gulf about five miles south of Tarpon Springs, and four miles north of Dunedin.

History. According to various informants, many Ozona residents were deeply involved in commercial fishing in years past. Seafood was shipped from here by rail to Tampa in the 1950s. An extensive fleet has never developed her. The town now bears a close relationship with neighboring Palm Harbor.

Current Conditions. The year 2000 census enumerated 1,196 persons in Ozona, an increase of 232 from the year 1990 census. Most residents commute to jobs in Tampa, Clearwater, and St. Petersburg.

With the exception of a few crabbers who dock their boats at the local marina, most commercial participants work out of Tarpon Springs. Informants estimate that ten or more commercial operators live in Ozona, but generally list Tarpon Springs as home port, and are licensed with that address. There are many more resident saltwater recreational anglers. Three seafood dealers operate in the area. As of the year 2000, there were no federal permit holders residing in Ozona.



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Ozona Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	964	1,196
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	464/500	575/621
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	18.8	23.7
18 to 64 years of age	61.4	64.7
65 years and over	19.8	11.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	954	1,178
Black or African American	1	0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	6	2
Asian	1	4
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	2	5
Two or more races	--	7
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	42	18
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	5.0	0.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.0	94.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	24.0	40.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	12.0	6.1
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.3	3.1
Household income (Median \$)	40,179	73,906
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	5.8	4.1
Percent female headed household	12.7	8.7
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	318	398
Renter occupied	99	97
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	118,000	174,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	354	498
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	70.0	71.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.3	0.6
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	40.4
Service occupations	--	11.0
Sales and office occupations	--	26.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.9	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	13.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	8.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.9	0.0†
Manufacturing	11.3	8.1
Percent government workers	10.3	10.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	4.0	1.2
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	19.3	21.6

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Ozona/Palm Harbor in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	2
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	2
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/ festivals	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	5
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	4
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	2
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	3+
Commercial Boats	5+

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Ozona in 2003

None Listed.

Table 4. Ozona Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

No relevant data available.

Table 5. Ozona License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
0	0	43
0		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 0		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 43/495 = .09

Please reference Table 3.19-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.19.10 Palm Harbor (unincorporated, pop. 59,248)

Location and Overview. Palm Harbor is located between U.S. Highway 19 to the east and its alternate route to the west on St. Joseph Sound. The town is a suburb of Clearwater/St. Petersburg.

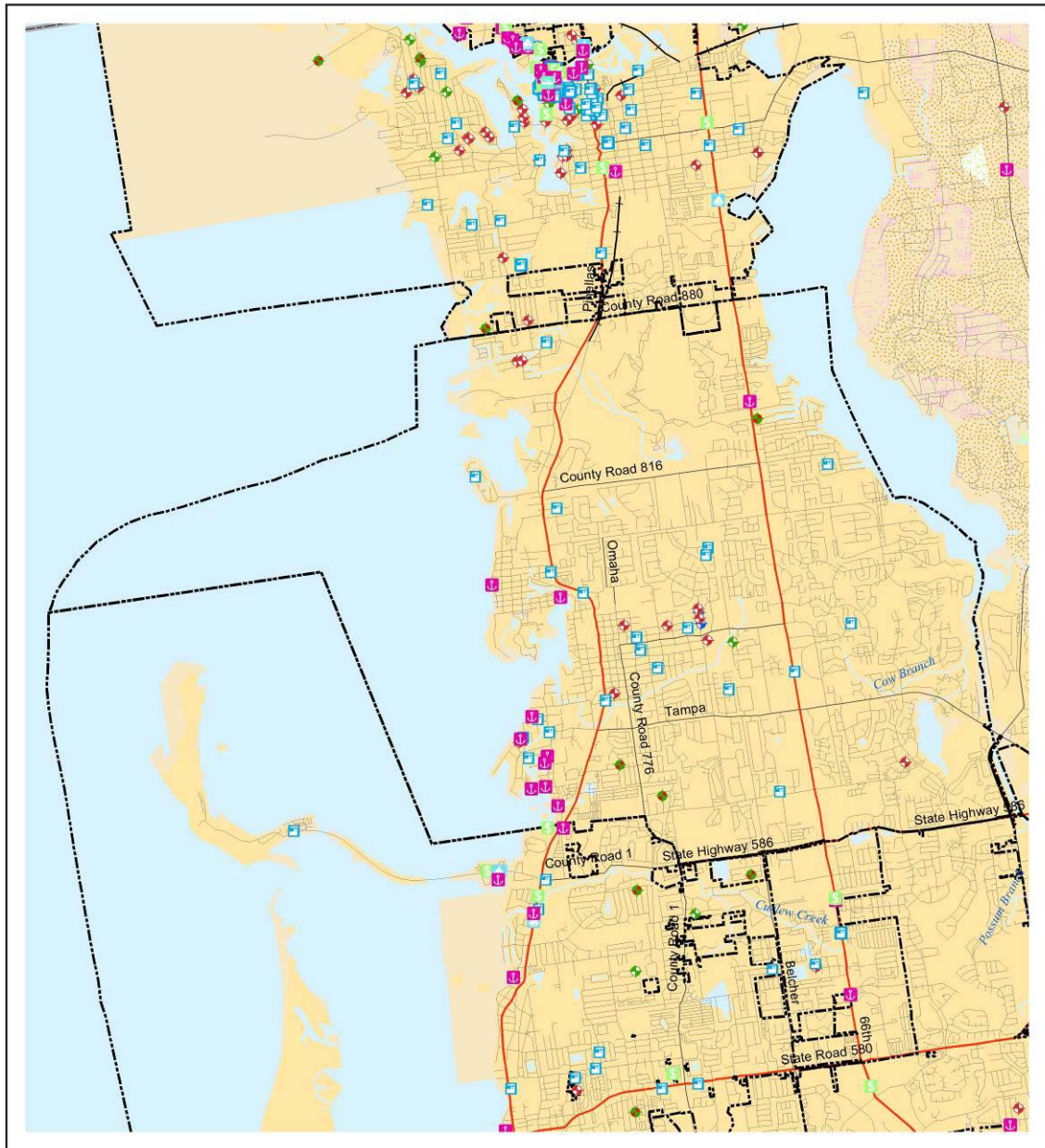
History. Palm Harbor was founded over 125 years ago by pioneer families who had migrated to St. Joseph's Sound and laid claim to the land from the Gulf of Mexico to Tarpon Lake. Early settlers relied on agriculture and fishing to make a living. In the 1880s, the area was plotted for a city to be named Sutherland, but the name was changed to Palm Harbor in 1925. The Great Depression and the subsequent economic downturn prevented the community from developing into a city and it was never incorporated.

Current Conditions and Trends. This unincorporated area had a year 2000 census population of 59,248 persons, an increase of approximately 18 percent from 1990. The majority of residents are employed in various professional, management, and sales positions. Many commute to Tampa.

Adjacent Lake Tarpon is a popular bass fishing spot for visitors and residents alike (FloridasBeach.com). Numerous local businesses support both recreational and commercial fishing in the area. The small local fleet is quite productive, and a wide variety of species were landed in 2002. Numerous charter captains reside here.



Marina in Palm Harbor



Palm Harbor

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83

Data Sources: See Metadata Report

Printed: May 2004

Transportation: Highway Major Rd. Residential Railroad	Land Use: Forest Wetland Reservoir Agriculture Residential Other Urban Scrub/Shrub Sand Barren Land	Salt Flat Transportation Industrial/Commercial Feeding Operation Commercial/Service License/Permit Types: State Commercial Federal Federal/State Federal/Federal Charter Federal/Federal Charter/State	Fishing Businesses: Aquaculture Boat Dealer/Broker Fish Hatchery Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment Headboat Operation Marine Electronics Retail Marina/Boatyard Pier/Boat Rentals Seafood Processor Seafood Dealer Seafood Processor and Dealer Post Office
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Boundaries: River/Stream Ocean/Lake County Municipal	Marine Features: Platform Reef Wreck
---	--

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Palm Harbor Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	50,256	59,248
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	23,991/26,265	27,855/31,393
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	20.2	20.8
18 to 64 years of age	56.7	55.9
65 years and over	23.1	23.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	49,495	56,780
Black or African American	205	574
American Indian and Alaskan Native	102	112
Asian	308	760
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	14
Some other race	146	358
Two or more races	--	650
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	1,073	2,047
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.1	2.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.0	90.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	23.1	28.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.4	11.4
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.0	2.7
Household income (Median \$)	34,281	45,404
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	4.3	5.5
Percent female headed household	6.4	8.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	16,332	19,907
Renter occupied	4,245	5,554
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	97,400	124,700
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	495	786
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	57.7	58.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.9	3.3
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	40.4
Service occupations	--	12.8
Sales and office occupations	--	32.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.5	0.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	7.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	7.0
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.5	0.2†
Manufacturing	43.5	6.1
Percent government workers	10.2	10.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	10.9	7.5
Percent using public transportation	0.3	0.8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	26.8
Percent worked outside of county of residence	18.3	21.2

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Palm Harbor/Ozona in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	2
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	2
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/ festivals	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	5
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	4
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	2
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	3+
Commercial Boats	5+

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Palm Harbor in 2003

None Listed.

Table 4. Palm Harbor Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	149,760	251,118

Table 5. Palm Harbor License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
5	14	2,382
Total = 19		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 19/25,461 = 0.01		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 2,382/25,461 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.19-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



Palm Harbor Neighborhood

3.19.11 Redington Beach (incorporated, pop. 1,539)

Location and Overview. Redington Beach is located on a barrier island that borders the Gulf of Mexico between Indian Rocks Beach and Treasure Island. The Intracoastal Waterway lies immediately to the east. State Road 699- or Gulf Boulevard- is the main thoroughfare. Locally based vessels often navigate the Intracoastal Waterway to reach the Gulf via John's Pass, a few miles south.

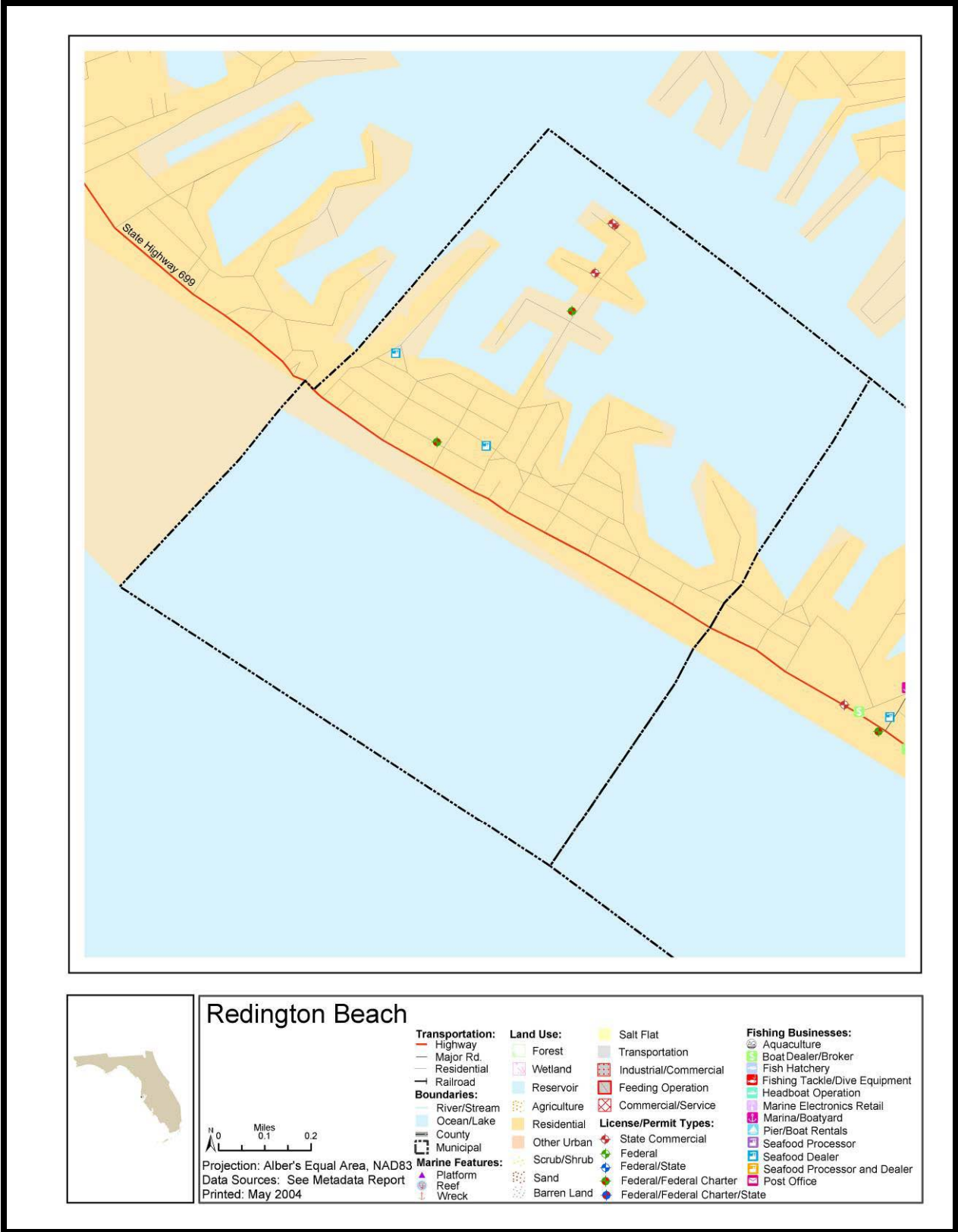
History. Most of the land from John's Pass to Indian Rocks Beach was once owned by an individual from Iowa. In the early 1930's, Charles Redington purchased the northern end of the property and, in 1935, built the first permanent residence. Later, three cities were formed from the property owned by Redington; one of those cities was Redington Beach, which incorporated in 1944.

Current Conditions and Trends. According to the year 2000 census, Redington Beach had a population of 1,539 persons; a decrease of 87 persons from 1990. This residential community has a number of private beaches with no public parking on Gulf Boulevard; visitors must obtain a temporary beach parking pass from Town Hall.

There is limited fishing-related infrastructure in the area, and the local commercial fleet is too small for us to report landings. There are some active charter operators residing in the town.



Redington Beach Residential Area with Recreational Vessels



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Redington Beach Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,626	1,539
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	735/891	713/826
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	12.9	14.0
18 to 64 years of age	60.9	62.1
65 years and over	26.2	24.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,611	1,495
Black or African American	1	7
American Indian and Alaskan Native	3	2
Asian	10	22
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	1	0
Two or more races	--	13
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	23	45
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.1	1.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.2	88.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	27.5	40.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.6	14.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.5	6.0
Household income (Median \$)	38,142	54,830
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	6.2	5.7
Percent female headed household	11.9	7.7
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	591	645
Renter occupied	166	79
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	124,000	173,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	501	1,044
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	53.5	59.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.6	5.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	46.9
Service occupations	--	12.7
Sales and office occupations	--	25.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.2	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	6.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	8.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.9	0.0†
Manufacturing	13.0	9.4
Percent government workers	12.3	8.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	10.6	12.2
Percent using public transportation	2.0	0.6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	28.3
Percent worked outside of county of residence	13.9	16.4

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Redington Beach in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	2
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/ festivals	0
Fishing pier	2
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	1
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	1
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	1
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Redington Beach in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Rentals & Pier	2
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Total	3

Table 4. Redington Beach Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Redington Beach License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
2	6	34
Total = 8		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 8/724 = 1.1		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 34/724 = .05

Please reference Table 3.19-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.19.12 Seminole (incorporated, pop. 10,890)

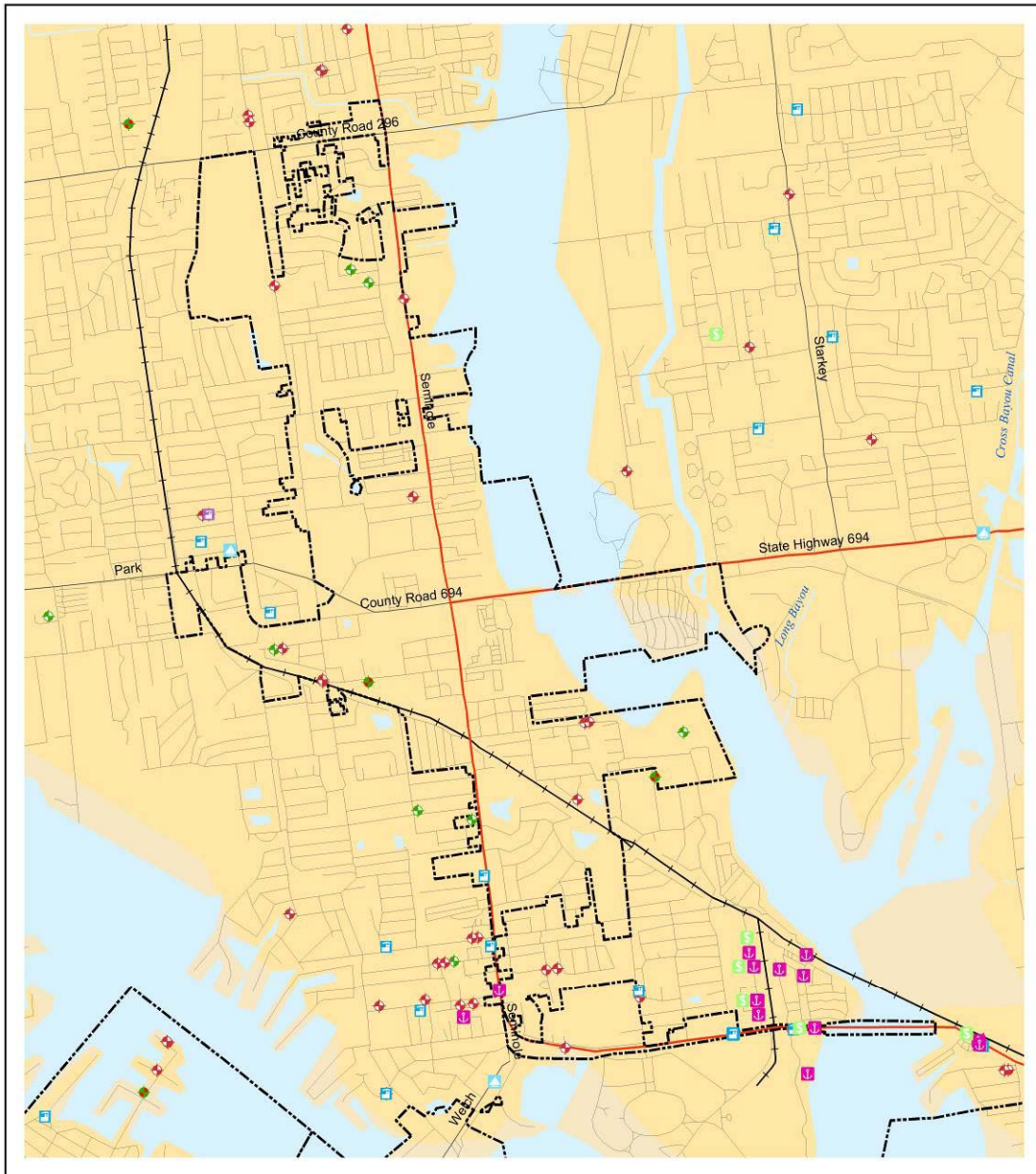
Location and Overview. Seminole is 24 miles west of Tampa, 12 miles west of St. Petersburg and eight miles south of Clearwater on U.S. Alternate Highway 19. The community is located on the shores of Lake Seminole. Locally-moored vessels can reach the Gulf of Mexico via John’s Pass, some five miles south. As such the area provides good anchorage for ocean-going vessels.

History. Seminole was name for the tribal groups who once resided in the area. The town was incorporated in 1970 (FloridasBeach.com).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 10,890 persons in Seminole; an 18 percent growth in population since the 1990 census. This lakefront community has become a popular residential area since its incorporation and is growing in population size and in land area. There are numerous fishing-related businesses in the area, including several boat brokers and builders, marinas, and seafood dealers. The local commercial fleet is highly productive, and a wide variety of species are pursued.



Seminole Welcome Sign on Busy Alternate Highway 19



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Seminole Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	9,251	10,890
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	3,830/5,421	4,711/6,179
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	9.1	11.8
18 to 64 years of age	40.4	44.6
65 years and over	50.5	43.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	9,178	10,521
Black or African American	14	52
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5	37
Asian	43	93
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	7
Some other race	11	45
Two or more races	--	139
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	120	245
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.4	4.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.1	81.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	11.9	15.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	6.1	7.3
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.5	2.9
Household income (Median \$)	20,146	29,179
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	9.2	9.0
Percent female headed household	6.3	7.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	3,330	4,654
Renter occupied	1,140	1,335
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	66,200	83,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	438	668
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	37.2	43.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.1	4.3
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	26.9
Service occupations	--	17.6
Sales and office occupations	--	33.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.7	0.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	10.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	11.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.0	0.6†
Manufacturing	15.4	9.7
Percent government workers	12.1	10.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	10.5	9.7
Percent using public transportation	2.0	1.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	19.9
Percent worked outside of county of residence	10.2	5.8

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Seminole in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill Station	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	several
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	3
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/ festivals	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	Several
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	2
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	3
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	2
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	5
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	2
Charter/Head Boats	2
Commercial Boats	1-2

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Seminole in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Total	2

Table 4. Seminole Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	469,985	1,227,275

Table 5. Seminole License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
14	26	1,299
Total = 40		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 40/5,989 = 0.7		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,299/5,989 = 0.2

Please reference Table 3.19-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.19.13 St. Petersburg (incorporated, pop. 248,232)

Location and overview. Situated just west of Tampa on the Pinellas Peninsula, St. Petersburg is part of a large metropolitan area within Pinellas County. With over 234 miles of coastline along Tampa Bay, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Intracoastal Waterway, St. Petersburg has the largest municipal marina in the Southeast, with 610 boat slips. Continued growth has occurred over the last decade, and county officials estimate that approximately 80 percent of Pinellas County's developable land area is now developed.

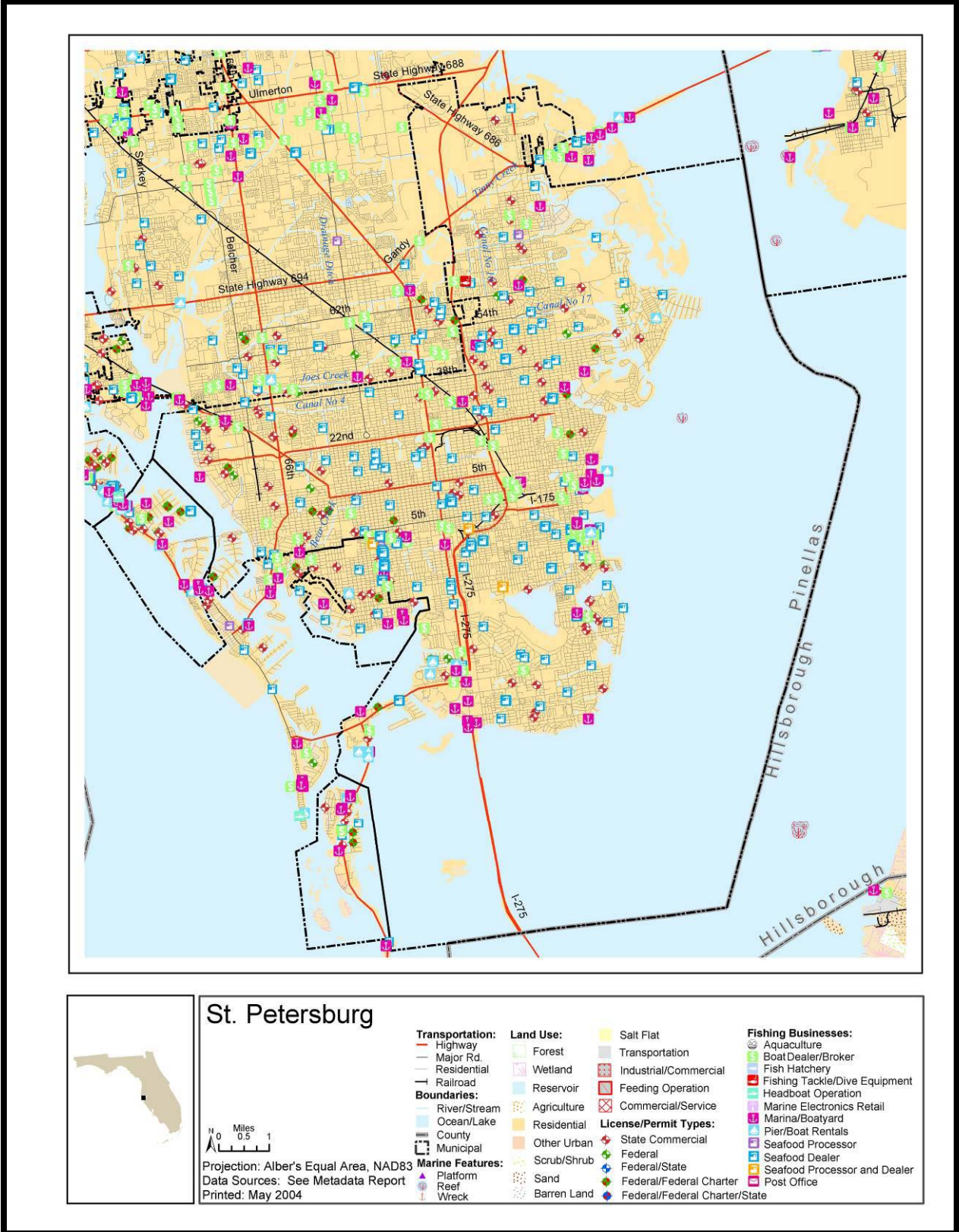
History. St. Petersburg, like most of Florida's Gulf coast, was first explored by Juan Ponce de Leon and Hernando De Soto in the 1500s. However, it was not until the 1800s that pioneers began to arrive and settle the area. The town was named after the birthplace of one influential Russian immigrant–railroad magnate Peter Demens– who brought the Orange Belt railroad to the area in 1888. Demens' railroad was instrumental in the development of St. Petersburg as a center for railway shipping. By the 1890s, St. Petersburg annually shipped approximately three million pounds of mackerel, snapper, and other fish along the eastern seaboard via the Orange Belt railroad. St. Petersburg incorporated in 1892.

Current Conditions and Trends. St. Petersburg had a year 2000 population of 248,232; an increase of 9,603 persons from 1990. Unemployment and poverty rates in St. Petersburg have changed little over the last decade.

There are now four major seafood processors in St. Petersburg (BAMA, Save on Seafood, Sigma, and United Seafood), down from six in 2000. One processor serves as a fish house with dockages reserved for five to six independent Vietnamese grouper fishermen and five or six shrimpers. The others are situated in landlocked areas and receive products trucked from fish houses or independent fishermen in adjacent communities like Madeira Beach and Tarpon Springs. While mullet was the primary catch prior to the 1994 gill net ban, processors are now primarily interested in domestic shrimp and grouper– the bulk of which is harvested between Texas and the Florida Keys. Due to a decrease in locally available product, however, these processors now import much of their tuna, grouper, crab, shrimp, and squid from Asia and South America.

One of the largest frozen bait distributors in Florida is located here, supplying almost all of the bait shops in the area. Mullet was among their best selling products, but cleaned and frozen bait is now the principal product.

Unlike Tampa, the City of St. Petersburg has not assigned an industrial area (like the Port of Tampa) to enhance commercial fishing operations. Presently, the total available commercial fishing dockage supports less than 15 spaces; much of the waterfront area is now occupied by hotels, homes, marinas, and tourist attractions. The municipal marina is largely occupied by sailboats. There are approximately ten public boat ramps, mostly located in the western part of St. Petersburg. The St. Petersburg pier was originally built to serve recreational fishermen, but has become more of a sight-seeing and entertainment spot. Marina staff estimate that only 40 to 50 percent of clientele are interested in fishing. Indeed, local anglers tend to favor Gandy Bridge, Weedon Island fishing pier, Skyway Piers, and the Fort De Soto beaches. Some local fishery participants express concern that increased waterfront development will damage water quality, even though this expansion increases their business. The local fleet is extensive and productive.



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. St. Petersburg Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	238,629	248,232
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	110,824/127,805	118,411/129,821
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	19.8	21.5
18 to 64 years of age	58.0	61.1
65 years and over	22.2	17.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	186,125	177,133
Black or African American	46,726	55,502
American Indian and Alaskan Native	596	769
Asian	3,967	6,640
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	130
Some other race	1,215	2,661
Two or more races	--	5,397
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	6,255	10,502
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.2	4.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.1	81.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	18.6	22.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.8	11.7
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.2	4.9
Household income (Median \$)	23,577	34,597
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	13.5	13.3
Percent female headed household	21.3	13.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	105,703	69,626
Renter occupied	66,577	40,037
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	63,000	81,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	353	567
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	59.2	62.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.2	5.2
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	34.0
Service occupations	--	16.7
Sales and office occupations	--	28.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.3	0.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	8.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	12.7
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.5	0.1†
Manufacturing	12.8	10.1
Percent government workers	12.7	12.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and Over)		
Percent in carpools	13.2	11.8
Percent using public transportation	3.0	2.9
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	22.9
Percent worked outside of county of residence	10.2	13.4

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in St. Petersburg in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	3 (builders)
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	3 (rec)
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	4
Fisheries research laboratories	2
Fishing monuments/ festivals	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	10
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	1
Public boat ramps	7
Recreational docks/marinas	10
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	6
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	Many
Seafood retail markets	5
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	5
Commercial Boats	12

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for St. Petersburg in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	92
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Diving & Fishing Equipment	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	17
Boat Rentals & Pier	22
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	2
Marina	39
Processor; Wholesale Seafood Dealer	4
Retail Seafood Dealer	24
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	10
Total	213

Table 4. St. Petersburg Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	2,223,277	5,863,162

Table 5. St. Petersburg License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
123	69	10,368
Total = 191		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 191/109,663 = 0.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 10,368/109,663 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.19-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



St Petersburg Municipal Marina

3.19.14 Tarpon Springs (incorporated, pop. 21,066)

Location and Overview. Tarpon Springs is located about 25 miles northwest of Tampa, adjacent to a well-protected anchorage near the mouth of the Anclote River. The Anclote Keys State Preserve is six miles west of the community. Upon entering Tarpon Springs, travelers immediately encounter the Sponge Docks area, where Greek food, fresh fish, and souvenirs attract tourists. There are numerous seafood residents in town. The town has roots in the commercial sponge-diving industry and still supports the largest natural sponge operation in the country. Commercial and recreational fishing are also important.

History. Tarpon Springs was incorporated in 1887 in Hillsborough County, but became part of Pinellas County in 1911. During this time, wealthy Northerners visited Tarpon Springs by railroad for recreation and relaxation. Many stayed, building Victorian-style mansions,

churches, schools, and hotels. Greek immigrants helped to establish the town’s reputation as the “sponge capital of the world” during the same period. According to city historians, from 1905 to 1945, and again during the 1980’s, a local fleet of 180 sponge boats worked from Apalachicola to Key West, bringing in \$3 million annually to the local economy. A commercial fishing industry developed around 1920, with several fish houses and wholesale/retail operations that continue today near the Sponge Docks. There were as many as eight fish houses operating in Tarpon Springs.



Shrimp Trawlers in Tarpon Springs

Current Conditions. The year 2000 census enumerated 21,066 persons in Tarpon Springs, a 17 percent increase from 1990. The City of Tarpon Springs has a diverse and expanding residential and business community. The population is increasing every year and the median age is declining. Reportedly, more young families and new businesses are moving to the area, and residential development (in the form of new houses) has increased by 46 percent in the last 20 years.

The economy of Tarpon Springs continues to be linked to commercial sponge operations, but more so in tourism as is related to this unique economic activity and product. Commercial fishing is also important. Some participants are involved with community government. Two fish house owners are town counsel members, and a few long-time fishing families are involved in community events.

Today, there are three active sponge factories and four active wholesale fish houses in Tarpon Springs. The sponge operations rely heavily on a European market, since manufactured sponges have supplanted demand in the U.S. Though tourism has replaced sponging as Tarpon Spring's major economic activity, tourism itself is closely tied to the sponge industry, as guided tours explain the unique nature of sponging operations. Local officials estimate that the sponge industry brings \$2 million a year to the local economy while nurturing a \$20 million annual tourist industry.

Visitors often come to Tarpon Springs to enjoy locally-caught seafood. A variety of deep-sea and back bay fishing charters and environmental sightseeing operations are also available. Recreational charter fishing and sightseeing are seasonal, with peak seasons during spring and fall.

While the commercial fishing industry generates far less revenue than tourism- less than ten percent- the economic linkages between fishing-related activities and tourism are important.

Local fleet participants report that the number of active fishing vessels has decreased by half in the past ten years, going from approximately 100 to 50 vessels. They attribute the decrease to regulatory pressures, diminishing docking space, and the recent national and regional economic downturn. Most vessel owners feel that it is too expensive to rent docking space in the immediate area, and free space (that is, attached to fish house properties) is decreasing due to the increasing value and sale of waterfront property.

Meanwhile, the number of recreational vessels moored at the local marinas has increased significantly. The town now has seven marinas that allow only recreational clientele. This number has increased over the past ten years, and marina owners now feel pressure to expand their docking space. One marina owner stated that he could not keep up with the number of recreational vessels coming into the community.

Upon examination of several of the local marinas, three trends can be deduced: 1) Business is seasonal; most clients use their boats from April to August and store their boats the rest of the year, 2) Approximately ten percent of the clientele comes from within the community, 50 percent from within the state, and 40 percent from out of state (mostly northerners coming south for the winter), and 3) Approximately 40 percent of clients use their boats for recreational fishing, while 60 percent sightsee and explore. Most of the marinas are all-inclusive and provide fuel, gear, bait, and supplies. According to long-time residents, there used to be small, family-owned bait shops and supply/gear stores close to the water. Today, however, the growth of the “all-inclusive” marinas has greatly affected the number of these businesses. While there is evidence of a working fishing industry throughout Tarpon Springs, many of the sponge divers and fishermen assert that the industries are in decline.



Sponge Dealer in Tarpon Springs

Table 1. Tarpon Springs Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	17,906	21,003
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	8,540/9,366	10,054/10,949
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	20.4	19.2
18 to 64 years of age	56.2	56.0
65 years and over	23.4	24.8
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	16,277	18,918
Black or African American	1,439	1,292
American Indian and Alaskan Native	39	61
Asian	124	219
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	13
Some other race	77	171
Two or more races	--	329
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	323	909
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.7	5.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.2	81.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	15.1	20.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	17.5	16.5
Percent who speak English less than very well	4.8	4.6
Household income (Median \$)	25,380	38,251
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	10.8	9.8
Percent female headed household	9.9	10.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	5,289	7,073
Renter occupied	2,109	1,994
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	80,700	107,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	355	528
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	52.5	54.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.9	4.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	31.7
Service occupations	--	17.2
Sales and office occupations	--	30.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.1	0.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	10.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.2	0.4†
Manufacturing	9.3	6.3
Percent government workers	10.9	9.8
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	12.8	11.0
Percent using public transportation	1.1	1.6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	29.3
Percent worked outside of county of residence	18.4	21.7

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Tarpon Springs in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	5+
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	5
Churches with maritime theme	1
Docking facilities (commercial)	5
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	4
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	2
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/ festivals	3(2/1)
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	1
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	7
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	3
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	15+
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	5
Charter/Head Boats	7
Commercial Boats	55+

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Tarpon Springs in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	13
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	3
Boat Rentals & Pier	4
Marina	22
Processor	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	2
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	5
Total	51

Table 4. Tarpon Springs Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	1,070,055	3,824,633

Table 5. Tarpon Springs License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
33	49	1,375
Total = 82		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $82/9,067 = 0.9$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $1,375/9,067 = 0.2$

Please reference Table 3.19-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.19.15 Tierra Verde (unincorporated, pop. 3,574)

Location and Overview. Tierra Verde is located on a small island just south of St. Petersburg. State Road 679 is the main road through this community. It is bordered by Tampa Bay to the east and the Gulf of Mexico to the west.

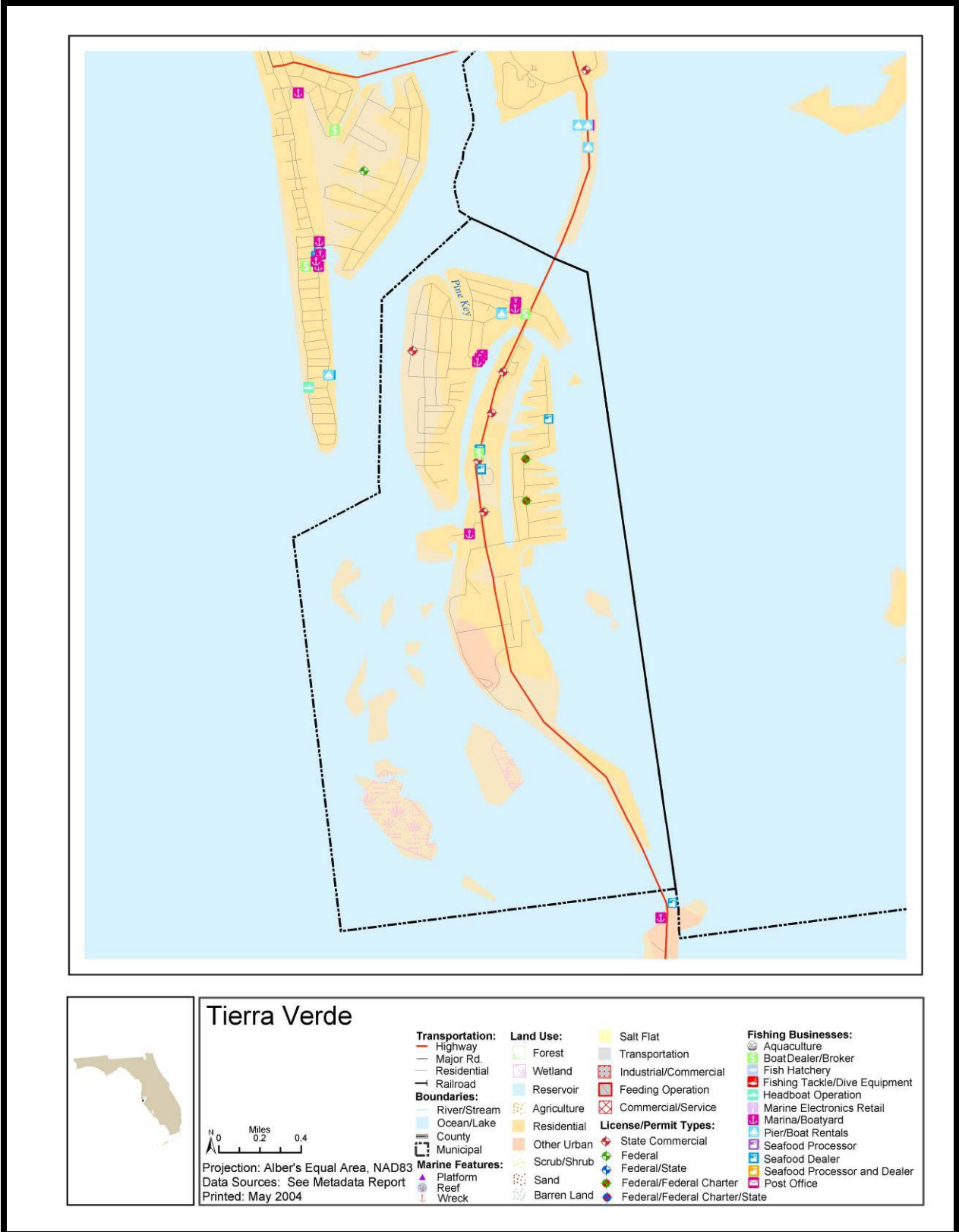
History. The area now known as Tierra Verde was once a group of islands that were in-filled with sand and shell fragments from the Gulf and Bay to create one continuous strip of land. Although St. Petersburg and St. Pete Beach have bid for annexation, the town remains independent (Tierra Verde Resort 2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. With a year 2000 census enumerating 3,574 persons in Tierra Verde, the area is becoming a popular residential destination. The population increased of more than 63 percent between the 1990 and 2000 Census counts. Many retirees reside here.

There is considerable recreational fishing infrastructure here. Boat rentals/dealers, marinas, harbors, and piers are numerous. The commercial fleet is small but productive. Mullet and snapper-grouper were the principal landings in 2002.



Waterfront Residences and Boat Slips in Tierra Verde



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Tierra Verde Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,186	3,574
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,085/1,101	1,803/1,771
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	14.7	13.8
18 to 64 years of age	72.6	71.9
65 years and over	12.7	14.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,149	3,427
Black or African American	15	34
American Indian and Alaskan Native	2	7
Asian	17	35
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	5
Some other race	3	17
Two or more races	--	19
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	48	122
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	0.8	2.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	92.1	93.8
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	48.2	48.1
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	10.1	11.4
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.7	2.6
Household income (Median \$)	53,153	86,617
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	2.0	3.9
Percent female headed household	3.8	3.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	742	1,444
Renter occupied	207	217
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	238,250	256,200
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	761	1,120
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	67.3	66.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.1	5.5
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	56.9
Service occupations	--	8.1
Sales and office occupations	--	30.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.2	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	2.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.1	0.6†
Manufacturing	13.6	9.5
Percent government workers	9.8	6.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.4	6.7
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	30.7
Percent worked outside of county of residence	13.8	30.1

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Tierra Verde in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	2
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/ festivals	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	2
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	Several
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	2
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Tierra Verde in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	3
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Marina	2
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	8

Table 4. Tierra Verde Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	26,794	23,323

Table 5. Tierra Verde License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
4	3	159
Total = 7		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $7/1,661 = 0.5$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $159/1,661 = 0.1$

Please reference Table 3.19-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

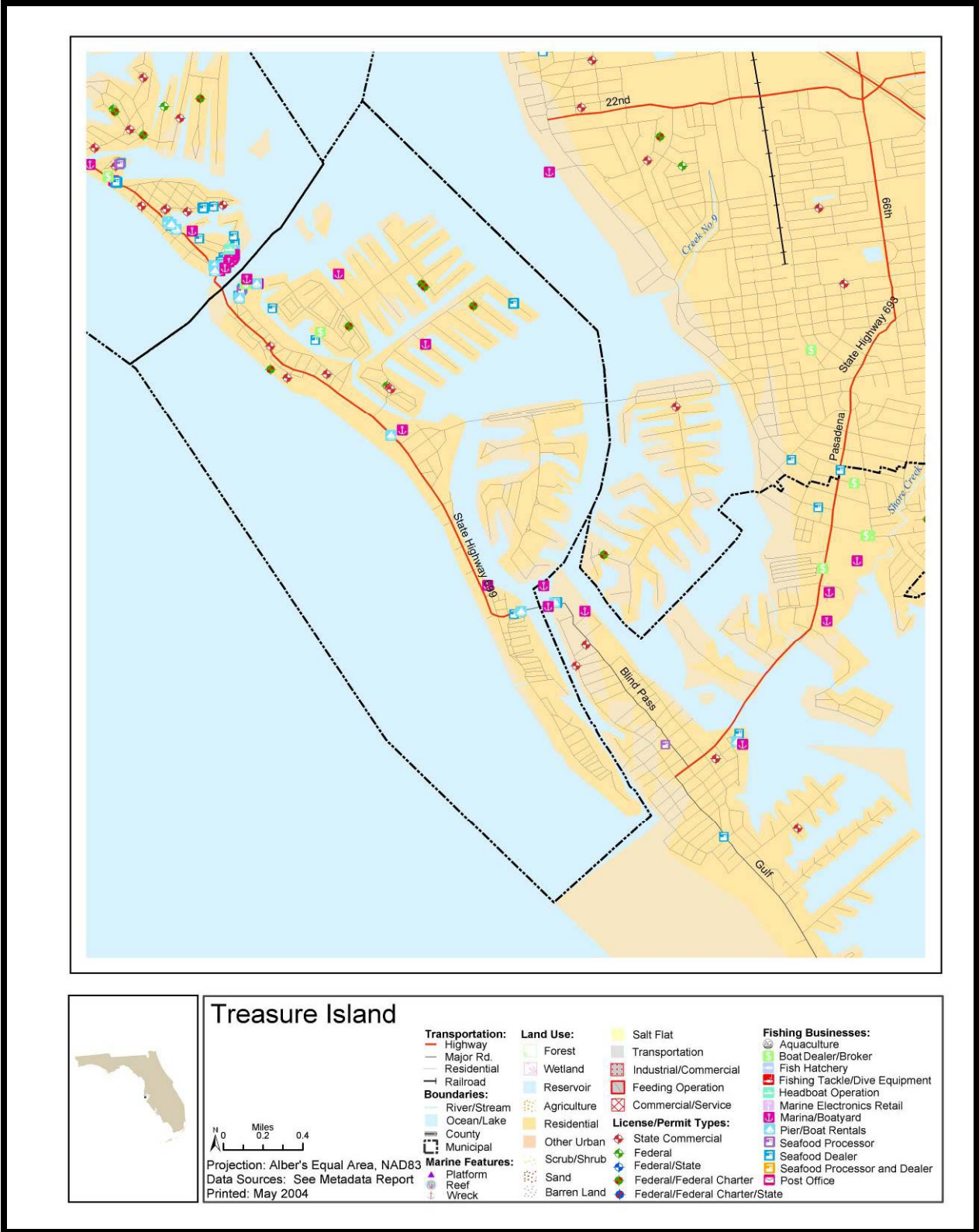
3.19.16 Treasure Island (incorporated, pop. 7,450)

Location and Overview. Treasure Island is a residential community and tourist destination that incorporates five separate islands into one city. It is located just west of St. Petersburg on County Road 150. With John's Pass to the north and Blind Pass to the south, boaters have easy access to the Gulf of Mexico from Boca Ciega Bay.

History. In 1908, for the price of \$1.25 per acre, Thomas Pierce purchased this island from the State of Florida, becoming the first official land holder in the area. The first hotel was built in 1915 and the owner ferried visitors over from the mainland in his 65-foot boat. The present name is derived from a marketing ploy: a group of investors, drawing on the history of pirates in the area, buried an old weathered chest on the island, later uncovering it in front of a small group of onlookers. They then proceeded to carry it through the streets, proclaiming it a pirate's treasure chest. The island was named "Treasure Island" and then sold. Development began in earnest after completion of the Treasure Island Causeway in 1939. The current area of Treasure Island is from the consolidation in 1955 of four major communities (Treasure Island web Technologies 2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 Census enumerated 7,450 persons in Treasure Island; an increase of 184 persons from 1990. As with other beaches in the region, there is a trend toward gentrification, though some residents seek to limit high-rise, beachfront condos.

Much of the fishing infrastructure here relates to the recreational fishing sector: marinas, boat dealers, and piers. But there is an active commercial fleet. Year 2002 landings included extensive snapper-grouper, though various pelagics were also landing. There are numerous charter operators based here.



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Treasure Island Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	7,266	7,450
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	3,481/3,785	3,646/3,804
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	7.8	9.2
18 to 64 years of age	65.2	64.5
65 years and over	27.0	26.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	7,208	7,278
Black or African American	7	21
American Indian and Alaskan Native	20	21
Asian	20	44
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	2
Some other race	11	32
Two or more races	--	52
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	103	166
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	2.1	2.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.5	89.5
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	27.2	30.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	7.8	8.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.5	1.3
Household income (Median \$)	32,051	42,150
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	6.4	5.6
Percent female headed household	4.8	4.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	2,370	2,688
Renter occupied	1,526	1,440
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	155,400	234,200
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	446	656
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	57.3	61.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.2	4.9
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	43.1
Service occupations	--	13.2
Sales and office occupations	--	32.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.0	0.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	6.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	4.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.8	0.4†
Manufacturing	8.6	6.0
Percent government workers	5.5	7.3
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	12.5	6.5
Percent using public transportation	0.7	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	27.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	10.3	14.5

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Treasure Island in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	2
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	2-3
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	Several
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/ festivals	0
Fishing pier	3
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	3
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	3
Recreational docks/marinas	2
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	7-8
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	20
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	2
Charter/Head Boats	12
Commercial Boats	2

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Treasure Island in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	3
Marina	2
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	8

Table 4. Treasure Island Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	65,741	84,208

Table 5. Treasure Island Permit and License Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
4	12	171
Total = 16		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: $16/4,128 = 0.4$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $171/4,128 = 0.04$

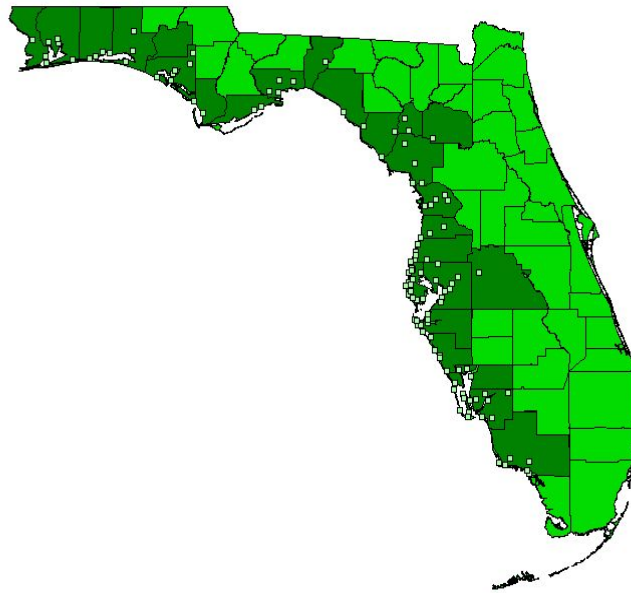
Please reference Table 3.19-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



Entrance to Treasure Island

Identifying Communities Associated with the Fishing Industry along the Florida Gulf Coast

-Final Report-



Volume III: Apollo Beach to Royal Palm Hammock

Prepared for

**U. S. Department of Commerce
NOAA Fisheries, Southeast Regional Office
St. Petersburg, Florida**

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December 2005

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3.20 Hillsborough County Communities

This section describes the study communities in Hillsborough County. These are as follow: Apollo Beach, Brandon, Dover, Gibsonton, Lutz, Riverview, Ruskin, and Tampa.

Hillsborough County is located along the shores of Tampa Bay. Pasco County lies to the north, Polk County east, Manatee County south, and Pinellas County west. With a year 2000 population of 998,948, it is the fourth most populous county in the state.

Hillsborough County originated with settlement of Fort Brooke in 1824. The fort was established to guard against Seminole acquisition of armaments from Cuba. Hillsborough was designated as Florida's 19th county in 1834. At that time, Hillsborough County was a sprawling area that included what are now Pinellas, Polk, Manatee, Sarasota, Charlotte, DeSoto, Hardee and Highlands Counties, most of Glades County, and a third of Lee County.

The early economy of Hillsborough County was based in cattle production and trade of cigars, cattle, citrus products, and phosphate fertilizers. Rail service enhanced commerce, and Spanish and Cuban cigar workers and other businesses moved to the area.

Tampa was designated as an international port of entry in 1987, and the Port of Tampa was established in 1988. Development of docking, shipping, and storage facilities at Port Tampa in has furthered growth in the county. Tampa is the county seat.

Hillsborough County continues to grow. Persons 65 years and older accounted for 12 percent of the population in the county, slightly less than the national average. The median household income for Hillsborough County in 2000 was \$40,663. In 2000, 77 percent of the population was Caucasian, 16 percent was African American, three percent was Asian, and the remaining four percent was comprised of other groups. The number of individuals living under the poverty line in 2000 was just under 13 percent.



Recreational Fisherman on Tampa Fishing Pier

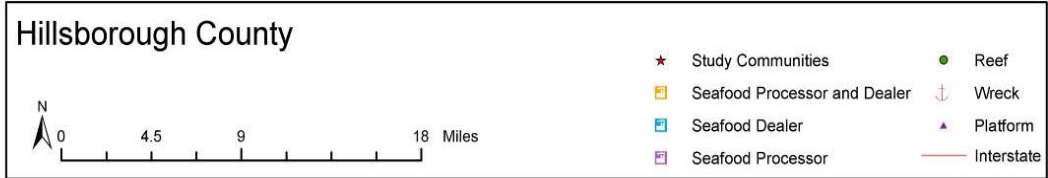


Table 3.20-1 Earnings in Hillsborough County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	16,464,872	24,910,101	100.0	12,413,263
Farm earnings	175,366	161,647	0.6	28,544
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	111,822	174,164	0.7	89,291
Fishing	(Confidential)	3,654	0.0	--
Mining	3,594	2,486	0.0	-242
Oil and gas extraction	1,928	(Confidential)	--	--
Construction	963,954	1,318,269	5.3	586,628
Special trade contractors	586,424	813,291	3.3	368,195
Manufacturing	1,477,829	1,589,923	6.4	468,251
Fabricated metal products	153,177	118,524	0.5	2,263
Industrial machinery and equipment	54,395	84,820	0.3	43,534
Food and kindred products	237,846	149,186	0.6	-31,339
Chemicals and allied products	114,373	118,414	0.5	31,605
Petroleum and coal products	22,287	41,649	0.2	24,733
Transportation and Public utilities	1,262,791	1,848,287	7.4	889,829
Trucking and warehousing	222,270	279,307	1.1	110,604
Water transportation	70,705	100,061	0.4	46,396
Transportation by air	232,845	320,026	1.3	143,297
Wholesale trade	1,671,493	1,999,267	8.0	730,604
Retail trade	1,675,574	2,140,564	8.6	868,803
Eating and drinking places	380,224	533,680	2.1	245,090
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,439,307	2,751,887	11.0	1,659,453
Services	4,742,813	9,564,408	38.4	5,964,613
Hotels and other lodging places	147,516	185,180	0.7	73,215
Business services	1,231,864	3,967,183	15.9	3,032,198
Amusement and recreation services	160,682	392,800	1.6	270,842
Health services	1,289,453	1,826,935	7.3	848,240
Legal services	410,091	656,041	2.6	344,782
Engineering and management services	611,333	1,283,965	5.2	819,963
Government/Government enterprises	2,940,329	3,359,199	13.5	1,127,489

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.

Table 3.20-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Hillsborough County

Species Category	Number of Trips	Landings (in pounds)
Finfish	2,195	400,640
Invertebrates	1,310	262,096
Shrimp	480	1,483,192
Totals	3,985	2,145,928

Table 3.20-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Hillsborough County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	316
Retail Dealer Permits	135
Wholesale Permits	55
Totals	506

Table 3.20-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Hillsborough Co. Study Comm.

Community	Resident License-holders
Apollo Beach	-
Brandon	2,167
Dover	492
Gibsonton	355
Lutz	1,787
Riverview	2,023
Ruskin	1,117
Tampa	15,153

Table 3.20-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Hillsborough County*

Permit Type	Study Communities †					
	Apollo Beach	Gibsonton	Lutz	Riverview	Ruskin	Tampa
Pelagic Charter	1	--	1	--	1	8
Reef Fish Charter	--	--	2	--	1	11
Swordfish	--	--	--	--	--	1
King Mackerel	--	--	1	--	--	12
Rock Shrimp	--	--	--	--	--	9
Red Snapper	--	2	1	--	--	16
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--	--	--	2
Spanish Mackerel	--	--	1	1	--	7
Gulf Reef Fish	--	2	3	1	1	37
Shark	--	1	--	--	--	10
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	--	--	--	--	3
Total Permits 2000	1	5	9	2	3	116
Total Permit Holders 2000	1	2	4	1	2	54
Total State License Holders 2000	--	4	7	7	5	82
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 ‡	--	--	1	--	--	15

* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. † Places for which no federal permits can be attributed are not included here. ‡ 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.20.1 Apollo Beach (unincorporated, pop. 7,444)

Location and Overview. Apollo Beach is located about 15 miles south of Tampa along the eastern shore of Tampa Bay. The town of Ruskin is adjacent. U.S. Highway 41 and I-75 parallel the community to the east. Apollo Beach is a planned community of waterfront homes with associated recreational boating facilities. Access to the Gulf of Mexico via Egmont Channel is roughly 22 miles southwest.

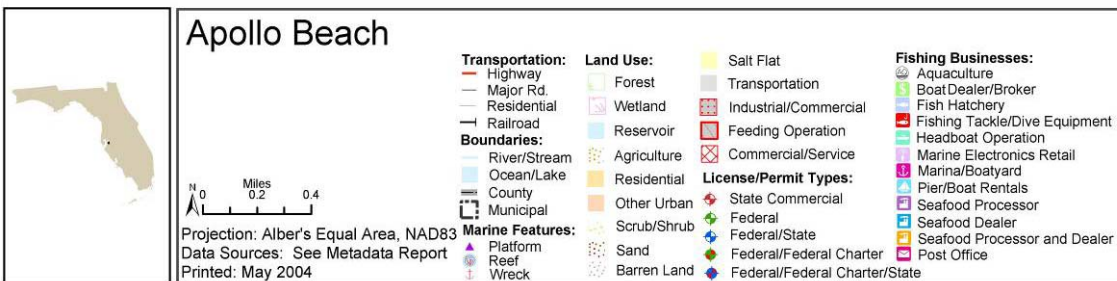
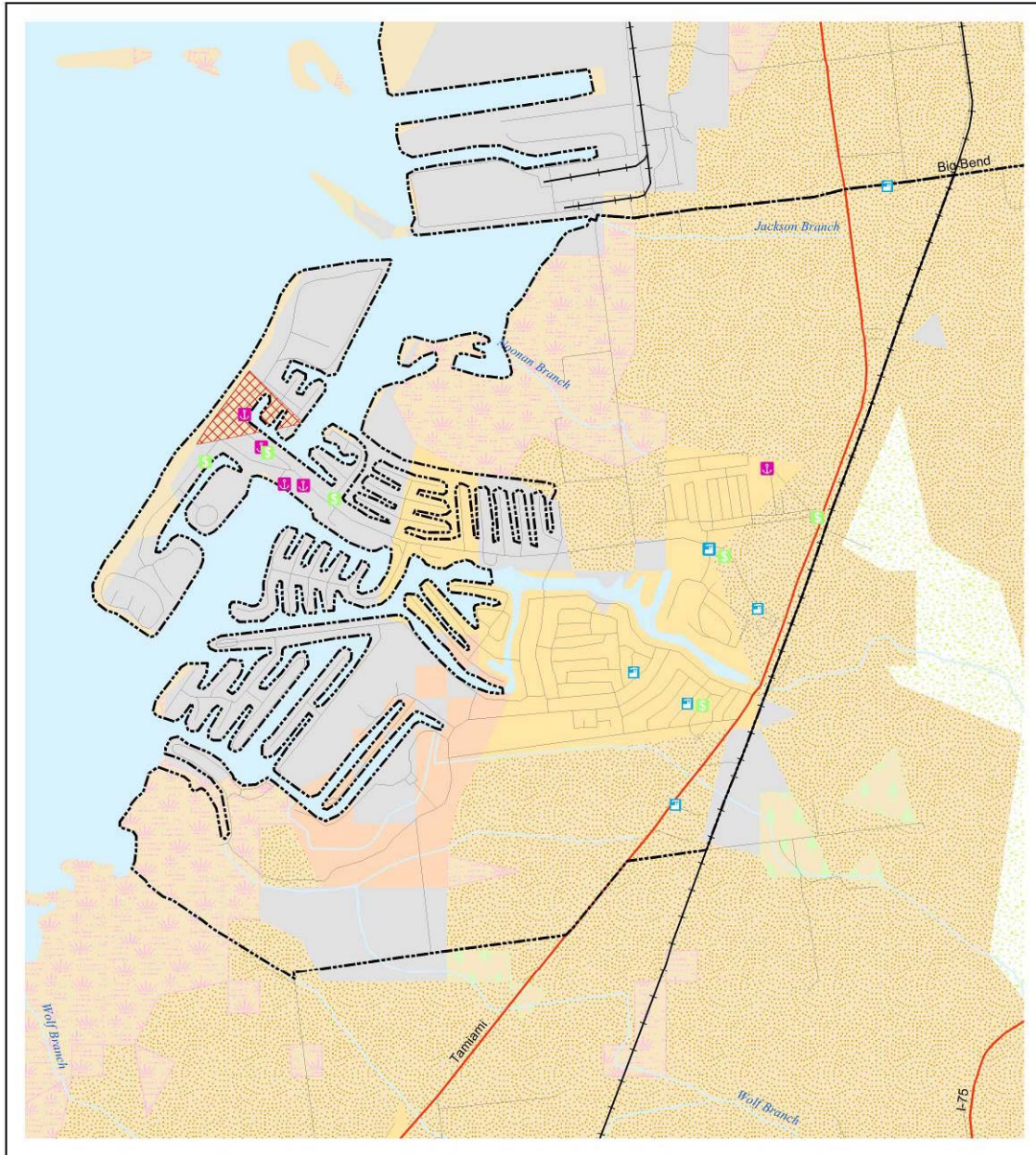
History. Apollo Beach was designed in large part to provide residential amenities for sailing, power boating, and recreational fishing enthusiasts. The area has become a popular location for persons wishing to observe manatees.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 population of Apollo Beach was 7,444 persons, up from 6,025 in 1990. The vast majority of residents commute to professional, managerial, and sales positions in the adjacent urban areas.

This is primarily a residential area, with numerous condominiums and residential-recreational amenities such as golfing and boating. As such, it is less historical and more recently planned than older towns in the region, such as Gibsonton. Waterfront resorts and those houses built with adjacent canals typically include dock space for recreational vessels. Recreation-oriented marinas operate in the area, one of which provides primarily dry storage. Another provides dock space, dry storage, and fishing-related services such as bait and tackle sales. One marina has been operational for a couple of decades now; most of its clientele use the boat ramp there, primarily on weekends. There are a few boat brokers in the area. Fall and spring are peak seasons for fishing-related use of the marinas, though both operate at peak capacity year-round, with a waiting list of boaters seeking dock space.



Residential-Area Canal Moorings in Apollo Beach



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Apollo Beach Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	6,025	7,444
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,983/3,042	3,711/3733
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	19.1	63.2
18 to 64 years of age	61.8	11.6
65 years and over	19.1	18.7
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	5,909	6,984
Black or African American	29	63
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5	30
Asian	59	104
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	23	157
Two or more races	--	106
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	263	553
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	5.0	2.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.4	87.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	21.3	21.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	9.9	85.7
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.8	14.3
Household income (Median \$)	38,003	51,480
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	4.7	4.1
Percent female headed household	5.6	6.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	2,086	2,735
Renter occupied	366	397
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	113,800	148,600
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	438	623
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	61.6	59.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.1	4.9
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	38.7
Service occupations	--	9.4
Sales and office occupations	--	33.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.2	0.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	7.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.8	1.2†
Manufacturing	11.4	8.9
Percent government workers	9.8	10.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.0	7.4
Percent using public transportation	0.2	0.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	31.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	9.4	13.7

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Apollo Beach in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	6-7
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	several
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	2
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	2
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	2
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	4
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	4-5
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Apollo Beach in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	5
Total	5

Table 4. Apollo Beach Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Data cannot be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Apollo Beach License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
--	1	701
Total = 1		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 1/3,312 = 0.03		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 701/3,312 = .21

Please reference Table 3.20-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

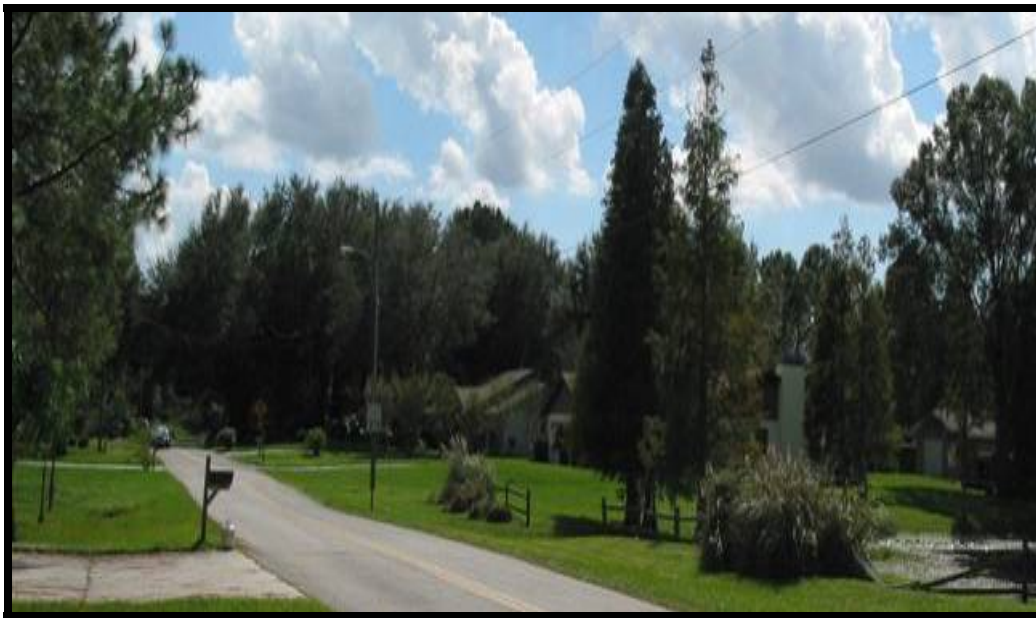
3.20.2 Brandon (unincorporated, pop. 77,895)

Location and Overview. Brandon is located eight miles east of Tampa on State Route 60. This suburb of Tampa incorporates nearly 29 square miles of mostly flat terrain, with rivers and streams that eventually empty into Hillsborough Bay. The nearest point of access to the Gulf of Mexico is at McKay Bay, seven miles west. Many residents commute to Tampa and St. Petersburg for employment.

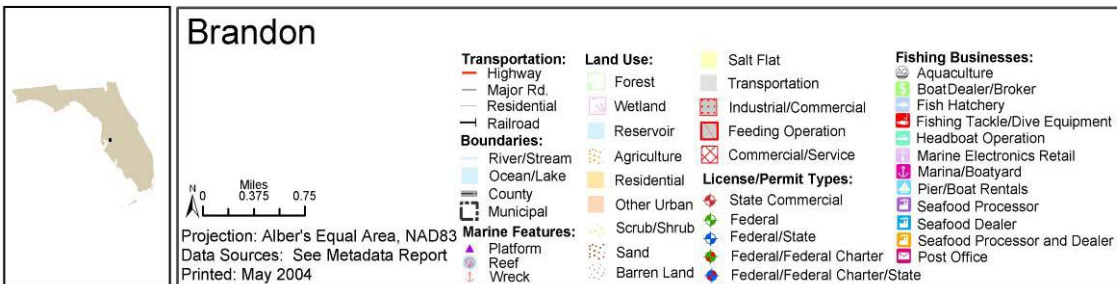
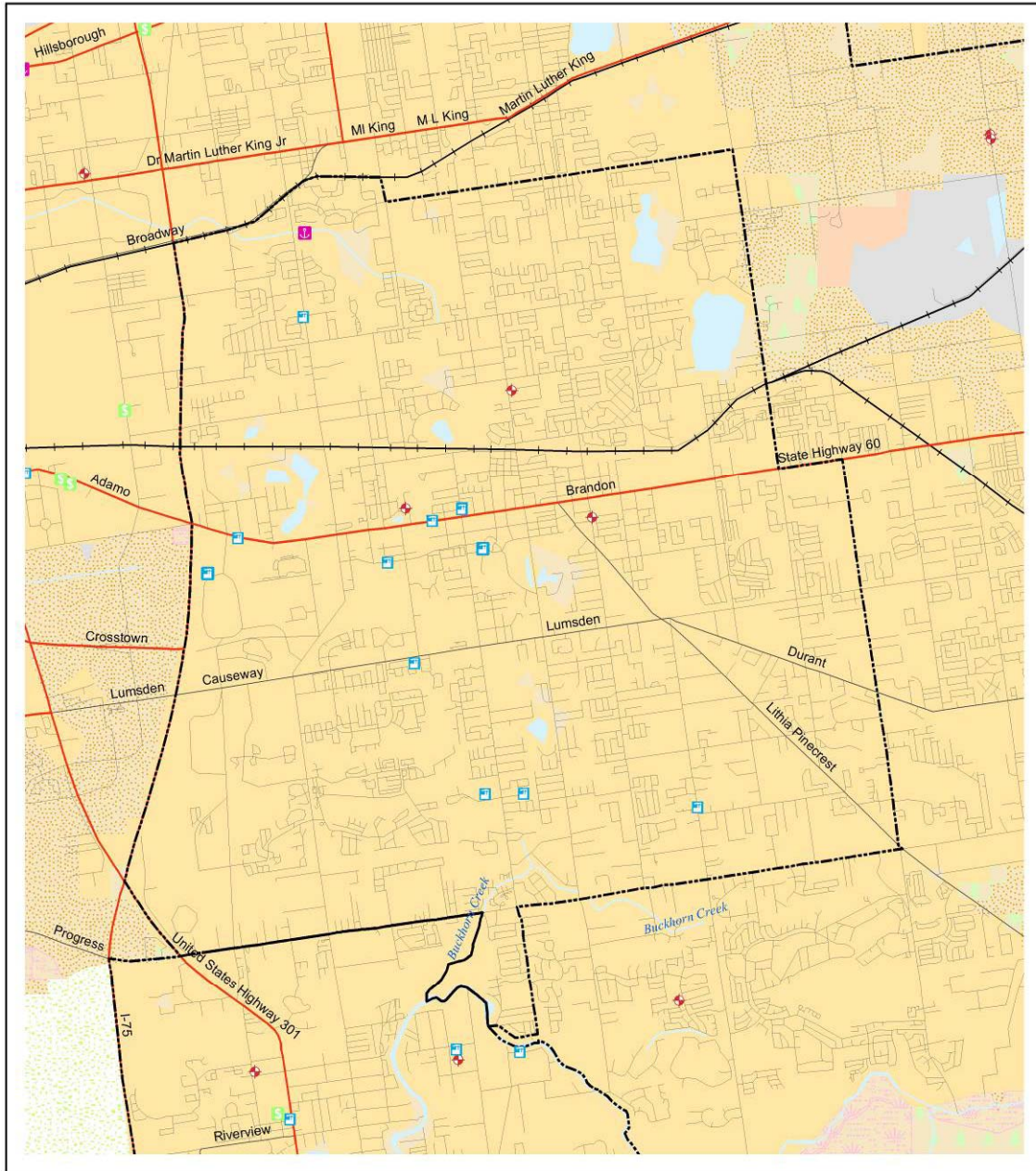
History. The Brandon area was settled in the 1820s by the Moseley family. The town was named for John Brandon and family, who moved to the area in 1850s.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 population of Brandon was 77,895 persons, up significantly from 57,985 in 1990. Much of the growth is associated with new housing developments in the area, and the reportedly attractive qualities of the area for Tampa commuters.

A marina is located on Six Mile River, and there are several bait and tackle shops, and seafood dealers in the area. There is a small fleet of resident commercial participants. Shrimp were the primary landings in 2002.



Brandon Neighborhood



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Brandon Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	57,985	77,895
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	28,485/29,500	37,743/40,152
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	26.9	26.9
18 to 64 years of age	65.5	64.4
65 years and over	7.6	8.7
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	53,924	63,798
Black or African American	2,230	7,213
American Indian and Alaskan Native	150	315
Asian	980	1,865
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	72
Some other race	701	2,668
Two or more races	--	1,964
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	3,996	9,882
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.1	3.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.4	89.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	24.0	25.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	9.3	15.7
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.1	5.2
Household income (Median \$)	39,798	51,639
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	4.5	5.4
Percent female headed household	10.5	11.7
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	15,448	20,639
Renter occupied	5,235	8,168
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	84,800	101,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	464	721
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	74.5	73.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.0	3.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	36.8
Service occupations	--	12.1
Sales and office occupations	--	34.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.9	0.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	7.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	8.7
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.5	0.5†
Manufacturing	9.5	6.5
Percent government workers	14.1	14.3
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	11.7	10.5
Percent using public transportation	0.9	0.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	27.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	8.0	8.9

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Brandon in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	1
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	4
Seafood retail markets	3
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Brandon in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Marina	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	2
Total	3

Table 4. Brandon Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	86,000	244,524

Table 5. Brandon License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
5	--	2,167
Total = 5		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 5/28,807 = 0.01		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 2,167/28,807 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.20-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.20.3 Dover (unincorporated, pop. 2,798)

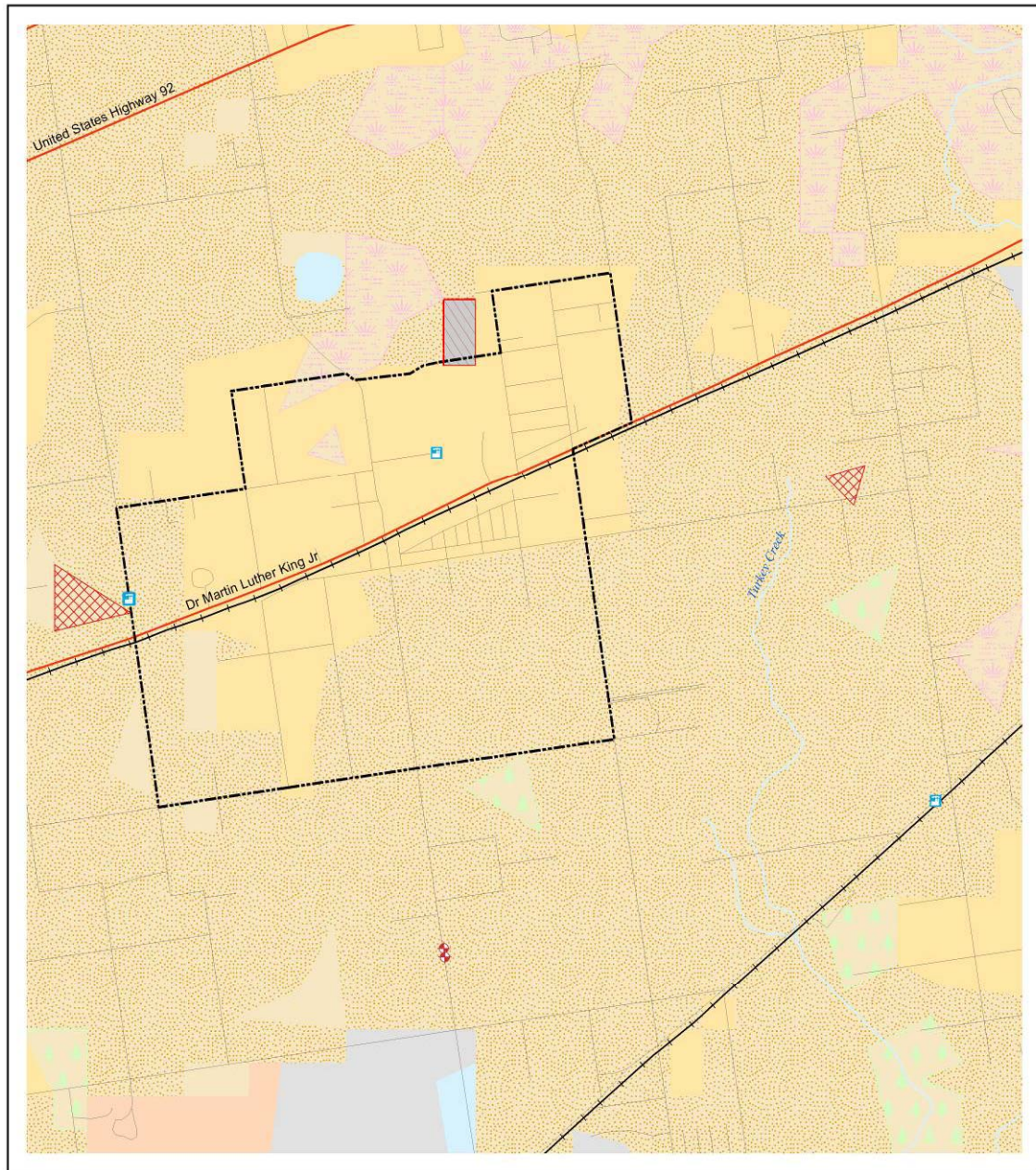
Location and Overview. Dover is located on State Road 574, about three miles northeast of Brandon, and ten miles northeast of Tampa. The nearest point of access to the Gulf is McKay Bay, about 10 miles southwest. While some residents commute to Tampa and St. Petersburg for employment, others are employed in local service and construction-related positions.

History. The town of Dover is believed to have gotten its name in 1890, from settlers who moved to the area from Dover, Delaware. History records indicate that the Deshong family was the first to permanently settle in the area. The town reportedly flourished as center of commerce surrounding farms and plantations (Greater Seffner Area Chamber of Commerce 2003).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 population was 2,798 persons, an increase of 192 from the 1990 count. Dover is a small, rural agricultural community. There is a fish processing plant in town. The operation hires locally and from the Tampa area. Relatively little product is purchased from captains in the region, and much is imported. A seafood trucking company is adjacent. Dover has very little fishing infrastructure, but is located near fish hatcheries. A small group of commercial participants is based here. Crab and mullet were primary landings in 2002. Some participants sell to markets in Tampa. Numerous residents hold recreational saltwater licenses.



Fish Processing Facility in Dover



Dover

Projection: Albers Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Transportation:
Highway
Major Rd.
Residential
Railroad
Boundaries:
River/Stream
Ocean/Lake
County
Municipal | Land Use:
Forest
Wetland
Reservoir
Agriculture
Residential
Other Urban
Scrub/Shrub
Sand
Barren Land | Salt Flat
Transportation
Industrial/Commercial
Feeding Operation
Commercial/Service
License/Permit Types:
State Commercial
Federal
Federal/State
Federal/Federal Charter
Federal/Federal Charter/State | Fishing Businesses:
Aquaculture
Boat Dealer/Broker
Fish Hatchery
Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment
Headboat Operation
Marine Electronics Retail
Marina/Boatyard
Pier/Boat Rentals
Seafood Processor
Seafood Processor and Dealer
Post Office |
|--|---|---|--|

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Dover Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,606	2,798
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,373/1,233	1,498/1,300
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	30.2	33.0
18 to 64 years of age	60.9	60.3
65 years and over	8.9	6.8
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,860	2,074
Black or African American	6	12
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1	29
Asian	8	7
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	17
Some other race	731	7
Two or more races	--	535
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	954	124
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	28.5	24.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	40.8	46.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	2.2	3.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	36.6	52.1
Percent who speak English less than very well	19.7	32.1
Household income (Median \$)	21,318	31,333
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	30.7	28.0
Percent female headed household	10.3	10.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	527	529
Renter occupied	252	222
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	46,400	60,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	315	480
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	69.1	62.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	9.2	16.9
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	12.1
Service occupations	--	15.5
Sales and office occupations	--	15.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	26.2	11.9
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	28.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	16.2
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	27.2	16.1†
Manufacturing	17.6	10.9
Percent government workers	4.6	6.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	52.3	27.6
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	22.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	10.5	15.9

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Dover in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Dover in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	1

Table 4. Dover Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	147,130	161,396

Table 5. Dover License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
4	1	492
Total = 5		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $5/751 = 0.7$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $492/751 = 0.7$

Please reference Table 3.20-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.20.4 Gibsonton (unincorporated, pop. 8,752)

Location and Overview. Gibsonton is located on the south bank of the Alafia River just before it enters Hillsborough Bay. The town is easily accessed from Interstate 75 from the east and U.S. Highway 41 from the north and south. Gibsonton is approximately 15 miles southeast of Tampa. The nearest point of Gulf access at Egmont Channel is roughly 27 miles southwest.

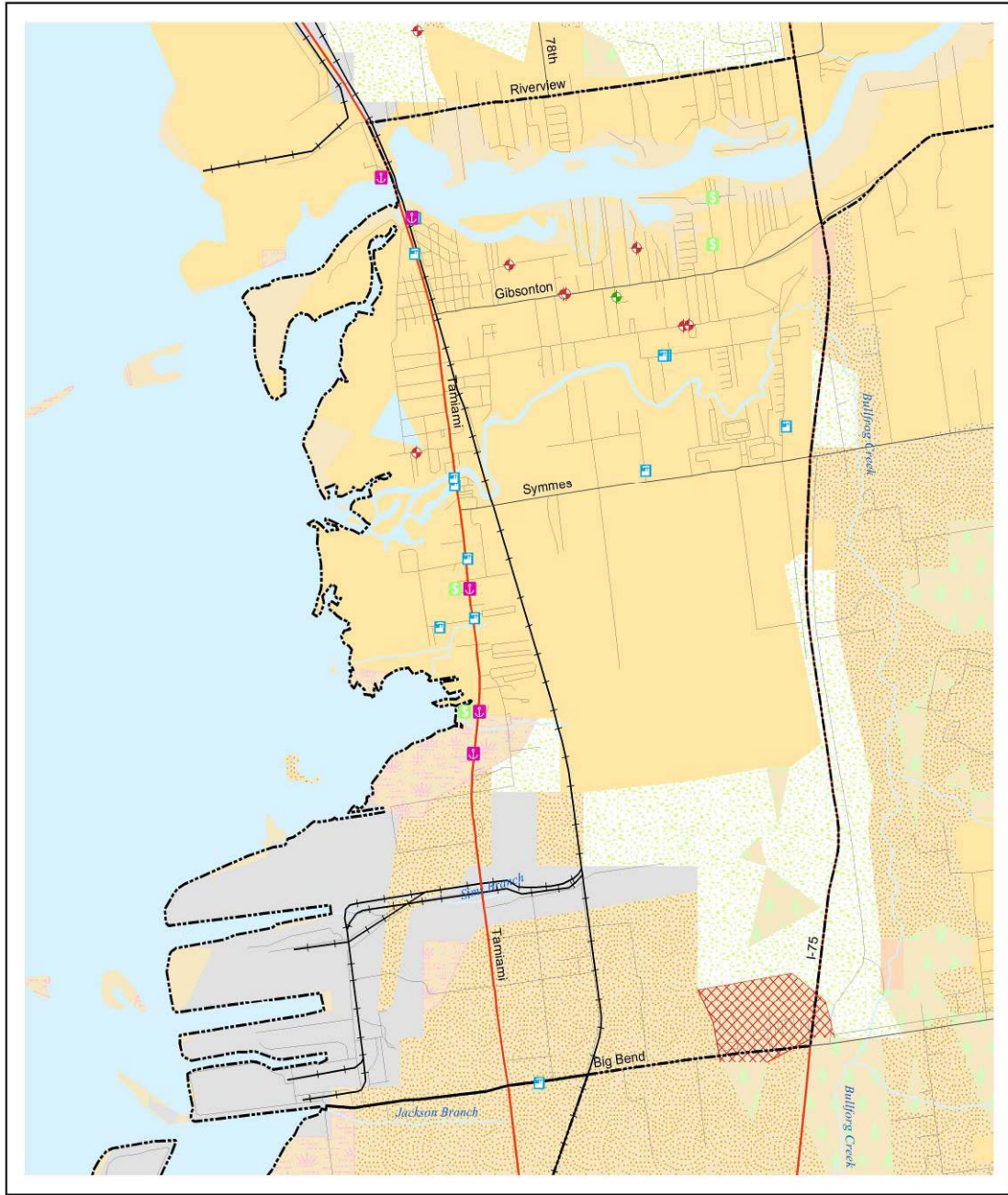
History. Gibsonton became the winter home for carnival people in 1924. The carnival tradition began when Grace and Eddie LeMay, who ran an itinerant carnival cookhouse concession, stopped along the Alafia to fish. They decided to settle and built Eddie's Hut, a restaurant that attracted former carnival associates. Within a few years, hundreds of carnival people migrated annually to transform Gibsonton into a community of tents and trailers. The area continues to be a winter retreat for the carnival industry.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 8,752 persons in Gibsonton, up from 7,707 in 1990. Numerous adult residents commute to jobs in Tampa, while others are employed in local service and construction-related businesses.

There are numerous seafood dealers in the Gibsonton area, and some fishing-related physical infrastructure. A few waterfront homeowners keep fishing vessels on their property. According to the manager of a local marina, many patrons are primarily interested in boating rather than fishing. A pier on the Alafia River attracts local anglers who fish for snook and trout. Some residents fish in Tampa Bay and launch their boats from the public boat ramp at Williams Park. A small resident group of commercial captains focus on mullet.



Pier and boat ramp at Alafia in Gibsonton Area



Gibsonton

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
Data Sources: See Metadata Report
Printed: May 2004

<p>Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highway Major Rd. Residential Railroad <p>Boundaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> River/Stream Ocean/Lake County Municipal <p>Marine Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Platform Reef Wreck 	<p>Land Use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Wetland Reservoir Agriculture Residential Other Urban Scrub/Shrub Sand Barren Land 	<p>License/Permit Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salt Flat Transportation Industrial/Commercial Feeding Operation Commercial/Service State Commercial Federal Federal/State Federal/Federal Charter Federal/Federal Charter/State 	<p>Fishing Businesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aquaculture Boat Dealer/Broker Fish Hatchery Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment Headboat Operation Marine Electronics Retail Marina/Botyard Pier/Boat Rentals Seafood Processor Seafood Dealer Seafood Processor and Dealer Post Office
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Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Gibsonton Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	7,706	8,752
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	3,867/3,839	4,505/4,247
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	27.2	29.7
18 to 64 years of age	62.1	61.6
65 years and over	10.7	8.7
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	7,315	7,762
Black or African American	63	119
American Indian and Alaskan Native	46	82
Asian	43	63
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	3
Some other race	239	584
Two or more races	--	139
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	743	1,576
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	13.2	10.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	55.7	63.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	3.4	9.4
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	11.3	15.8
And Percent who speak English less than very well	4.6	6.1
Household income (Median \$)	21,142	34,000
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	18.5	18.3
Percent female headed household	16.1	14.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,856	1,942
Renter occupied	983	1,170
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	62,900	89,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	342	550
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	65.2	63.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	8.2	7.4
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	19.7
Service occupations	--	11.9
Sales and office occupations	--	25.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	10.3	3.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	20.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	20.0
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.3	5.8†
Manufacturing	10.0	10.8
Percent government workers	2.9	6.3
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	20.2	19.6
Percent using public transportation	0.7	0.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	26.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	4.9	8.2

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Gibsonton in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	2 (rec)
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	3
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Gibsonton in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	2
Marina	2
Processor	1
Total	7

Table 4. Gibsonton Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	2,430	3,509

Table 5. Gibsonton License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
4	2	355
Total = 6		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 6/3,112 = 0.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 355/3,112 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.20-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



Marina on Alafia River near Gibsonton

3.20.5 Lutz (unincorporated, pop. 17,081)

Location and Overview. Lutz is located on U.S. Highway 41, five miles north of Tampa and approximately six miles south of the Pasco County community of Land O'Lakes. The Lutz area is surrounded by more than 100 lakes, but there is no direct access to the Gulf of Mexico. Tarpon Springs is the nearest point of access to the Gulf, roughly 17 miles west. A small group of local captains is active in the offshore waters of the Gulf.

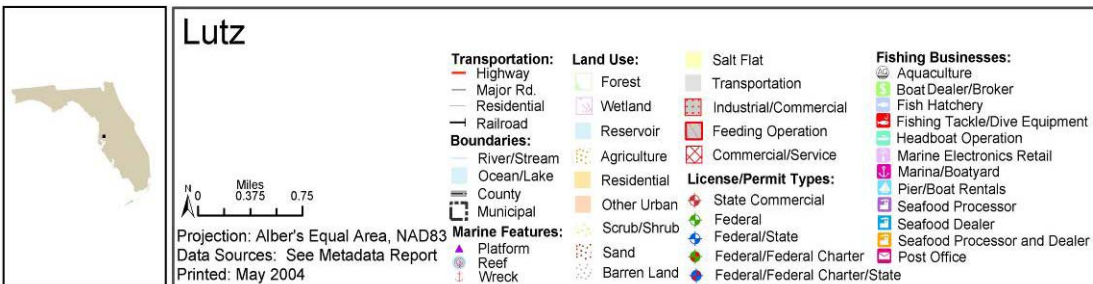
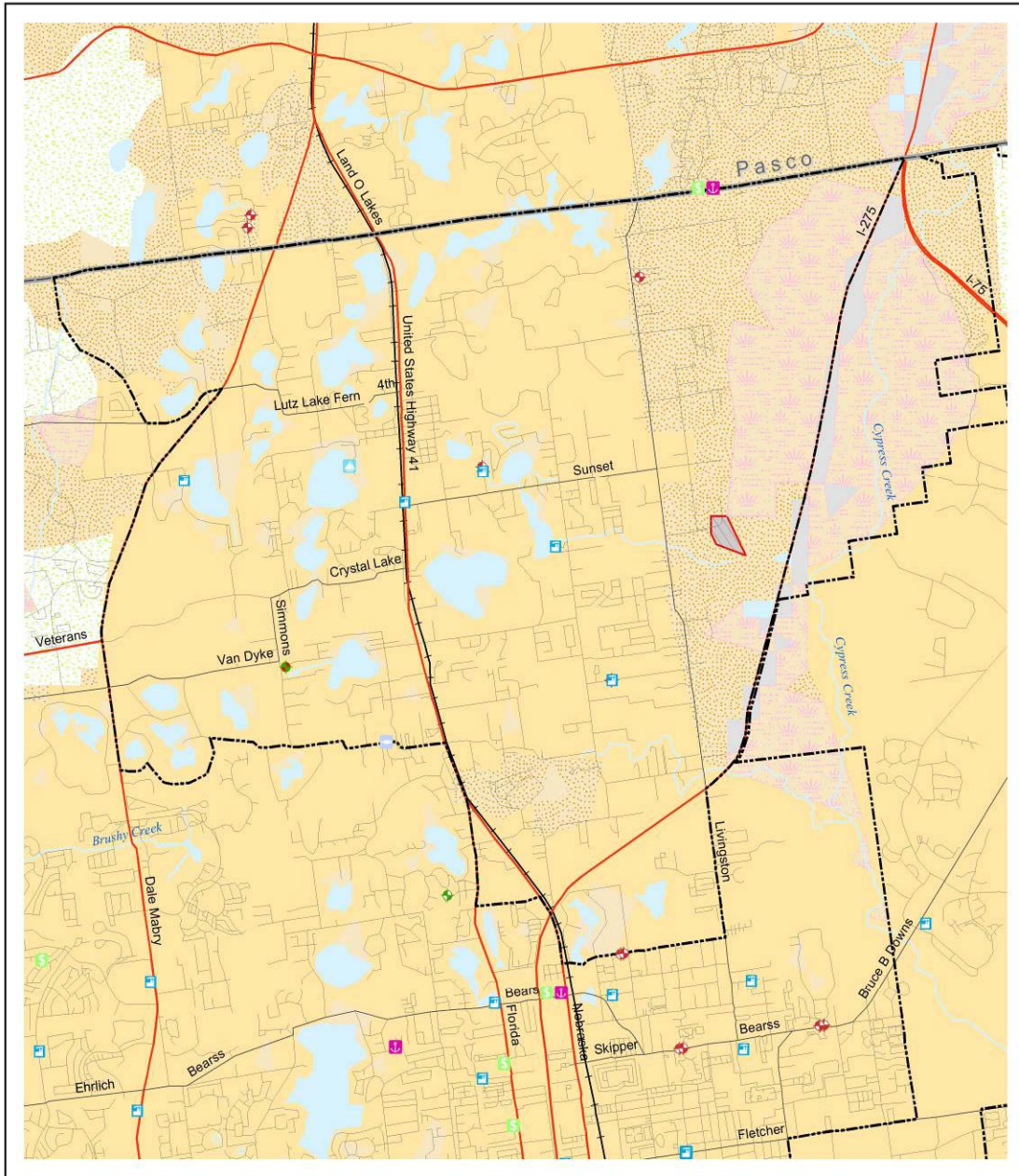
History. Lutz was a stop along the historic rail line passing through Tampa from the north. The line is now a CSXT freight rail. Recent growth in this area is associated in part with expansion of residential areas north of Tampa.

Current Conditions and Trends. The Lutz area had a year 2000 census population of 17,081 persons, an increase of over 6,500 people (or nearly 62 percent) since the 1990 census. Most residents commute to office, sales, and professional positions in the Greater Tampa area.

There is a small local contingent of commercial fishery participants, and several seafood dealers are based here. Tarpon Springs is a logical point of mooring. Grouper was the principal species landed in 2002, but a variety of species were harvested.



Lakefront homes in Lutz



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Lutz Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	10,552	17,081
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	5,216/5,336	8,506/8,575
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	26.4	25.8
18 to 64 years of age	65.7	65.0
65 years and over	7.9	9.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	10,185	15,794
Black or African American	172	512
American Indian and Alaskan Native	18	52
Asian	110	245
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	1
Some other race	67	217
Two or more races	--	260
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	573	1,343
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.5	2.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.9	89.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	28.4	34.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	7.2	10.1
And Percent who speak English less than very well	1.3	2.7
Household income (Median \$)	43,988	60,278
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	4.2	6.0
Percent female headed household	7.2	7.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	3,411	5,409
Renter occupied	384	905
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	97,100	134,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	399	617
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	71.6	70.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.3	4.8
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	45.3
Service occupations	--	8.6
Sales and office occupations	--	31.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.8	0.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	9.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	5.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.8	0.5†
Manufacturing	7.9	8.4
Percent government workers	19.0	17.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	10.7	7.1
Percent using public transportation	1.2	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	28.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	12.5	13.0

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Lutz in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Lutz in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Fish Hatchery	1
Total	3

Table 4. Lutz Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	30,040	47,465

Table 5. Lutz License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
7	4	1,787
Total = 11		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 11/6,314 = 0.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,787/6,314 = 0.3

Please reference Table 3.20-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



Seafood Dealer in Lutz

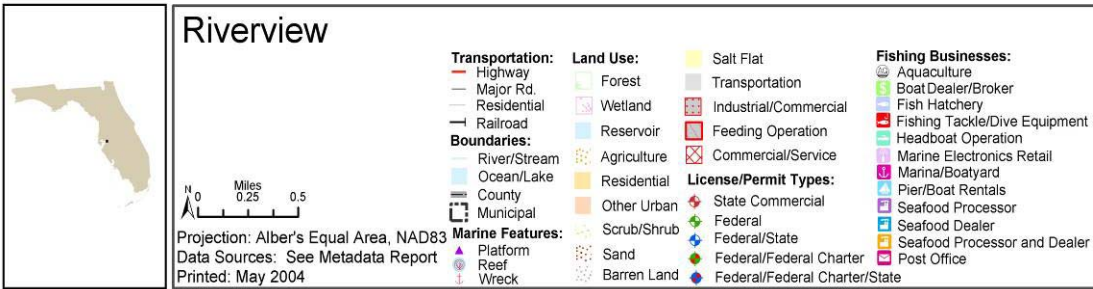
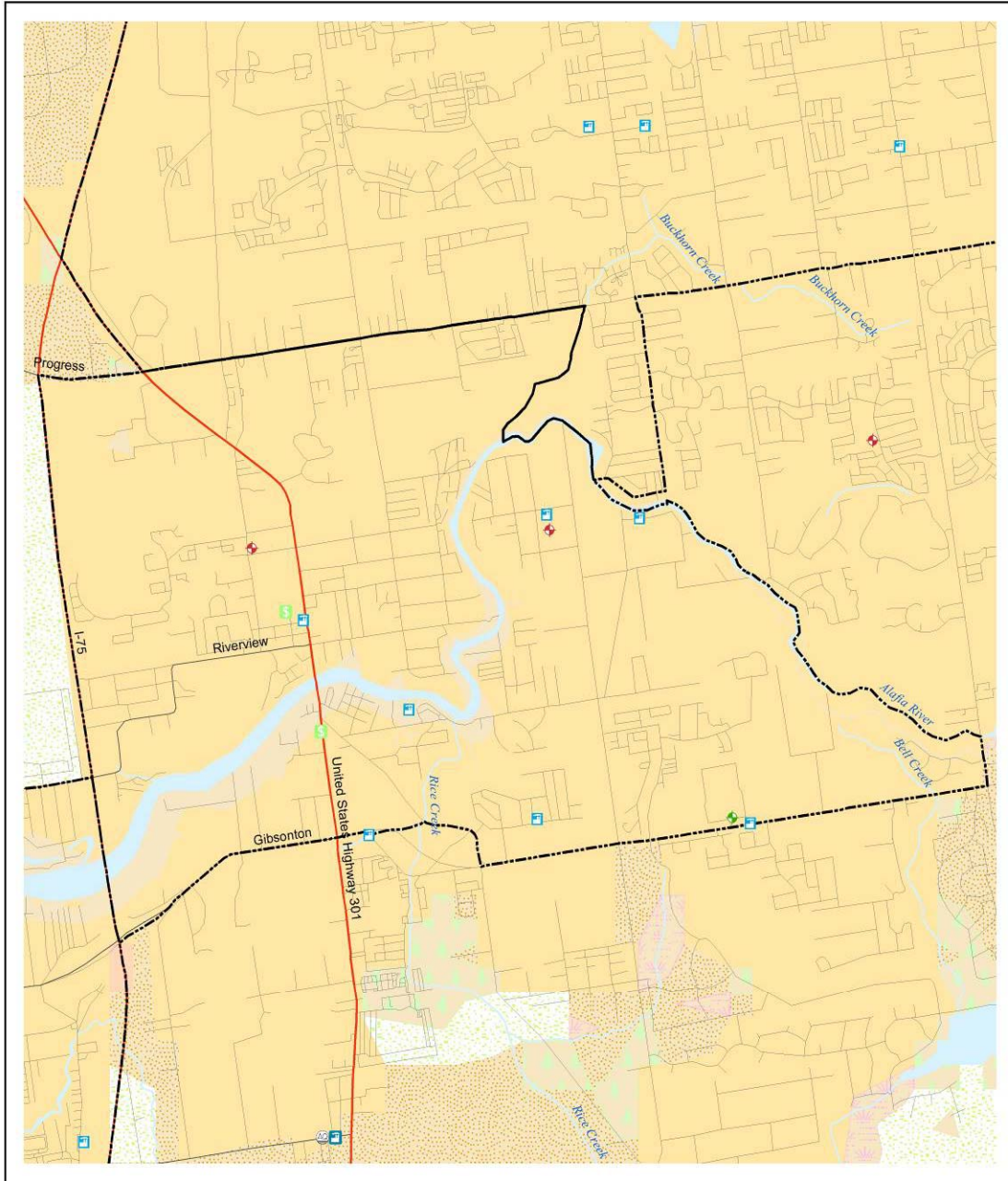
3.20.6 Riverview (unincorporated, pop. 12,035)

Location and Overview. Riverview is located on U.S. Highway 301, just east of Interstate 75, about seven miles south of Tampa city limits. The town has a small business district. Hillsborough Bay is roughly five miles west, and Gulf of Mexico access another 27 miles southwest.

History. Riverview was once known as Peru, named for the Peru Mining Company which employed residents of the general area. As the center of town is near the Alafia River, the town was renamed Riverview. It is thought to have been founded in the mid-nineteenth century (information from usacitiesonline.com).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 12,035 persons in Riverview, an increase of over 85 percent from the 1990 census totals. Many residents travel to work in various capacities in the Tampa area, and there is indication that Riverview has grown in association with its attractions for commuters.

There is a small fleet of commercial vessels moored in the area, and several local seafood dealers. Captains tend to fish in the Hillsborough and Tampa Bays for mullet and other inshore species. There is only limited offshore activity.



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Riverview Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	6,478	12,035
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	3,172/3,306	5,950/6,085
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	22.9	28.0
18 to 64 years of age	62.6	63.4
65 years and over	14.5	8.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	6,280	10,327
Black or African American	64	1,002
American Indian and Alaskan Native	41	53
Asian	36	160
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	8
Some other race	57	238
Two or more races	--	247
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	342	1,085
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	10.3	3.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.9	86.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	14.5	25.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.6	9.5
And Percent who speak English less than very well	3.6	2.3
Household income (Median \$)	31,545	51,016
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	11.0	6.8
Percent female headed household	9.9	12.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	2,089	3,533
Renter occupied	383	901
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	83,800	128,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	368	654
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	63.6	72.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.3	1.9
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	34.6
Service occupations	--	14.0
Sales and office occupations	--	32.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.5	0.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	8.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.0	1.2†
Manufacturing	8.5	6.6
Percent government workers	16.0	13.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	16.7	12.2
Percent using public transportation	1.6	0.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	25.5
Percent worked outside of county of residence	8.9	9.0

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Riverview in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	2
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	3
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	5
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	1
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	3

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Riverview in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Aquaculture; Seafood Dealer	1
Boat Builder/Broker	2
Fish Hatchery	1
Total	4

Table 4. Riverview Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	93,451	126,772

Table 5. Riverview License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
5	1	2,023
Total = 6		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $6/4,434 = 0.1$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $2,023/4,434 = 0.5$

Please reference Table 3.20-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



Residential Area in Riverview

3.20.7 Ruskin (unincorporated, pop. 8,321)

Location and Overview. Ruskin is located south of Tampa on U.S. Highway 41, approximately 15 miles north of Palmetto, and three miles south of Apollo Beach. The town is situated on a branch of the Little Manatee River. Tampa Bay is roughly one mile west, and access to the Gulf of Mexico at Southwest Channel is roughly 18 miles west.

History. Ruskin was founded in the early 20th century as a Utopian socialist community by a few intellectuals who were inspired by English philosopher John Ruskin’s ideal of the “Commongood Society.” Members received education at Ruskin College and labored on its 20-acre farm or in its workshops. While agriculture was central to the area economy, other important industries have included phosphate mining, commercial fishing, freight shipping, and flower and tropical fish farming.

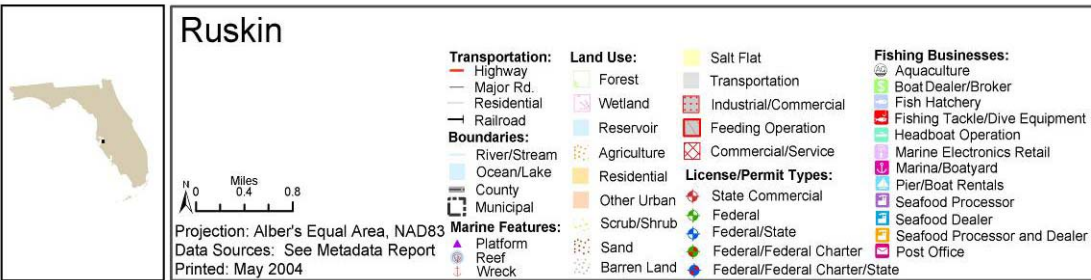
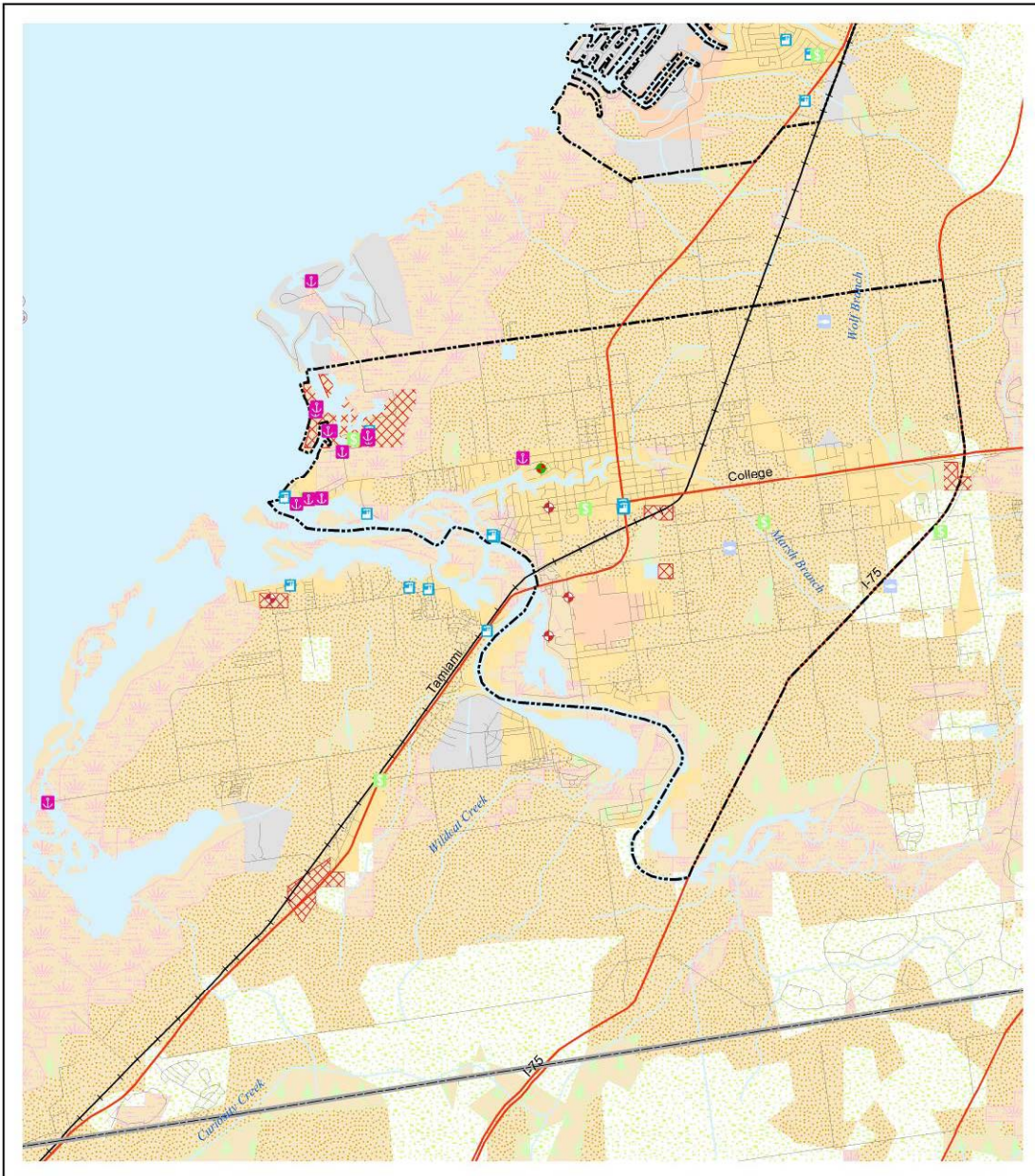
Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 8,321 persons in Ruskin, a 38 percent increase in population from 1990. Ruskin remains a residential community with ties to agricultural production. Tourism or retirement-related development has not been extensive as in other waterfront communities in the region. Local involvement in commercial fishing-related industry reportedly has declined in recent decades.

There are more than six boat ramps, three marinas, two bait shops, and one marine repair shop located in Ruskin. One marina tends to accommodate sailboats and a few recreational fishing vessels. One marina has a bait shop which has been located in the community since 1970s. Clientele are both locals and seasonal residents.

A small group of captains continues to reside in Ruskin. Mullet, crab, and various inshore species were the principal landings in 2002, though there was some offshore activity as well. Several seafood dealers were based here.



Boat Ramp at Bahia Beach Marina in Ruskin



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Ruskin Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	6,046	8,321
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,980/3,066	4,244/4,077
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	22.6	26.5
18 to 64 years of age	55.2	57.4
65 years and over	22.2	16.1
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	5,688	6,714
Black or African American	45	102
American Indian and Alaskan Native	16	52
Asian	19	36
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	11
Some other race	278	1,236
Two or more races	--	170
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	1,453	3,056
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	20.1	16.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	51.8	62.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	5.8	7.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	23.4	33.3
And Percent who speak English less than very well	10.0	14.8
Household income (Median \$)	18,536	28,228
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	17.2	17.1
Percent female headed household	13.7	10.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,725	2,153
Renter occupied	551	810
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	58,000	80,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	327	510
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	52.7	57.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.9	5.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	18.6
Service occupations	--	22.0
Sales and office occupations	--	20.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	18.7	8.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	15.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	15.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	22.6	7.5†
Manufacturing	10.0	5.5
Percent government workers	6.7	7.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	17.9	20.3
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	26.8
Percent worked outside of county of residence	10.1	15.0

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Ruskin in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festival	1 festival
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	1
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	6
Recreational docks/marinas	3
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	1
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	Several
Seafood retail markets	2+
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	2
Commercial Boats	3

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Ruskin in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	5
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	2
Fish Hatchery	3
Marina	6
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	18

Table 4. Ruskin Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	96,369	102,336

Table 5. Ruskin License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
5	3	1,117
Total = 8		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 8/2,963 = 0.3		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,117/2,963 = 0.4

Please reference Table 3.20-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.20.8 Tampa (incorporated, pop. 303,447)

Location and Overview. Tampa is the county seat and largest city in Hillsborough County. It is also the third most populous city in Florida. Tampa and Hillsborough Bays form the city's western and eastern bounds, respectively. Miami is 200 miles southeast. St. Petersburg is 20 miles southwest. The nearest point of access to the Gulf of Mexico is some 20 miles southwest at Egmont and Southwest Channels.

The modern economy is as complex as might be expected for a city of its size. Inputs include tourism, regional agriculture, urban and suburban home and commercial construction, finance, health care, government, high technology, and shipping via the Port of Tampa.

History. During the Civil War, the Confederacy relied on a well-defended Port of Tampa for supplies. The foundation for present-day Tampa was thereby associated with establishment of Fort Brooke in 1824. Because of its strategic location, Tampa was chosen as a military rendezvous site during the Spanish-American War in 1898. The same area is now known as MacDill Air Force Base, home of U.S. Operations Command. Tampa's early economic development largely depended on trade facilitated by rail and ship transportation.

Cigar manufacturing became Tampa's next major industry in the 1880s, after a Cuban immigrant built his cigar factory in downtown Tampa's predominately Cuban neighborhood Ybor City—"Cigar Capital of World."

The addition of a railroad connecting north and south Florida furthered Tampa's growth. Phosphates were discovered around the Tampa Bay and Hillsborough River in the late 1880s, and shipped north by rail and sea. Seafood was also shipped from the area.

In 1945, the Tampa Harbor channels were dredged to enable passage of ships and large fishing vessels. Shrimp trawlers frequented the area, and Tampa became one of the largest shrimp processing areas in the nation. In the mid-1970s, due to the expansion of Tampa Shipyard, Inc., Tampa's shrimp docks were relocated to the 22nd St. Causeway. The Port of Tampa is now the twelfth-largest cargo port in the nation. Approximately 4,900 vessels carrying 50 million tons of cargo a year use the port. Today, phosphate shipping, shrimp trade, and cruise lines are the principal forms of commerce in the port area.



Trawlers at Moorings in Tampa

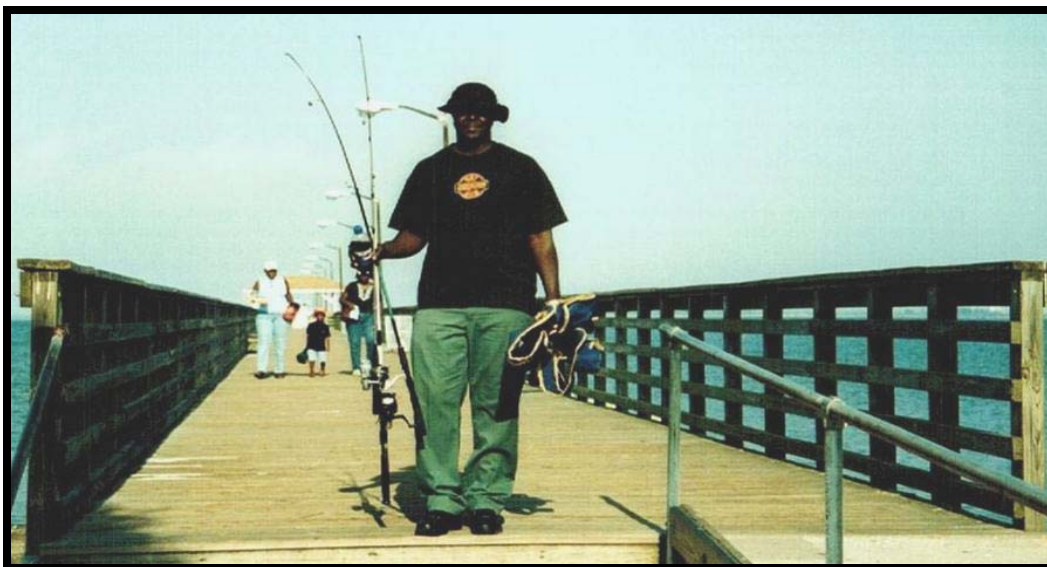
Current Conditions and Trends. Tampa had a year 2000 population of 303,512 persons; an increase of 23,497 residents from 1990. Tampa's inshore fishing and shrimp harvesting has declined over the last decade. Most inshore net fishers either quit fishing or switched to stone crabbing after the 1994 gill net ban. Though the deep-water Port of Tampa still attracts shrimp boats from around the Gulf of Mexico, many captains claim that high insurance costs, poor harvest, influx of imported product, and fuel prices are driving them out of business.

Resident shrimpers follow seasonal cycles. In the summer, captains often harvest and offload shrimp in Texas and Louisiana. From September to June, Tampa, Fort Myers Beach, and the Keys are major shrimp ports. Approximately 50 trawlers are operated from the Tampa Shrimp Dock from September to June, while about ten captains remain in the area through July and August.

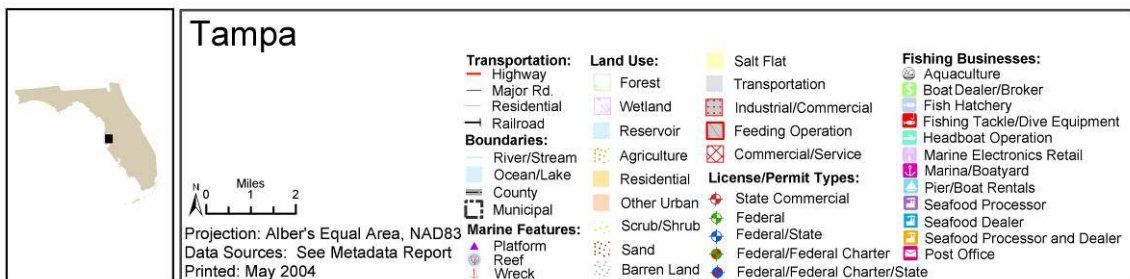
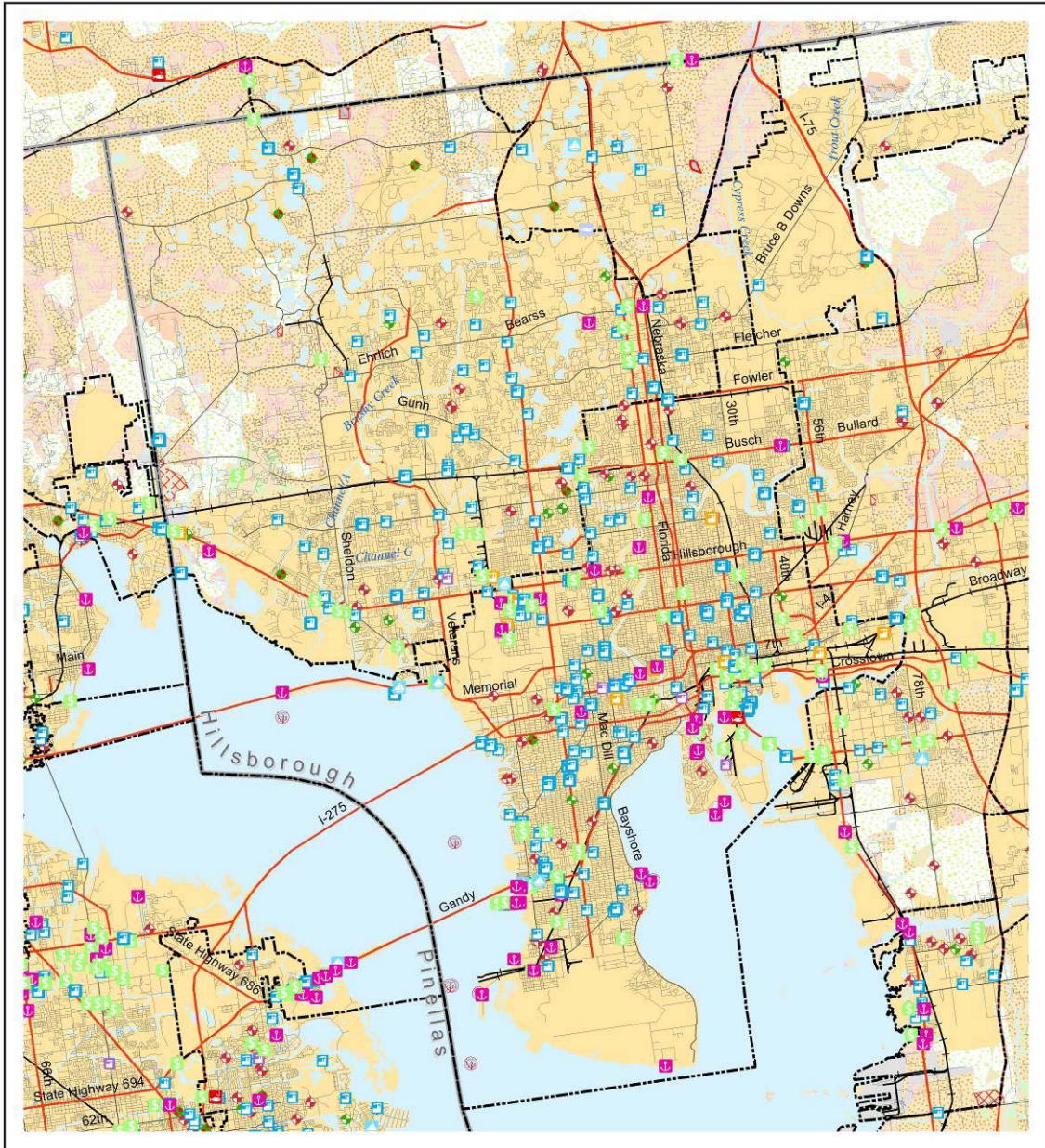
There are two family-owned fish houses operating in the area. These offer transient dock space to Gulf shrimp boats coming from Texas, Alabama, Louisiana, and other parts of Florida. Shrimp are packed and frozen, and delivered to distributors who market the shrimp nationally. Numerous seafood dealers in Tampa handle mullet, stone crab, and bait. There are three large shrimp processors (Cox's Wholesale Seafood Inc., Conagra/Singleton Seafood, and Tampa Bay Fisheries) in Tampa, all of which are located some distance inland.

The number of locally-owned trawlers has decreased in recent decades. Tampa's fish house owners have also experienced decline. One owner asserted that business volume has decreased by about 30 percent over the last 20 years. As one measure to counter the adverse effects of what are viewed as uncontrolled imports, shrimpers from eight states (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas) founded the *Southern Shrimp Alliance* (SSA). The two fish house owners in Tampa have joined the SSA, with one owner serving as one of Florida's two representatives.

Fishing-related infrastructure in Tampa is extensive. There are scores of wholesalers and retailers, boat builders and brokers, and marinas. There are some ten public boat ramps in the area. The locally-based fleet is productive in a variety of fisheries.



Recreational Fisherman on Tampa Fishing Pier



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Tampa Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	280,015	303,447
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	134,380/145,635	148,050/155,397
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	23.0	24.6
18 to 64 years of age	62.4	62.9
65 years and over	14.6	4.9
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	198,542	194,871
Black or African American	70,131	79,118
American Indian and Alaskan Native	834	1,155
Asian	3,794	6,527
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	281
Some other race	6,714	12,646
Two or more races	--	8,849
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	42,009	58,522
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	11.5	7.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.6	77.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	18.7	25.4
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	17.8	22.9
And Percent who speak English less than very well	6.8	10.2
Household income (Median \$)	22,772	34,415
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	19.4	18.1
Percent female headed household	25.8	16.1
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	63,669	68,589
Renter occupied	51,131	56,169
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	59,000	81,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	334	577
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	64.3	64.0
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.7	8.6
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	34.0
Service occupations	--	16.3
Sales and office occupations	--	30.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.7	0.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	8.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.7	0.3†
Manufacturing	9.9	6.8
Percent government workers	15.7	12.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.3	13.7
Percent using public transportation	3.3	2.7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	22.8
Percent worked outside of county of residence	6.6	8.9

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Tampa in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	Several
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	10+
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	Several
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	Several
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	20+
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festival	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	Several
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	5
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	20+
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	1+
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	25+
Seafood retail markets	75+
Trucking operations	Several
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	Several
Charter/Head Boats	15+
Commercial Boats	50+

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Tampa in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	94
Boat Builder/Broker; Diving & Fishing Equipment	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	6
Boat Rentals & Pier	6
Marina	17
Processor	2
Processor; Retail Seafood Dealer	2
Processor; Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Processor; Wholesale Seafood Dealer	9
Retail Seafood Dealer	51
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	2
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	12
Total	204

Table 4. Tampa Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	1,717,448	4,792,857

Table 5. Tampa License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
82	58	15,153
Total = 140		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $140/124,758 = 0.1$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $15,153/124,758 = 0.1$

Please reference Table 3.20-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



Sailboats at Davis Island Yacht Club

3.21 Manatee County Communities

This section describes the study communities in Manatee County. These are as follow: Anna Maria Island, Bradenton, Bradenton Beach, Cortez, Holmes Beach, Longboat Key, Palmetto, and Terra Ceia.

Manatee is located south of both Pinellas and Hillsborough Counties and to the north of Sarasota County. The county seat of Bradenton is located 33 miles south of Tampa, 103 miles from Orlando, and 190 miles from Miami. Six communities comprise the bulk of the incorporated population of Manatee County. These are Anna Maria, Bradenton, Longboat Key, Palmetto, Holmes Beach, and Bradenton Beach.

Manatee County encompasses 740 square miles, with 150 miles of coastline and 27 miles of beaches. Its unincorporated area is approximately 718 square miles. Roughly 13 percent of the unincorporated area is urbanized, consisting of residential, commercial, office, industrial, utilities, and institutional land uses. A considerable amount of land is allocated to agricultural and open spaces. Manatee County is served by Interstate Highways I-75 and I-275, as well as U.S. Highway 41 from Hillsborough County, and U.S. Highway 19 from Pinellas County.

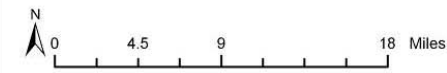
Manatee County was formed in 1855 from portions of Hillsborough and now-defunct Mosquito Counties. In 1867, the county experienced a large influx of settlers from Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina, consisting of mostly ex-Confederate soldiers and their families. In 1887, Manatee County's seat was relocated from Pine Level, now a ghost town in Desoto County, to Braidentown (modern Bradenton). It wasn't until 1921 that Sarasota County was formed from the southern portion of Manatee County. The 1920's marked the beginning of Florida's boom years, when thousands of people arrived in the state. During this time, development in the City of Palmetto was accelerated by construction of the first bridge across the Manatee River, between the City and Bradenton. Similarly, the coastal area of the county began to be developed when the first bridge to Anna Maria Island was built in the 1920's.

Manatee County, like many counties along the Gulf Coast, is often noted for its large retirement community and its tourist attractions. The population is growing rapidly. The year 2000 census enumerated 264,002 persons resident in Manatee County, making it the 16th most populous county in Florida. The 1990 figure was 211,707 persons.

The county has a high proportion of elderly persons, with its over-65 population at 25 percent, compared to 17 percent for Florida as a whole. The median age for the county was 44 years. The racial composition was 86 percent Caucasian, eight percent African American, and six percent Hispanic. Of the 112,460 households in Manatee County, the median income was \$38,673, which was slightly less than the state's average of \$38,819. Just over ten percent of individuals living in Manatee County and 15 percent of children lived in poverty as of the year 2000.



Manatee County



- ★ Study Communities
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Seafood Dealer
- Seafood Processor
- Reef
- ⚓ Wreck
- ▲ Platform
- Interstate

Table 3.21-1 Earnings in Manatee County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	2,550,178	4,348,420	100.0	2,412,835
Farm earnings	131,951	94,486	2.2	-5,665
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	52,282	72,531	1.7	32,849
Fishing	2,296	(Confidential)	--	--
Mining	3,445	(Confidential)	--	--
Oil and gas extraction	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Construction	143,746	261,272	6.0	152,169
Special trade contractors	407,372	579,604	13.3	270,409
Manufacturing	11,113	47,745	1.1	39,310
Fabricated metal products	29,275	46,161	1.1	23,941
Industrial machinery and equipment	(Confidential)	181,255	4.2	--
Food and kindred products	13,715	9,721	0.2	-689
Chemicals and allied products	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Petroleum and coal products	73,357	86,043	2.0	30,365
Transportation and Public utilities	15,634	19,790	0.5	7,924
Trucking and warehousing	4,273	4,237	0.1	994
Water transportation	(Confidential)	6,372	0.1	
Transportation by air	79,155	199,242	4.6	139,163
Wholesale trade	325,834	484,173	11.1	236,865
Retail trade	72,784	102,407	2.4	47,164
Eating and drinking places	130,810	188,263	4.3	88,978
Finance, insurance, and real estate	835,337	(Confidential)	--	--
Services	17,375	13,895	0.3	707
Hotels and other lodging places	253,278	(Confidential)	--	--
Business services	23,292	37,486	0.9	19,807
Amusement and recreation services	313,432	385,966	8.9	148,071
Health services	34,797	43,466	1.0	17,055
Legal services	61,407	95,816	2.2	49,208
Engineering and management services	366,888	473,522	10.9	195,054
Government/Government enterprises	2,550,178	4,348,420	100.0	2,412,835

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.

Table 3.21-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Manatee County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	3,456,457	6,052
Invertebrates	373,849	3,066
Shrimp	22,432	23
Totals	3,853,738	9,141

Table 3.21-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Manatee County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	357
Retail Dealer Permits	52
Wholesale Permits	24
Totals	433

Table 3.21-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Manatee Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Anna Maria Island	76
Bradenton	7,427
Bradenton Beach	183
Cortez	69
Holmes Beach	196
Longboat Key	287
Palmetto	1,689
Terra Ceia	57

Table 3.21-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Manatee County*

Permit Type	Study Communities †					
	Anna Maria	Bradenton	Cortez	Holmes Beach	Palmetto	Terra Ceia
Pelagic Charter	1	10	3	5	1	1
Reef Fish Charter	3	13	4	5	3	1
Swordfish	--	--	1	--	--	--
King Mackerel	1	8	6	--	1	1
Rock Shrimp	--	--	--	--	--	--
Red Snapper	--	11	12	--	3	--
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	--	9	7	--	1	1
Gulf Reef Fish	1	18	18	--	4	--
Shark	--	2	2	--	--	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	5	1	1	--	--
Total Permits 2000	6	76	54	11	13	4
Total Permit Holders 2000	4	32	22	5	7	2
Total State License Holders 2000	4	64	24	3	29	9
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 ‡	--	--	2	--	--	--

* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. † Places for which no federal permits can be attributed are not included here. ‡ 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.21.1 Anna Maria (incorporated, pop. 5,954)

Location and Overview. Anna Maria is located on Anna Maria Island in northwestern Manatee County. The island is one of the northernmost of a string of barrier islands leading to the Florida Keys. This seven-mile long island is surrounded by the Gulf of Mexico to the west, and the Sarasota and Anna Maria Bays to the east. There are three towns: Anna Maria City, Holmes Beach, and Bradenton Beach. Anna Maria is largely residential in nature. Holmes Beach serves as the commercial center of the island, and Bradenton Beach is tourism-oriented. The population swells during winter months. The island's beaches are a breeding sanctuary for loggerhead turtle. The Intracoastal Waterway is adjacent to the east. Passage Key Inlet is the nearest point of Gulf access.

History. The Timucan and Calusan American Indian tribes are the earliest known inhabitants of Anna Maria Island. Spanish explorers who claimed the island for the Spanish Crown in 1530 drove out the indigenous residents. Anglo settlers first established homes on Anna Maria Island in what is now known as “Anna Maria City” in 1893. The city incorporated in 1925 (City of Anna Maria). There is a long history of tourism here (Young 2000).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 5,954 persons in Anna Maria, an increase of 23 percent from the 1990 census. Many residents commute to jobs in nearby Bradenton, or further south to Sarasota. Others work in service-oriented jobs in the immediate area.

Infrastructure and amenities are available for recreational fishing enthusiasts. There are several marinas and boat ramps for access to the Intracoastal Waterway and Gulf of Mexico. The community also has a large fishing pier on the northern end of the island. A few charter fishermen operate from the community. Captains of a small commercial fleet focus on crab, mullet, grouper, and to a lesser degree, various pelagic species.



Typical Beachfront Hotel in Anna Maria



Retail Shops along Gulf Drive in Anna Maria



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Anna Maria Island Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	4,849	5,954
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,298/2,551	2,815/3,139
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	11.8	12.6
18 to 64 years of age	51.9	50.4
65 years and over	36.3	37.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	4,828	5,867
Black or African American	2	11
American Indian and Alaskan Native	4	8
Asian	11	15
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	4
Some other race	4	17
Two or more races	--	32
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	100	103
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	2.7	2.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.7	92.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	30.8	32.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.6	6.9
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.2	2.1
Household income (Median \$)	96,123	42,192
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	7.3	5.3
Percent female headed household	6.4	9.7
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,707	2,214
Renter occupied	680	790
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	126,680	232,420
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	478	703
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	43.5	48.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.8	2.3
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	32.5
Service occupations	--	21.7
Sales and office occupations	--	29.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.4	0.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	6.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.1	0.3†
Manufacturing	10.1	4.7
Percent government workers	11.2	8.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	7.8	5.5
Percent using public transportation	0.5	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	13.1	23.6

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Anna Maria in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/Festivals	1
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	1
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2-3
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	1-5
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	2
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Anna Maria in 2003

None Listed.

Table 4. Anna Maria Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	77,957	384,173

Table 5. Anna Maria License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
4	4	76
Total = 8		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 8/3,004 = 0.3		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 76/3,004 = 0.03

Please reference Table 3.21-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.21.2 Bradenton (incorporated, pop. 49,504)

Location and Overview. Bradenton is the largest city in Manatee County and its county seat. It is bordered by Tampa Bay to the north, the Manatee River to the northeast, Sarasota Bay to the southeast, and Palma Sola Bay to the west. It is somewhat protected from the Gulf of Mexico by Anna Maria Island, located immediately west. Major transportation corridors are U.S. Highways 301 and 41, with Interstate 75 nearby. Passage Key Inlet to the north enables quick Gulf access.

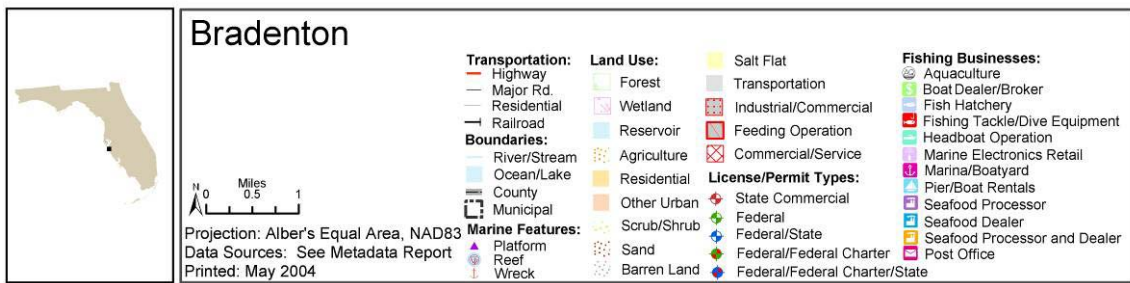
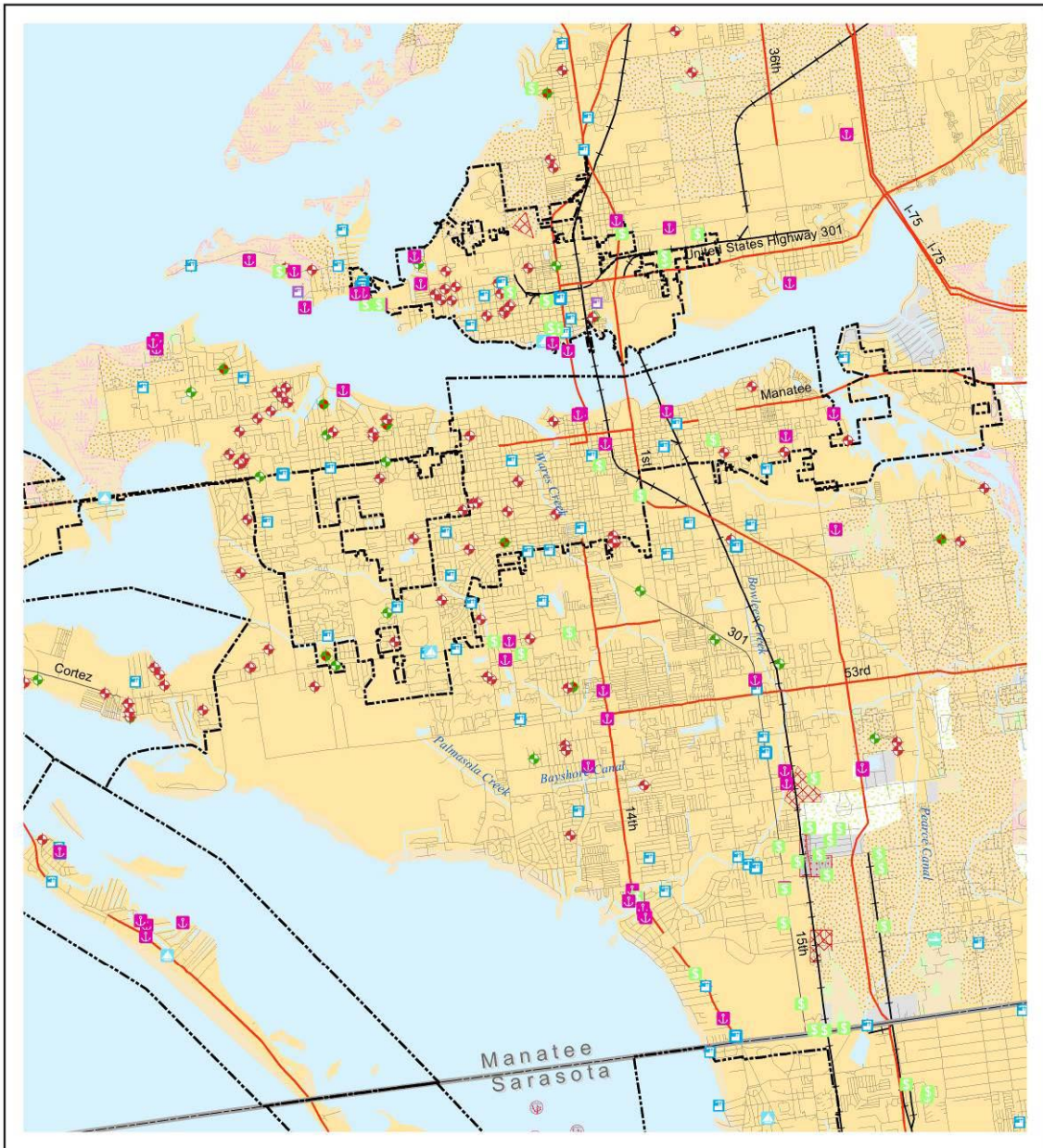
History. Spanish explorers arrived in the Bradenton area in 1539. The first Anglo settlers arrived in 1842. Railroads developed in the region in the early 1900s brought winter vacationers. Bradenton became a spring training site for major league baseball players in the 1930s, and today, it is the official spring training site of the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 49,504 persons in Bradenton, an increase of over 5,700 from 1990. There is a wide variety of employment opportunity in the area. Some residents tend to work in local businesses, while others commute to Sarasota or Tampa/St. Petersburg for employment.

There is extensive fishing-related infrastructure and related services here, including numerous seafood dealers and marinas, several boat builders and brokers, and various bait and tackle shops. An active commercial fleet of captains and crew pursue a wide variety of inshore and offshore species. Numerous charter captains reside here.



Marina in Bradenton Area



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Bradenton Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	43,779	49,504
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	20,351/23,428	23,485/26,019
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	19.2	21.6
18 to 64 years of age	52.3	53.0
65 years and over	28.5	25.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	36,290	38,682
Black or African American	6,312	7,481
American Indian and Alaskan Native	79	145
Asian	280	392
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	23
Some other race	818	1,934
Two or more races	--	847
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	2,360	5,574
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.6	6.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.2	79.8
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	15.6	20.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.7	14.0
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.6	5.9
Household income (Median \$)	26,010	34,902
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	12.8	13.6
Percent female headed household	15.8	12.1
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	11,533	13,194
Renter occupied	7,338	8,185
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	71,700	95,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	406	654
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	53.1	54.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.4	4.8
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	28.0
Service occupations	--	19.5
Sales and office occupations	--	26.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.9	1.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	10.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	13.7
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.2	1.7†
Manufacturing	13.3	11.1
Percent government workers	12.6	11.8
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	16.5	15.3
Percent using public transportation	1.4	1.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	22.7
Percent worked outside of county of residence	55.4	20.7

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Bradenton in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	1
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	3
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	1
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	10+
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	5
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	1
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	3
Seafood retail markets	4
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	5
Commercial Boats	10

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Bradenton in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	8
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	2
Boat Rentals & Pier	4
Marina	18
Retail Seafood Dealer	2
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	35

Table 4. Bradenton Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	1,964,853	5,894,775

Table 5. Bradenton License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
64	35	7,427
Total = 99		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $99/21,379 = 0.5$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $7,427/21,379 = 0.3$

Please reference Table 3.21-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.21.3 Bradenton Beach (incorporated, pop. 1,482)

Location and Overview. Bradenton Beach is located on Anna Maria Island, just to the west of Cortez and Bradenton, on State Road 684. Gulf Drive is the main thoroughfare. The Gulf of Mexico is accessible at Longboat Pass on the southern end of the island, or at Passage Key Inlet to the north. There are many motels, restaurants, and souvenir shops in the area.

History. Explored by the Spanish in 1530, the first settlement was the homestead of G. E. Bean in 1893. The island was first connected by bridge to the mainland in 1922; remnants of the island side of this bridge still exist as part of a modern fishing pier. The community was originally called Cortez Beach. During the 1920s, the editor of the Bradenton Herald called the area Bradenton Beach. The town was incorporated in 1952 (City of Bradenton Beach).

Current Conditions and Trends. Bradenton Beach had a year 2000 population of 1,482 persons a decrease of 175 persons from the 1990 census totals. Many residents operate tourism-oriented businesses in the area. Others commute to work in the metropolitan areas to the west and north.

There is one marina in Bradenton Beach and one public boat ramp is located on the bay side of the island, just opposite the County Park. There is a community fishing pier in the newly-renovated downtown area. There is a very small local commercial fleet, and we are unable to report recent landings given confidentiality issues. There are two active charter operations based Bradenton Beach.



Bradenton Beach Motel

Table 1. Bradenton Beach Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,657	1,482
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	814/843	751/731
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	13.1	10.6
18 to 64 years of age	63.9	64.5
65 years and over	23.0	24.9
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,614	1,460
Black or African American	4	4
American Indian and Alaskan Native	7	2
Asian	3	2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	2	5
Two or more races	--	9
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	26	25
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.5	2.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.9	85.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	17.1	24.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.4	3.9
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.1	2.5
Household income (Median \$)	24,256	32,318
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.2	7.3
Percent female headed household	9.5	5.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	428	459
Renter occupied	409	344
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	81,800	159,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	434	688
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	66.2	54.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.7	2.5
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	33.3
Service occupations	--	25.4
Sales and office occupations	--	23.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.3	0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	12.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	5.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.1	0†
Manufacturing	9.8	8.0
Percent government workers	7.8	12.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	16.3	19.7
Percent using public transportation	0.3	0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	26.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	85.5	23.2

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Bradenton Beach in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	1
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	Several
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	1
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Bradenton Beach in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Rentals & Pier	4
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Marina	4
Total	9

Table 4. Bradenton Beach Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Bradenton Beach License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
2	3	183
Total = 5		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 5/803 = 0.6		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 183/803 = 0.2

Please reference Table 3.21-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.21.4 Cortez (unincorporated, pop. 4,400)

Location and Overview. Cortez is located directly east of Bradenton Beach on a peninsula that demarcates the northern end of Sarasota Bay. Tampa/St. Petersburg is roughly 18 miles north by water. The historic fishing village of Cortez consists of approximately 200 mostly single-family dwellings concentrated near the commercial docks and fish houses on Sarasota Bay. These “cracker style” homes, built primarily by and for fishing families, are distinctively different from the more modern architecture of the tourist destinations. Gulf access is at Passage Key Inlet to the north, and Longboat Pass, a short distance to the south.

History. Originally named Hunter's Point, Cortez has been involved in fishing-related commerce since the Spanish Colonial era. Early Spanish fishermen from the Canary Islands and Cuba fished nearby waters and sold their catch in Havana markets. In the late nineteenth century, several North Carolina fishing families migrated here and established their residence. Fourth and fifth generations of those families still operate from Cortez harbor. Net sheds were once scattered around the harbor, storing the cotton nets after they had dried on spreads. Today, most Cortez fishermen use cast nets for mullet and other inshore species. There has been a head boat operation in Cortez for the better part of two decades. Originally docked on the south side near the drawbridge and known as the Cortez Fleet, the vessel is not moored near the bridge north of Cortez Road.

Current Conditions and Trends. Cortez had a year 2000 population of 4,400 persons, down from 4,509 persons in 1990. Cortez, like many other fishing-oriented communities in Florida, was affected by the mid-1990s ban on entanglement nets in state waters. Many local fishermen and their families switched fisheries, found other types of work, or moved to other locations where they could continue to net fish. While a contingent of active fishing families remains, the majority of Cortez residents commute to jobs in nearby urban areas.

There are two active wholesale fish houses in Cortez. The owners and operators of these markets offer a wide range of products in local, regional, and national markets. These include snapper-grouper, stone and blue crab, shrimp, pelagics, and bait fish. There are also two retail seafood outlets and five restaurants. Two of the restaurants are physically attached to the retail seafood markets, with the majority of seafood supplied by the local fish houses. Two bait and tackle shops offer supplies and bait to residents and visitors, and also provide docking space to two charter operations and to the town's sole head boat operation. There are several charter operations based in Cortez. Operators target primarily inshore species like redfish, sea trout, and also some coastal pelagics. One sightseeing operator is based at the retail seafood market located in the historic village. The operator focuses on tours of Sarasota Bay and provides a brief history of commercial fishing.

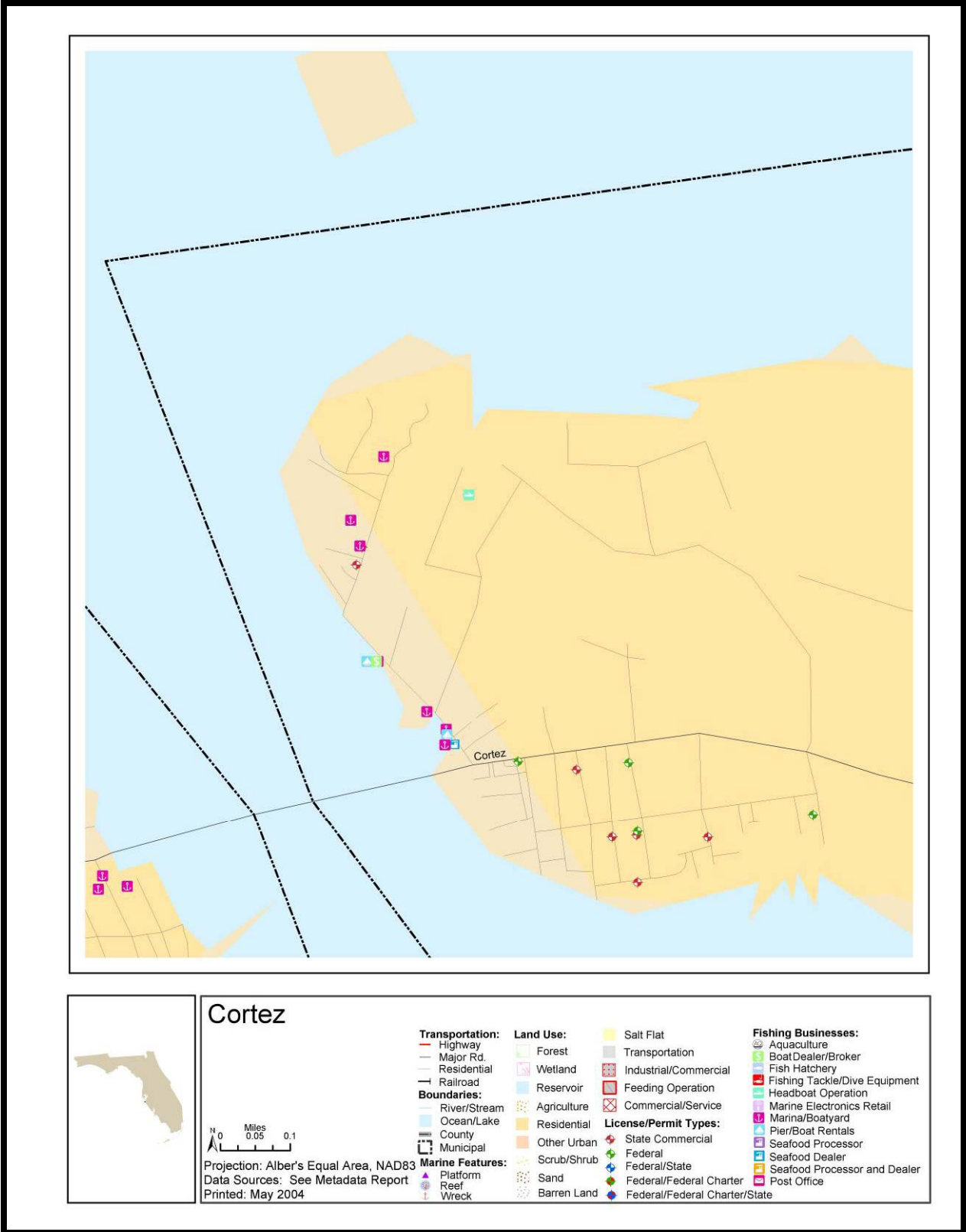
Many of the informants contacted for the purposes of this study consider the commercial fishing industry to be in a state of decline as a result of regulatory pressure, competition with recreational fishing interests, and various tourism-related pressures on waterfront availability. Several conversations suggest that the identity of many residents is related to involvement in commercial fishing and life in the town. There are various fishing monuments around town, and an annual Seafood Festival, which celebrates the historic commercial fishing industry. Cortez has been designated a Florida Waterfronts Community, which highlights the problem of redeveloping commercial waterfront after its decline.



Fish house in Cortez



Fishing Monument in Cortez



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Cortez Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	4,509	4,491
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,077/2,432	2,138/2,353
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	7.8	8.6
18 to 64 years of age	45.0	46.9
65 years and over	47.2	44.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	4,474	4,416
Black or African American	5	7
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5	9
Asian	14	24
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	11	7
Two or more races	--	28
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	41	59
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	7.3	4.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.3	84.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	19.6	23.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.8	16.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.6	7.3
Household income (Median \$)	24,272	36,577
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	5.7	9.4
Percent female headed household	3.5	3.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,890	2,019
Renter occupied	914	354
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	101,700	135,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	469	635
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	32.5	34.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.1	4.3
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	26.2
Service occupations	--	11.7
Sales and office occupations	--	38.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.3	1.9
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	11.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.6	2.9†
Manufacturing	12.3	9.6
Percent government workers	7.7	9.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	11.1	17.8
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	24.7
Percent worked outside of county of residence	24.7	15.6

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Cortez in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	3
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	2
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	2
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	2
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	2
Museums—fishing/marine-related	1
Net makers	1
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	2
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	5
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	8
Commercial Boats	32

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Cortez in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	2
Boat Rentals & Pier	2
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Marina	3
Total	8

Table 4. Cortez Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	2,723,527	4,226,366

Table 5. Cortez License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
14	27	69
Total = 41		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $41/2,373 = 1.7$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $69/2,373 = 0.03$

Please reference Table 3.21-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.21.5 Holmes Beach (incorporated, pop. 4,966)

Location and Overview. Holmes Beach is located in the center of Anna Maria Island, in northwestern Manatee County. This waterfront community functions as the commercial center of the island. Points of Gulf access are at Longboat Pass, about three miles south, and Passage Key Inlet slightly further north.

History. The first permanent homesteaders did not arrive in the Holmes Beach area until 1896. The population increased significantly in the late 1940s, when Jack Holmes, for whom the town is named, developed 600 acres with various homes and businesses, including a shopping center, grocery store, post office, restaurants, and multiple single-family and apartment dwellings. Holmes Beach incorporated in 1950 (Holmes Beach 1999).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 4,966 persons in Holmes Beach, an increase of 156 people in ten years. Holmes Beach, like all the communities on Anna Maria Island, is a tourist/beach destination. The community is residential, but the primary businesses are rental properties and small motels on the beach and Intracoastal Waterway. There is a small mini-mall, which provides for the shopping needs of residents and visitors.

There is little fishing-related infrastructure here, with the exception of a small marina. Nevertheless, a small group of commercial captains and crew is based here. Mullet and stone crab were principal landings in 2002. There also are several active charter operations.



Canal Homes in Holmes Beach

Table 1. Holmes Beach Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	4,810	4,966
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,267/2,543	2,356/2,610
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	12.3	12.9
18 to 64 years of age	53.7	53.9
65 years and over	34.0	33.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	4,786	4,896
Black or African American	1	6
American Indian and Alaskan Native	6	6
Asian	11	14
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	4
Some other race	6	11
Two or more races	--	29
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	96	82
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	2.4	2.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.4	92.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	28.2	29.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.4	7.3
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.9	2.8
Household income (Median \$)	31,281	45,074
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	7.0	3.6
Percent female headed household	9.7	6.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,587	1,743
Renter occupied	783	795
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	133,000	217,600
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	471	734
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	46.1	50.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.3	3.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	29.9
Service occupations	--	23.9
Sales and office occupations	--	27.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.8	0.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	8.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.8	0.0†
Manufacturing	7.2	5.2
Percent government workers	9.0	7.3
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	6.8	5.8
Percent using public transportation	0.4	0.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	28.0
Percent worked outside of county of residence	12.3	23.2

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Holmes Beach in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	1
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	4
Recreational docks/marinas	2
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	1
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	1
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Holmes Beach in 2003

None Listed.

Table 4. Holmes Beach Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	3,580	8,479

Table 5. Holmes Beach License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
3	7	196
Total = 10		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 10/2,538 = 0.4		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 196/2,538 = 0.08

Please reference Table 3.21-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



Shopping Center in Holmes Beach

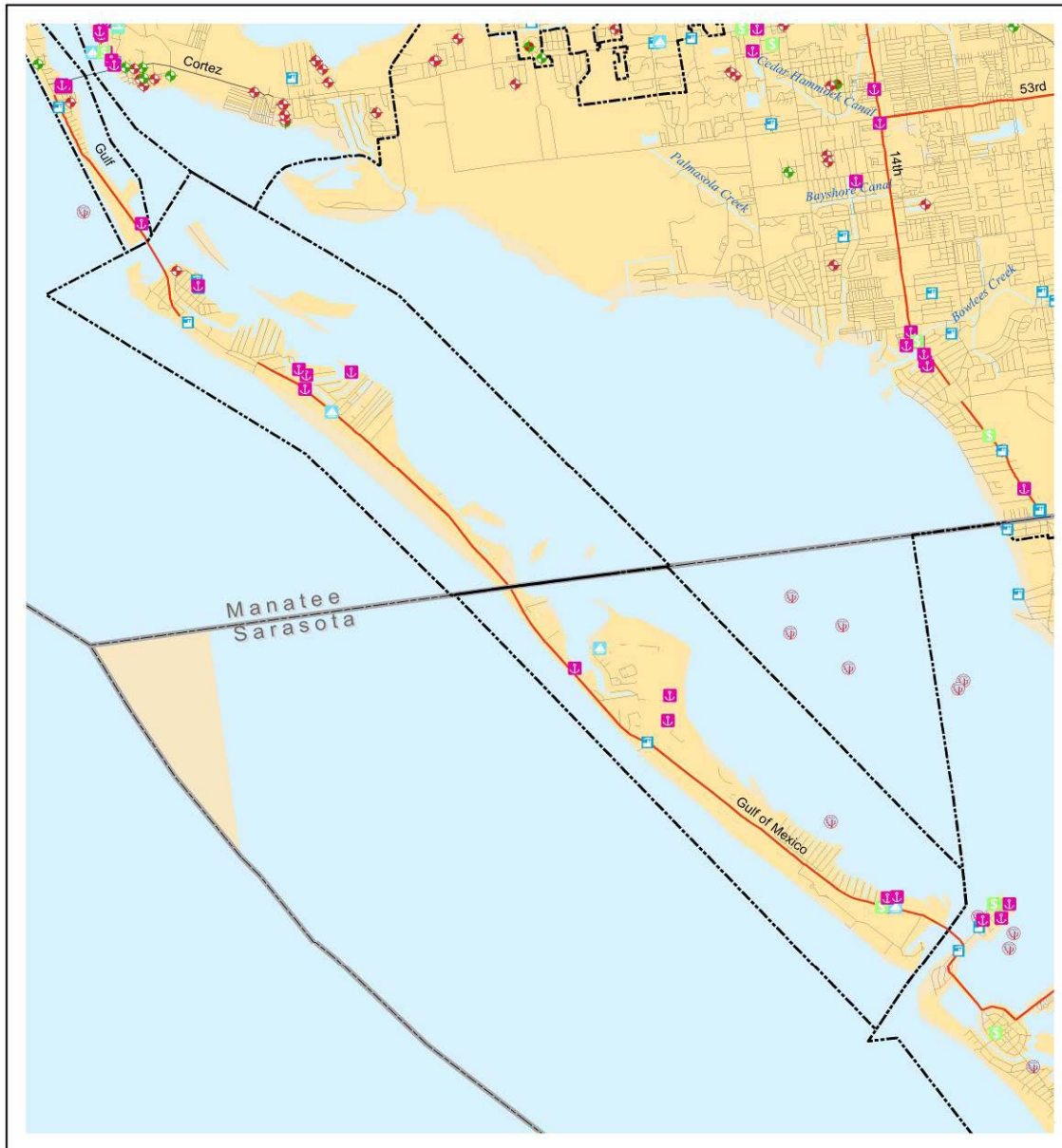
3.21.6 Longboat Key (incorporated, pop. 7,603)

Location and Overview. Longboat Key is populated area on an island of the same name. The Gulf of Mexico is west and Sarasota Bay east. The nine-mile island straddles two counties: the northern portion is in the southwestern part of Manatee County, and the southern portion extends into northwestern Sarasota County. State Road 789 runs north-south and connects Longboat Key to Anna Maria Island by drawbridge, and to Sarasota and the mainland by bridge. The area is a popular retirement and tourist destination. Indeed, the population surges to nearly 20,000 persons during tourist season (Town of Longboat Key).

History. The Timucuan and Calusa Indians are the earliest known inhabitants of the Longboat Key area. The area was sparsely populated until the early 1900s when white settlers first arrived. Although the town was incorporated in 1955, extensive growth first occurred in the 1960s when beachfront development was initiated (Town of Longboat Key).

Current Conditions and Trends. With a year 2000 population of 7,603 persons, Longboat Key gained an additional 1,666 residents between the 1990 and 2000 census counts. The town can be considered a retirement and tourism-oriented community. The vast majority of working residents commute to professional and office positions in adjacent urban areas. Median rents and property values in this community suggest relative affluence in some contrast to figures for the neighboring island of Anna Maria to the north.

Fishing here is recreation-oriented. There are several marinas located on the island, though many bayside home owners moor recreational vessels at private docks. Mote Marine Lab, a private institute for the study of marine life, is located here. While there are several locally-based charter operations, captains are residents of nearby towns rather than Longboat Key itself.



Longboat Key

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

Transportation: Highway Major Rd. Residential Railroad Boundaries: River/Stream Ocean/Lake County Municipal Marine Features: Platform Reef Wreck	Land Use: Forest Wetland Reservoir Agriculture Residential Other Urban Scrub/Shrub Sand Barren Land	Salt Flat Transportation Industrial/Commercial Feeding Operation Commercial/Service License/Permit Types: State Commercial Federal Federal/State Federal/Federal Charter Federal/Federal Charter/State	Fishing Businesses: Aquaculture Boat Dealer/Broker Fish Hatchery Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment Headboat Operation Marine Electronics Retail Marina/Boatyard Pier/Boat Rentals Seafood Processor Seafood Dealer Seafood Processor and Dealer Post Office
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Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Longboat Key Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	5,937	7,603
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,739/3,198	3,532/4,071
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	4.0	2.6
18 to 64 years of age	42.0	39.0
65 years and over	54.0	58.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	5,906	7,545
Black or African American	4	5
American Indian and Alaskan Native	7	6
Asian	20	33
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	1
Some other race	0	1
Two or more races	--	12
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	48	51
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	2.6	0.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	93.9	94.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	44.2	53.1
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	6.8	8.3
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.1	2.3
Household income (Median \$)	55,530	90,231
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	3.7	2.9
Percent female headed household	3.5	1.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	2,821	3,928
Renter occupied	423	352
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	234,900	413,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	733	978
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	27.8	26.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.9	0.9
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	55.6
Service occupations	--	8.2
Sales and office occupations	--	27.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.0	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	4.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	5.0
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.4	0.0†
Manufacturing	5.7	7.1
Percent government workers	6.2	9.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	8.8	7.1
Percent using public transportation	1.3	1.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	28.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	37.3	34.8

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Longboat Key in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	Several
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	2
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	Several
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	3
Recreational docks/marinas	3
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	Several
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	Several
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	Several
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	Several
Charter/Head Boats	Several
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Longboat Key in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	2
Marina	3
Total	7

Table 4. Longboat Key Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

No data available.

Table 5. Longboat Key License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
--	--	287
Total = --		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: --		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $287/4,280 = 0.07$

Please reference Table 3.21-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



Condominium Development in Longboat Key

3.21.7 Palmetto (incorporated, pop. 12,571)

Location and Overview. Palmetto is located just north of Bradenton along the Manatee River. St. Petersburg is roughly 18 miles northwest. U.S. Highways 41 and 301 provide routes of access to this otherwise relatively isolated area. The nearest point of access to the Gulf of Mexico is approximately five miles west at Passage Key Inlet. Numerous well-established agriculture and manufacturing businesses operate here.

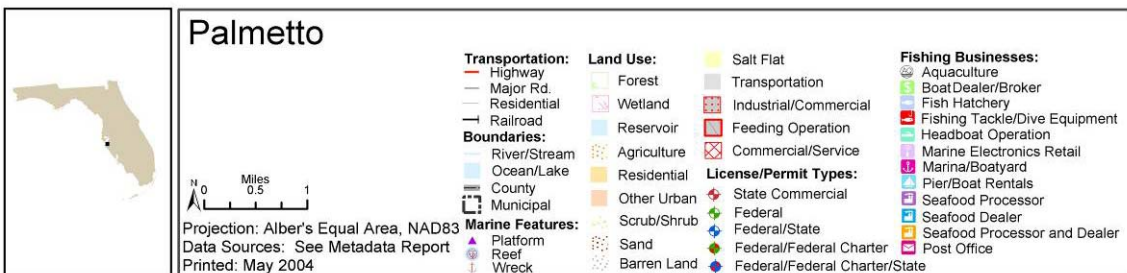
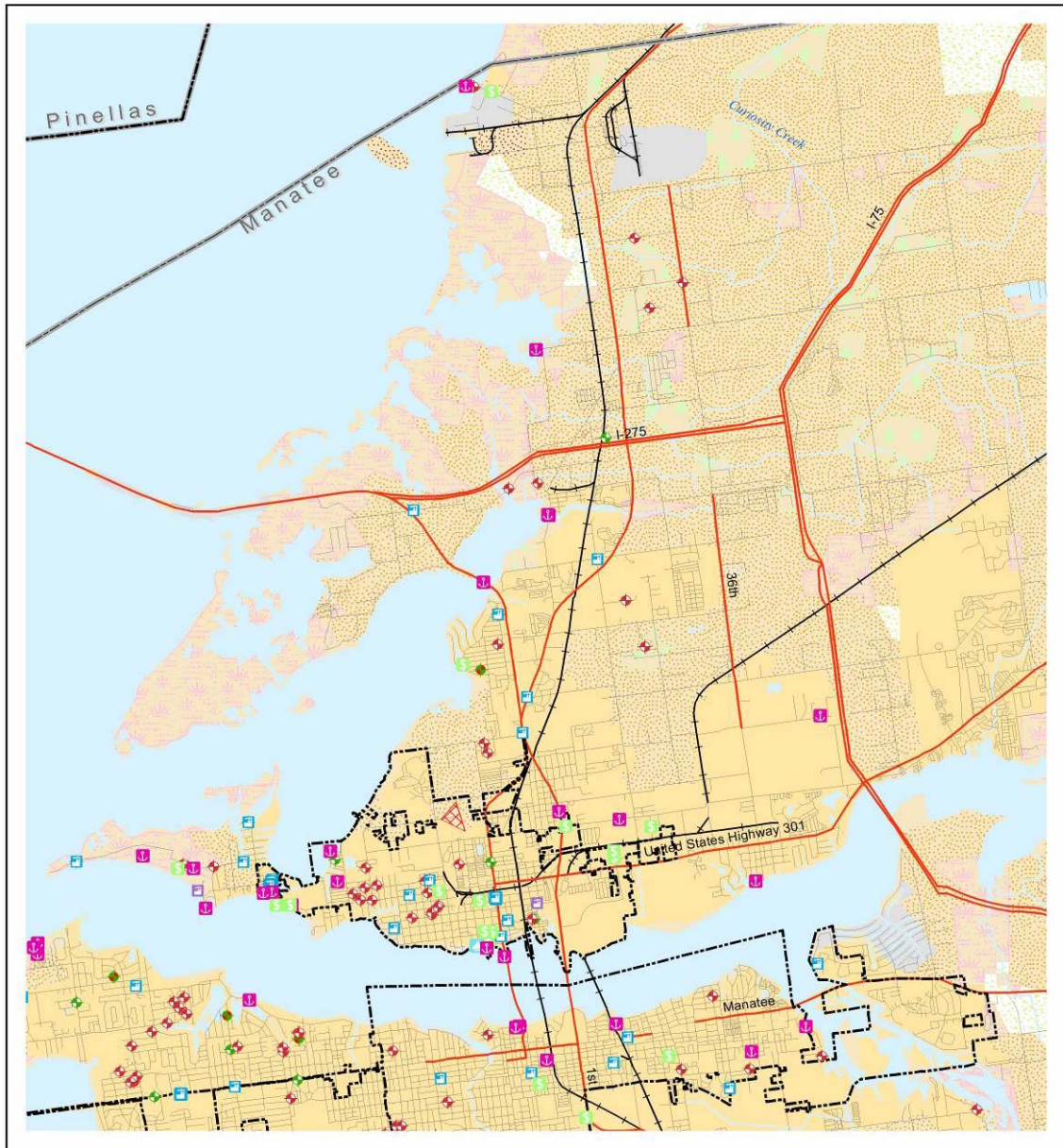
History. Palmetto was formally established in 1866. The town was named after South Carolina, the Palmetto State. Commerce was and continues to be facilitated by close proximity to the Manatee River and the Gulf of Mexico. The town developed in association with the nearby towns of Richfield, Ellenton, and Palmetto Point.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 12,571 residents, a 36 percent increase since 1990. The area appears to be increasingly attractive to persons willing to commute to Tampa/St. Petersburg. While some residents do commute to work in nearby urban centers, numerous persons are employed locally.

Fishing is an important aspect of life in and around Palmetto. Many residents fish recreationally in the adjacent marine waters, and several marinas are located along the Manatee River. Captains in the productive local commercial fleet tend to focus on mullet and crab, but a variety of species are landed in most years, including various offshore species.



Marina on Manatee River in Palmetto



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Palmetto Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	9,268	12,571
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	4,465/4,803	6,292/6,279
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	23.9	26.3
18 to 64 years of age	51.6	53.8
65 years and over	24.5	19.9
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	7,308	9,454
Black or African American	1,346	1,607
American Indian and Alaskan Native	16	68
Asian	17	45
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	13
Some other race	581	1,104
Two or more races	--	280
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	1,402	3,358
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	15.3	14.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.3	66.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	9.8	11.6
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	16.6	23.1
Percent who speak English less than very well	8.3	13.9
Household income (Median \$)	20,268	34,093
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	15.8	13.9
Percent female headed household	16.1	13.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	2,452	3,159
Renter occupied	1,129	1,289
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	60,100	85,700
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	320	501
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	56.0	55.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.1	3.5
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	21.1
Service occupations	--	20.2
Sales and office occupations	--	21.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	10.2	5.6
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	14.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	17.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.5	6.3†
Manufacturing	12.7	13.6
Percent government workers	12.4	14.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	18.4	19.8
Percent using public transportation	2.2	0.7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	22.7
Percent worked outside of county of residence	10.9	17.8

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Palmetto in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	18
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	several
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	3
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	1 (for small boats)
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	6
Recreational docks/marinas	7
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	5
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	1
Seafood restaurants	3
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	several
Charter/Head Boats	several
Commercial Boats	3

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Palmetto in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	18
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	2
Boat Rentals & Pier	3
Marina	7
Retail Seafood Dealer	2
Total	32

Table 4. Palmetto Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	298,497	266,912

Table 5. Palmetto License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
27	5	1,689
Total = 32		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 32/4,280 = 0.7		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,689/4,280 = 0.4

Please reference Table 3.21-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.21.8 Terra Ceia (unincorporated, pop. 1,555)

Location and Overview. Terra Ceia is a relatively isolated town located 15 miles southeast of St. Petersburg as accessed by Interstate 275 via the Sunshine Skyway Bridge. The town is located on the Miguel Bay waterfront immediately east of Tampa Bay. The northern portion of Terra Ceia Bay borders the town on the east. The town has grown extensively in recent years, an apparent result of its attraction to persons willing to commute to jobs in the St. Petersburg area.

Current Conditions and Trends. The town was home to 1,555 persons in 2000, up significantly from the 1990 count of 557 persons. With the exception of a local charter operator and a very small of commercial operators, there is relatively little local involvement in commercial marine fisheries here. Most operators moor their vessels in the St. Petersburg area.



Terra Ceia Neighborhood

Table 1. Terra Ceia Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	557	1,555
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	333/224	732/823
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	14.5	8.0
18 to 64 years of age	71.0	42.7
65 years and over	14.5	49.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	480	1,529
Black or African American	62	7
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1	2
Asian	3	5
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	11	5
Two or more races	--	7
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	33	25
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.7	3.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.9	80.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	2.4	14.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	15.7	3.0
Percent who speak English less than very well	6.8	0.4
Household income (Median \$)	36,563	36,523
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	4.6	3.2
Percent female headed household	0.0	5.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	140	777
Renter occupied	23	59
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	104,400	45,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	288	246
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	40.8	36.9
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	0.0	2.8
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	33.8
Service occupations	--	17.1
Sales and office occupations	--	26.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6.0	1.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	11.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	13.5	2.5†
Manufacturing	4.0	9.2
Percent government workers	26.6	17.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.7	23.6
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	19.0	30.1

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Terra Ceia in 2003

None Observed.

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Terra Ceia in 2003

None Listed.

Table 4. Terra Ceia Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002

Data not available.

Table 5. Terra Ceia License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
3	1	57
Total = 4		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 4/836 = 0.5		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 57/836 = 0.07

Please reference Table 3.21-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



Terra Ceia Bay (courtesy of www.florida-photo-magazine.com/feb)

3.22 Sarasota County Communities

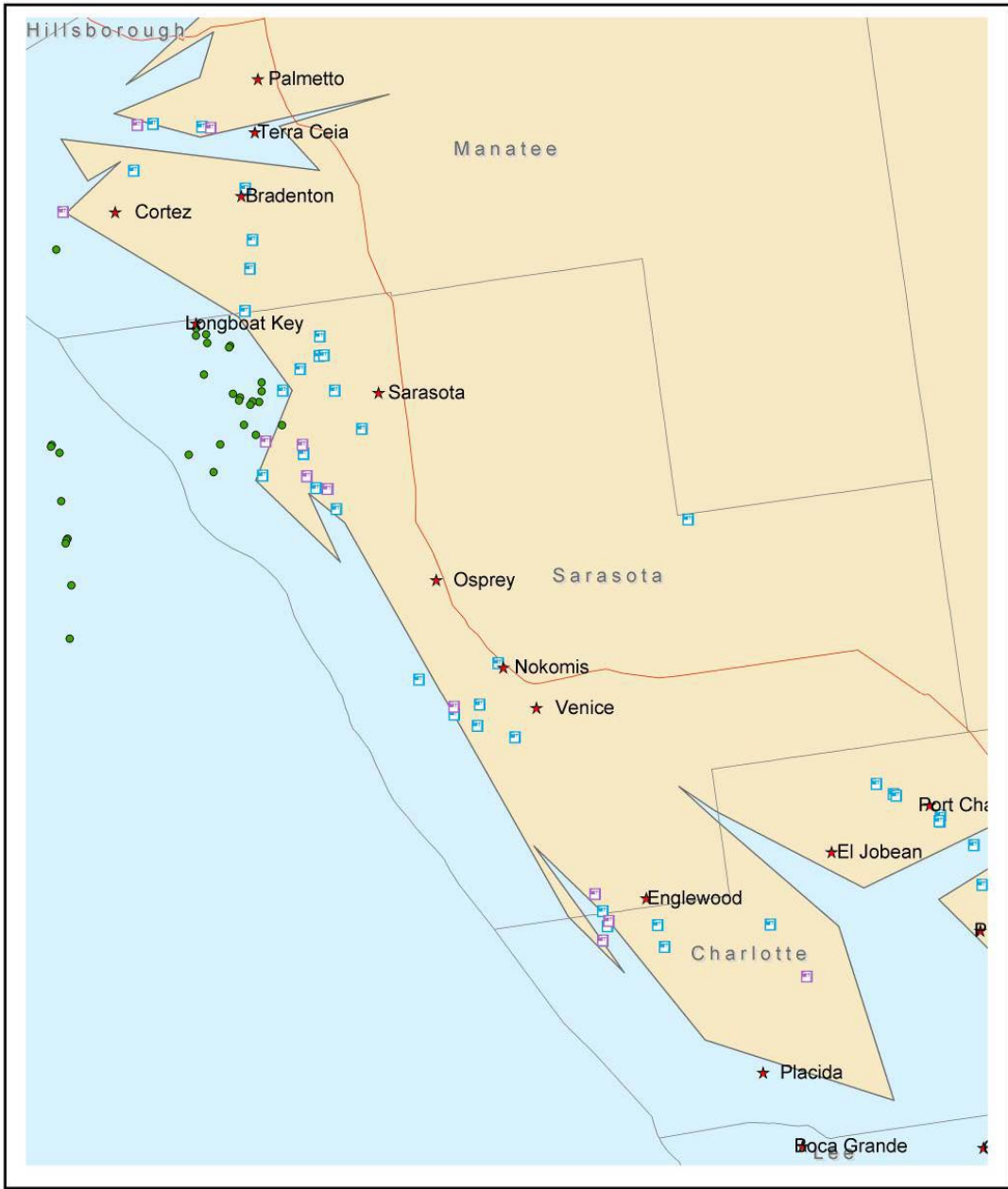
This section provides description of the study communities in Sarasota County. These are as follow: Nokomis/Odessa, Osprey, Sarasota, and Venice.

Sarasota County is located on the southwest coast of Florida, with approximately 35 miles of beaches on the Gulf of Mexico. Roughly 60 miles south of Tampa, Sarasota County is surrounded by Manatee County to the north, Desoto County to the east, and Charlotte County to the south. Like other counties along the western coast of Florida, Sarasota County's population is concentrated along the Gulf. The county seat is Sarasota (year 2000 population, 52,715). Other municipalities include North Port (22,797), Venice (17,764), Englewood (16,196), and Longboat Key (7,603). The county population of nearly 326,000 is spread over approximately 600 square miles, including the four barrier islands, Longboat Key, Lido Key, Siesta Key and Casey Key.

Major geographic features of the county include the Myakka River, Lake Myakka, Myakka State Forest, the barrier islands, and the Gulf of Mexico. Key transportation corridors are U.S. Highway 41 and Interstate Highway 75. Federal Highways US-301 and State Roads SR-72, 681, 773, 776, 777, and 780 all pass through the county.

After the Spanish explorers, Europeans settlers, reportedly, rushed to the county in the 1860s for a "land grab" (Grismer 1946:47). The pioneers enjoyed the mild climate and started fishing the waters of Sarasota Bay and Little Sarasota Bay. Sarasota became known as a "fishing village" in 1895, when a channel was dredged through Sarasota Bay and steamships began to bring ice from Tampa to facilitate fresh fish transport to northern markets (Grismer 1946:252). Important growth in the county came during WWI, as government expenditures boosted the local economy. The expansion of the rail service and roadways into the area allowed for ease of transportation, and enhanced celery and citrus farming. More recently, tourism and retirement industries have become important, along with the expanding field of information technology.

With a population of 325,957, Sarasota County was the 14th largest in the state. After slowly increasing from 1930 through the 1950s, a dramatic increase in population was apparent in the 1960 census, when the population more than doubled from 1950 census totals. The year 2000 racial composition of Sarasota County was nearly 93 percent Caucasian, and four percent African American. The the remaining three percent were comprised of other races. Of the 149,937 households in Sarasota County, the median income is \$41,957, almost \$3,000 higher than the State's average of \$38,819. Eight percent of residents were living in conditions of poverty in 2000.



Sarasota County



- ★ Study Communities
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Seafood Dealer
- Seafood Processor
- Reef
- ⚓ Wreck
- ▲ Platform
- Interstate

Table 3.22-1 Earnings in Sarasota County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	4,005,789	5,545,544	100.0	2,505,150
Farm earnings	13,108	9,364	0.2	-585
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	34,058	61,957	1.1	36,107
Fishing	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Mining	4,059	(Confidential)	--	--
Oil and gas extraction	(Confidential)	0	--	--
Construction	403,482	527,201	9.5	220,958
Special trade contractors	254,763	376,710	6.8	183,345
Manufacturing	312,012	390,803	7.0	153,986
Fabricated metal products	44,502	107,901	1.9	74,124
Industrial machinery and equipment	35,564	23,746	0.4	-3,247
Food and kindred products	(Confidential)	649	0.0	--
Chemicals and allied products	8,142	2,152	0.0	-4,028
Petroleum and coal products	0	(Confidential)	--	--
Transportation and Public utilities	158,390	159,756	2.9	39,538
Trucking and warehousing	20,697	11,157	0.2	-4,552
Water transportation	3,432	2,078	0.0	-527
Transportation by air	17,091	19,871	0.4	6,899
Wholesale trade	168,889	212,981	3.8	84,794
Retail trade	631,306	761,026	13.7	281,865
Eating and drinking places	163,070	194,060	3.5	70,290
Finance, insurance, and real estate	350,112	649,048	11.7	383,313
Services	1,385,212	(Confidential)	--	--
Hotels and other lodging places	47,664	57,687	1.0	21,510
Business services	191,559	(Confidential)	--	--
Amusement and recreation services	87,401	135,658	2.4	69,321
Health services	540,538	800,171	14.4	389,903
Legal services	100,478	130,701	2.4	54,438
Engineering and management services	144,344	252,678	4.6	143,121
Government/Government enterprises	545,161	532,066	9.6	118,289

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.

Table 3.22-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Sarasota County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	111,809	949
Invertebrates	117,856	1,183
Shrimp	0	0
Totals	229,665	2132

Table 3.22-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Sarasota County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	193
Retail Dealer Permits	55
Wholesale Permits	19
Totals	267

Table 3.22-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Sarasota Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Nokomis/Odessa	839
Osprey	--
Sarasota	7,650
Venice	1,823

Table 3.22-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Sarasota County *

Permit Type	Study Communities				
	Nokomis	Odessa	Osprey	Sarasota	Venice
Pelagic Charter	7	3	1	23	9
Reef Fish Charter	7	3	1	23	9
Swordfish	--	--	--	--	--
King Mackerel	1	1	1	8	4
Rock Shrimp	--	--	--	1	--
Red Snapper	1	--	--	6	--
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	2	1	1	6	3
Gulf Reef Fish	4	2	--	20	4
Shark	--	--	--	9	1
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	--	--	10	--
Total Permits 2000	22	10	4	106	30
Total Permit Holders 2000	9	3	2	44	1
Total State License Holders 2000	6	3	2	35	12
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 **	1	3	--	--	5

* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. ** 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.22.1 Nokomis/Odessa (unincorporated, pop. 3,334)

Location and Overview. Nokomis is located just north of Venice along U.S. Highway 41. The town and surrounding rural area known as Odessa are situated on a peninsula bordered by Dona Bay to the north and Roberts Bay to the south. Commercial and recreational fishing vessel captains may access the Gulf of Mexico at Venice Inlet, roughly one mile west. The area consists, primarily, of modest homes, and is generally considered a retirement community.

History. This area was settled soon after the Civil War. The original residents raised cattle and manufactured turpentine. Part of the town was destroyed by a hurricane in 1926. Hunting and fishing camps were popular in the area in the early and mid-twentieth century.

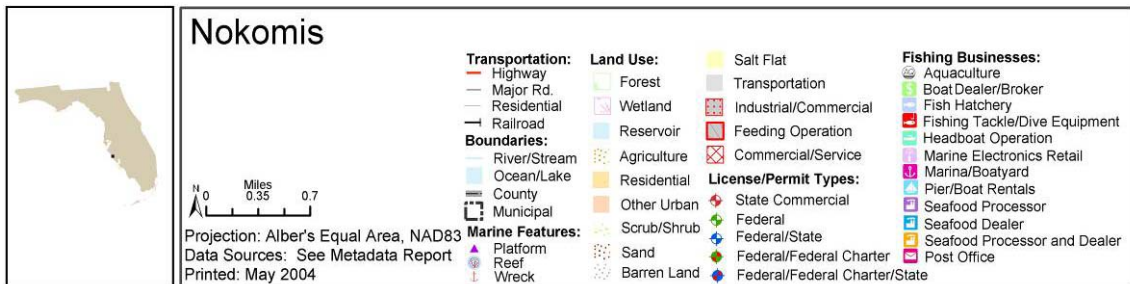
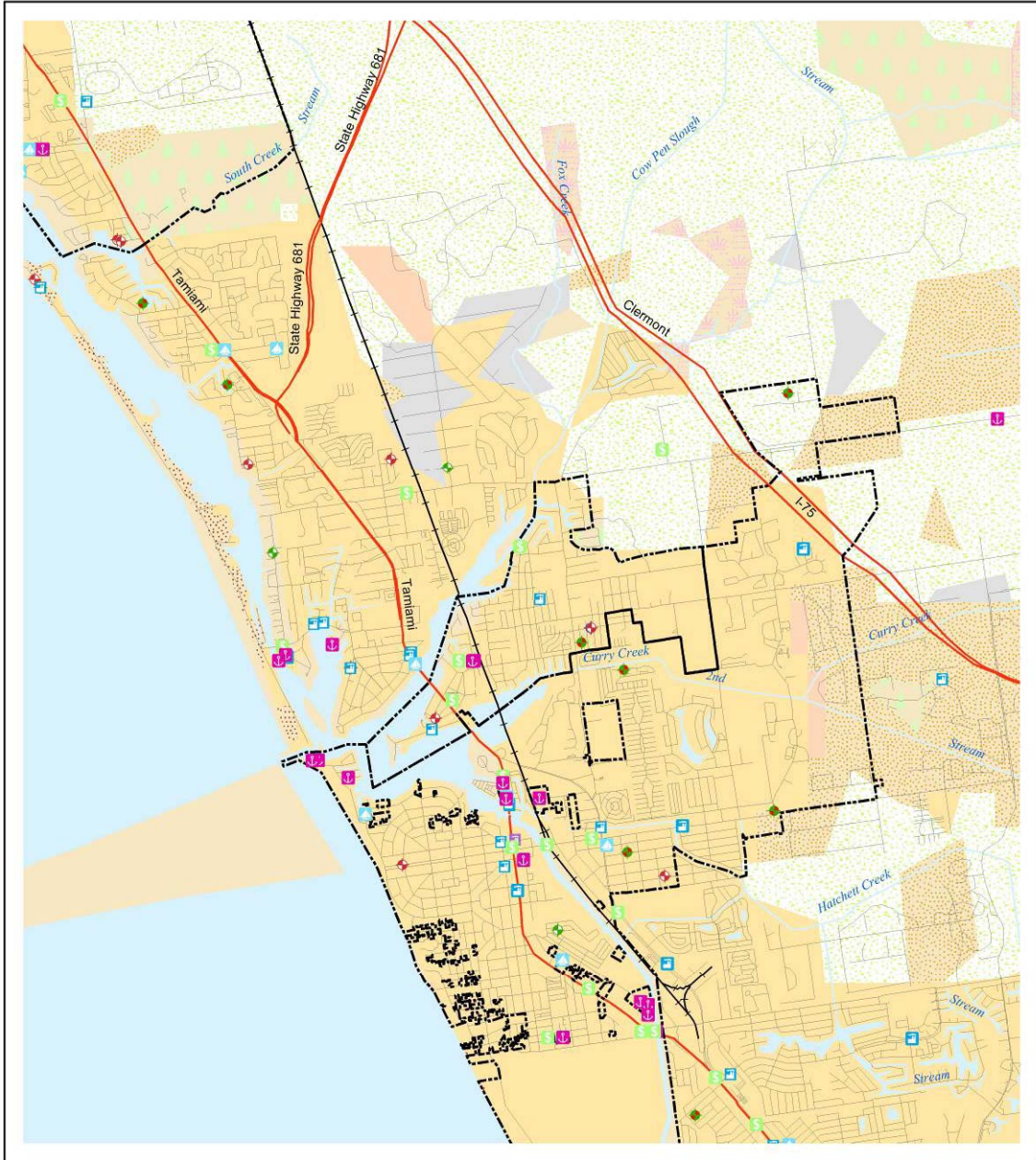
Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 3,334 residents, a decline of 114 since the 1990 count. While there is a productive fleet of commercial permit holders in Nokomis/Odessa, the marinas tend to serve recreational participants. Most fishery participants access the Gulf through the Venice Inlet, which is located less than a mile west of the community. Stone crab has long been an important commercial landing.



Nokomis Boat Sales along Highway 41



Backyard Moorings in Nokomis



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Nokomis Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	3,448	3,334
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,700/1,748	1,672/1,662
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	17.9	17.1
18 to 64 years of age	55.9	59.1
65 years and over	26.2	23.8
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	3,432	3,257
Black or African American	1	20
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5	8
Asian	8	10
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	2	9
Two or more races	--	30
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	21	62
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	9.3	4.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.2	80.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	8.5	13.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.1	2.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.6	0.8
Household income (Median \$)	23,737	34,699
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	10.9	12.9
Percent female headed household	12.4	8.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,167	1,220
Renter occupied	352	324
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	86,700	107,700
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	364	529
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	52.7	61.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.5	2.3
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	26.4
Service occupations	--	18.5
Sales and office occupations	--	30.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	5.5	1.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	16.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	7.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.3	0.7†
Manufacturing	12.2	3.2
Percent government workers	7.4	5.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	15.0	11.3
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	23.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	3.5	7.5

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Nokomis in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	7
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	Several
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	3
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	4
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	1
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	Few
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Nokomis in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	7
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	3
Marina	4
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Total	17

Table 4. Nokomis Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	114,176	544,590

Table 5. Nokomis License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
4	13	839
Total = 17		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 17/1,544 = 1.1		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 839/1,544 = 0.5

Please reference Table 3.22-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.22.2 Osprey (unincorporated, pop. 4,143)

Location and Overview. Osprey is located on the mainland, a little over five miles south of Sarasota. It is adjacent to Little Sarasota Bay. U.S. Highway 41 is the main thoroughfare. Casey Key, a barrier island to the west of the community, is accessed via State Road 789. There is no direct water access to the Gulf of Mexico from Osprey.

History. There are large shell middens in the area, indicating extensive use of local marine resources by early tribal groups. These middens are quite extensive and have been of interest to regional archaeologists for decades. Lands in the area were settled in the 1860s by families who traded agricultural products at markets in Key West.

Current Conditions and Trends. Osprey was home to 4,143 persons in 2000, up from 2,597 in 1990. Many residents commute to work in nearby urban areas.

There are numerous marinas and several seafood dealers in the area. The resident commercial fleet, however, is quite small.



Typical Development along Highway 41 in Osprey

Table 1. Osprey Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,597	4,143
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,249/1,348	2,011/2,132
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	11.5	14.0
18 to 64 years of age	52.8	54.5
65 years and over	35.7	31.5
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,576	4,043
Black or African American	0	8
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5	6
Asian	9	36
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	5
Some other race	7	15
Two or more races	--	30
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	20	58
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	4.4	2.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.9	88.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	28.9	35.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.5	8.2
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.9	2.5
Household income (Median \$)	33,011	55,761
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	6.6	6.5
Percent female headed household	4.5	5.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,042	1,743
Renter occupied	204	222
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	196,700	252,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	445	575
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	45.6	44.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.0	2.0
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	29.5
Service occupations	--	22.3
Sales and office occupations	--	33.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.9	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	9.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	5.1
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.3	0.0†
Manufacturing	8.7	4.9
Percent government workers	10.6	8.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	8.5	9.7
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	23.5
Percent worked outside of county of residence	4.6	9.0

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Osprey in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	2
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	1
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2-3
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	Several
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	Few
Commercial Boats	Few (crab)

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Osprey in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	2
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Marina	1
Total	8

Table 4. Osprey Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Osprey License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
2	2	298
Total = 4		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 4/1,965 = 0.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 298/1,965 = .15

Please reference Table 3.22-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.22.3 Sarasota (incorporated, pop. 52,715)

Location and Overview. The City of Sarasota is located on the lower end of Sarasota Bay, south of the Tampa/St. Petersburg metropolitan area. Major transportation corridors for Sarasota are U.S. Highways 301 and 41 and County Road 780. Interstate 75 borders the community on its eastern perimeter. In addition to 35 miles of beachfront, tourist attractions include more than ten theaters and 30 art galleries, a symphony, a ballet company, the Mote Marine Laboratory, the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, Sarasota Jungle Gardens, the Pelican Man’s Bird Sanctuary, and the 28,875-acre Myakka River State Park.

History. Sarasota was nothing more than a frontier camp in the 1880s when it was promoted in Scotland by the Florida Mortgage and Investment Company. John Hamilton Gillespie, a Scottish aristocrat is believed to have built America’s first golf course in Sarasota. He also built the DeSoto Hotel and was elected Sarasota’s first mayor in 1902. Sarasota began attracting some of America’s most wealthy, one of whom was the widow of Chicago developer, Potter Palmer. John Ringling, of circus fame, built a magnificent Venetian-style mansion on Sarasota Bay, named Cà d’Zan. In 1927, the circus’ winter quarters were moved to Sarasota.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 52,715 persons in Sarasota, an increase of three percent from the 1990 figures. The economy is diverse relative to the surrounding smaller towns and rural communities. The Sarasota Chamber of Commerce reported an unemployment rate of three percent in 2003. As for much of coastal Florida, waterfront property is increasing in value, and the apparent tendency is toward development of condominiums and other high-density structures.

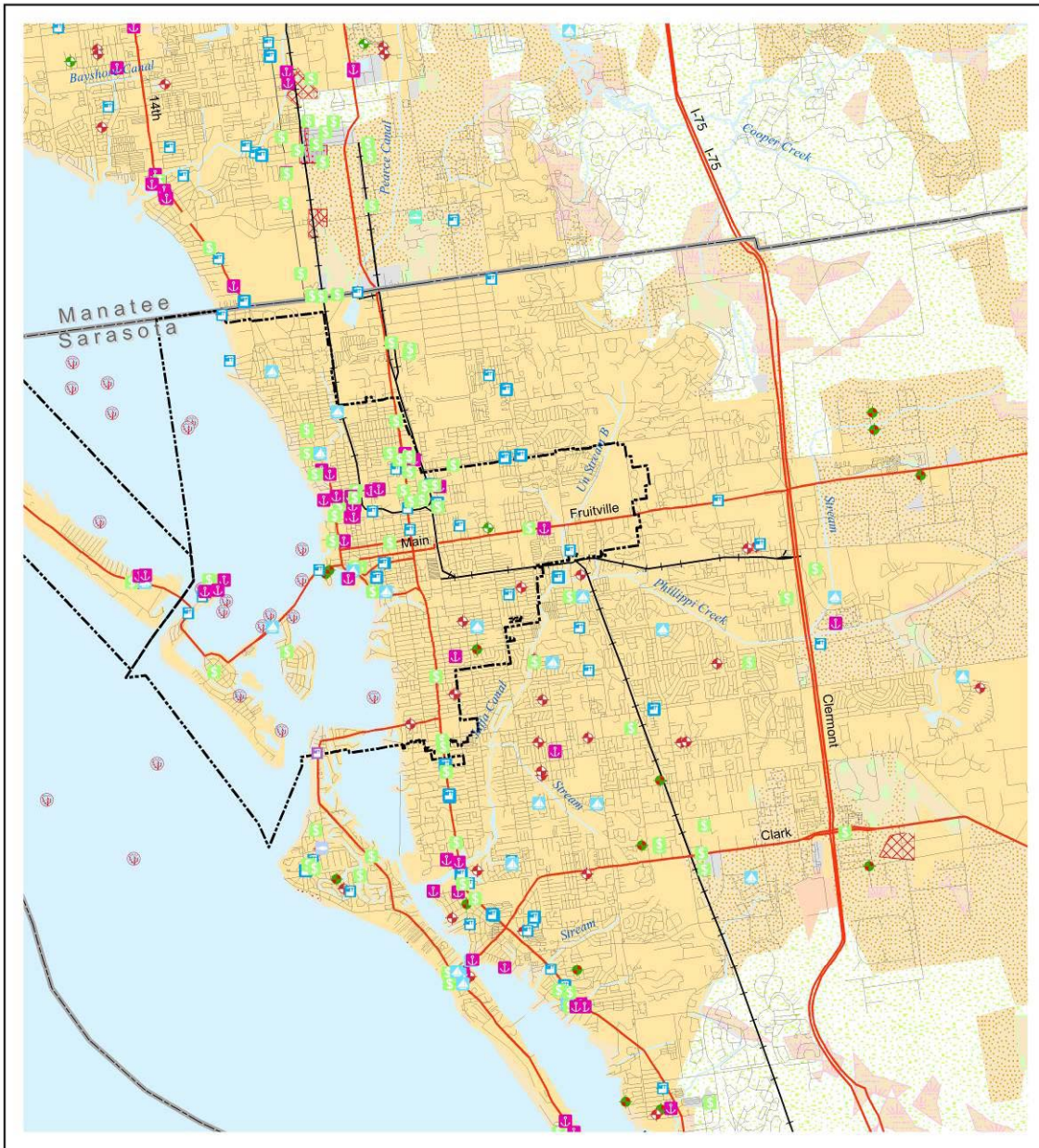
There is extensive fishing-related infrastructure in Sarasota for both recreational and commercial participants. The commercial fleet of captains and crew focuses especially on offshore species, including various pelagics. Snapper/grouper and stone crab were the principal landings in 2002. Many charter fishing operations are based here.



Downtown Sarasota



Sarasota Marina



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Sarasota Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	50,961	52,715
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	23,974/26,987	25,627/27,088
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	17.9	18.4
18 to 64 years of age	56.9	59.6
65 years and over	25.2	22.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	41,784	40,542
Black or African American	8,266	8,447
American Indian and Alaskan Native	118	186
Asian	350	536
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	26
Some other race	443	1,969
Two or more races	--	1,009
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	2,408	6,283
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	7.8	6.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.4	80.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	21.0	25.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.9	17.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.2	9.5
Household income (Median \$)	24,884	34,077
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	13.2	16.7
Percent female headed household	12.6	12.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	12,981	13,683
Renter occupied	9,841	9,744
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	71,600	96,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	411	648
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	57.7	56.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.7	5.9
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	29.0
Service occupations	--	23.1
Sales and office occupations	--	26.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.6	0.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	11.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.1	0.6†
Manufacturing	8.6	7.0
Percent government workers	11.2	9.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.3	12.2
Percent using public transportation	1.6	2.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	20.0
Percent worked outside of county of residence	9.4	15.4

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Sarasota in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	7
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	Many
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	Several
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	5
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	Many
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	2
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	3
Recreational docks/marinas	21
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	5
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	Several
Seafood restaurants	Many
Seafood retail markets	12
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	2
Charter/Head Boats	40
Commercial Boats	Few

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Sarasota in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	75
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	4
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	11
Boat Rentals & Pier	22
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Fish Hatchery	1
Marina	21
Processor	2
Retail Seafood Dealer	12
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	5
Total	155

Table 4. Sarasota Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	881,288	2,038,367

Table 5. Sarasota License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
30	52	7,650
Total = 82		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $82/23,427 = 0.4$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $7,650/23,427 = 0.3$

Please reference Table 3.22-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.22.4 Venice (incorporated, pop. 17,764)

Location and Overview. The City of Venice is located in Southwest Florida on the Gulf of Mexico. It is south of Sarasota and midway between Tampa and Ft. Myers. U.S. Highway 41 and State Road 45 are the main transportation corridors. The town is adjacent to Roberts and Dona Bays and the Intracoastal Waterway.

History. Richard Roberts first settled in the Venice area in the 1870's. In 1884, he sold a portion of his holdings to Frank Higel, who established a citrus operation. Around 1911, Mrs. Potter Palmer purchased 60,000 acres for development through the auspices of the Sarasota-Venice Company. A small area was platted as the town of Venice. The town remained a small fishing resort and farming community through the first part of the 1920s.

In 1925, Dr. Fred H. Albee purchased 2,916 acres of land from the Sarasota-Venice Company. He then sold his acreage to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (BLE), which initially planned to sell large tracts, but instead opted to develop and build a city along the Gulf. In May of 1942, the Venice Army Air Base was established on some vacant land south of the city.

Current Conditions and Trends. Venice had a year 2000 population of 17,764 persons, an increase of 842 people from 1990. There are several marinas and bait and tackle shops here. Stone crab, mullet, and grouper were the principal landings in 2002.



Venice Area Waterway

Table 1. Venice Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	16,922	17,764
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	7,296/9,626	7,717/10,047
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	7.2	6.9
18 to 64 years of age	36.8	35.6
65 years and over	56.0	57.5
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	16,630	17,433
Black or African American	215	97
American Indian and Alaskan Native	13	24
Asian	51	5
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	5
Some other race	13	43
Two or more races	--	90
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	115	195
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	6.2	2.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.7	89.8
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	23.3	28.1
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	6.5	5.8
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.3	1.5
Household income (Median \$)	27,834	37,536
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	5.8	5.7
Percent female headed household	9.4	4.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	6,754	7,537
Renter occupied	2,326	2,143
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	91,300	140,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	468	693
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	28.7	28.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.9	2.2
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	35.4
Service occupations	--	22.3
Sales and office occupations	--	29.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.8	0.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	6.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	6.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.1	0.2†
Manufacturing	8.3	7.5
Percent government workers	8.7	9.8
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	10.8	7.8
Percent using public transportation	0.1	0.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	21.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	5.8	8.7

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing and Infrastructure Services Observed in Venice in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	2
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	11
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	5
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	3
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	2
Seafood retail markets	4
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Venice in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	11
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	2
Boat Rentals & Pier	7
Marina	5
Retail Seafood Dealer	4
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	30

Table 4. Venice Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	59,364	324,663

Table 5. Venice License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
12	13	1,823
Total = 25		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 25/9,680 = 0.3		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,823/9,680 = 0.2

Please reference Table 3.22-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.23 Charlotte County Communities

This section provides description of the study communities in Charlotte County. These are as follow: El Jobean, Englewood, Placida, Port Charlotte, and Punta Gorda.

Charlotte County is located on the southwest Gulf Coast of Florida, just south of Sarasota and DeSoto Counties, north of Lee County, and west of Glades County. Punta Gorda is the county seat and the only incorporated city in Charlotte County. It is located at the intersection of U.S. Highways 41 and 17, just to the west of Interstate 75.

Charlotte County encompasses a total of 859 square miles, including 166 square miles of water. Important geographical features in the county include Peace River, Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor, and the barrier islands that comprise approximately 13 miles of beachfront along the Gulf of Mexico. Charlotte Harbor's estuarine system is the second-largest in the state.

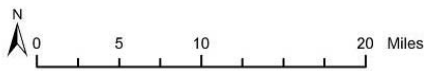
The year 2000 census enumerated 141,627 persons in the county, 61 percent of which were 45 years of age and older. The median age in 2000 was 54 years, compared to the Florida state median of 39 years. Both the median age and percentage of population age 65 and older (35 percent) in Charlotte County were the highest of all United States counties (Carpenter 2002:10).

The Florida House of Representatives divided DeSoto County in 1921 into the following five counties: DeSoto, Hardee, Highlands, Glades, and Charlotte. Charlotte County emerged with 778 square miles and the county seat in Punta Gorda. During World War II, the Punta Gorda Army Air Force Base was constructed four miles east of town and housed two fighter squadrons. The base is now owned by the Charlotte County Development Authority and three of the original runways are still in use. The Port Charlotte area grew rapidly in the 1970s, with the realignment of U.S. 41 directly through the Charlotte Harbor community.

Per the 2000 census, the majority of Charlotte County residents were Caucasian (94 percent). African Americans comprised four percent and the remaining two percent were persons of other races. Also, eight percent of Charlotte County residents were living in poverty and the median household income was \$36,379.



Charlotte County



- ★ Study Communities
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Seafoed Dealer
- Seafoed Processor
- Reef
- ⚓ Wreck
- ▲ Platform
- Interstate

Table 3.23-1 Earnings: Charlotte County, 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	939,647	1,339,011	100.0	399,364
Farm earnings	15,320	8,467	0.6	-6,853
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	13,113	(Confidential)	--	--
Fishing	1,647	(Confidential)	--	--
Mining	1,368	(Confidential)	--	--
Oil and gas extraction	(Confidential)	494	0.0	--
Construction	127,597	134,447	--	6,850
Special trade contractors	95,383	98,501	7.4	3,118
Manufacturing	26,557	37,477	2.8	10,920
Fabricated metal products	555	830	0.1	275
Industrial machinery and equipment	4,383	5,999	0.4	1,616
Food and kindred products	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	0	0	0.0	0
Petroleum and coal products	229	(Confidential)	--	--
Transportation and Public utilities	42,014	49,248	3.7	7,234
Trucking and warehousing	10,258	12,516	0.9	2,258
Water transportation	1,966	1,913	0.1	-53
Transportation by air	3,783	5,117	0.4	1,334
Wholesale trade	17,353	31,783	2.4	14,430
Retail trade	162,614	205,681	15.4	43,067
Eating and drinking places	30,747	43,668	3.3	12,921
Finance, insurance, and real estate	67,349	102,025	7.6	34,676
Services	320,497	543,261	40.6	222,764
Hotels and other lodging places	7,407	14,518	1.1	7,111
Business services	30,963	101,667	7.6	70,704
Amusement and recreation services	7,283	14,887	1.1	7,604
Health services	179,813	258,662	19.3	78,849
Legal services	15,088	19,665	1.5	4,577
Engineering and management services	23,901	36,176	2.7	12,275
Government/Government enterprises	145,864	203,694	15.2	57,830

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.

Table 3.23-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Charlotte County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	914,830	9,518
Invertebrates	598,580	5,890
Shrimp	19,281	66
Totals	1,529,691	15,474

Table 3.23-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Charlotte County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	171
Retail Dealer Permits	36
Wholesale Permits	8
Totals	215

Table 3.23-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Charlotte Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
El Jobean	-
Englewood	1,672
Placida	187
Port Charlotte	3,027
Punta Gorda	3,349

Table 3.23-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Charlotte County*

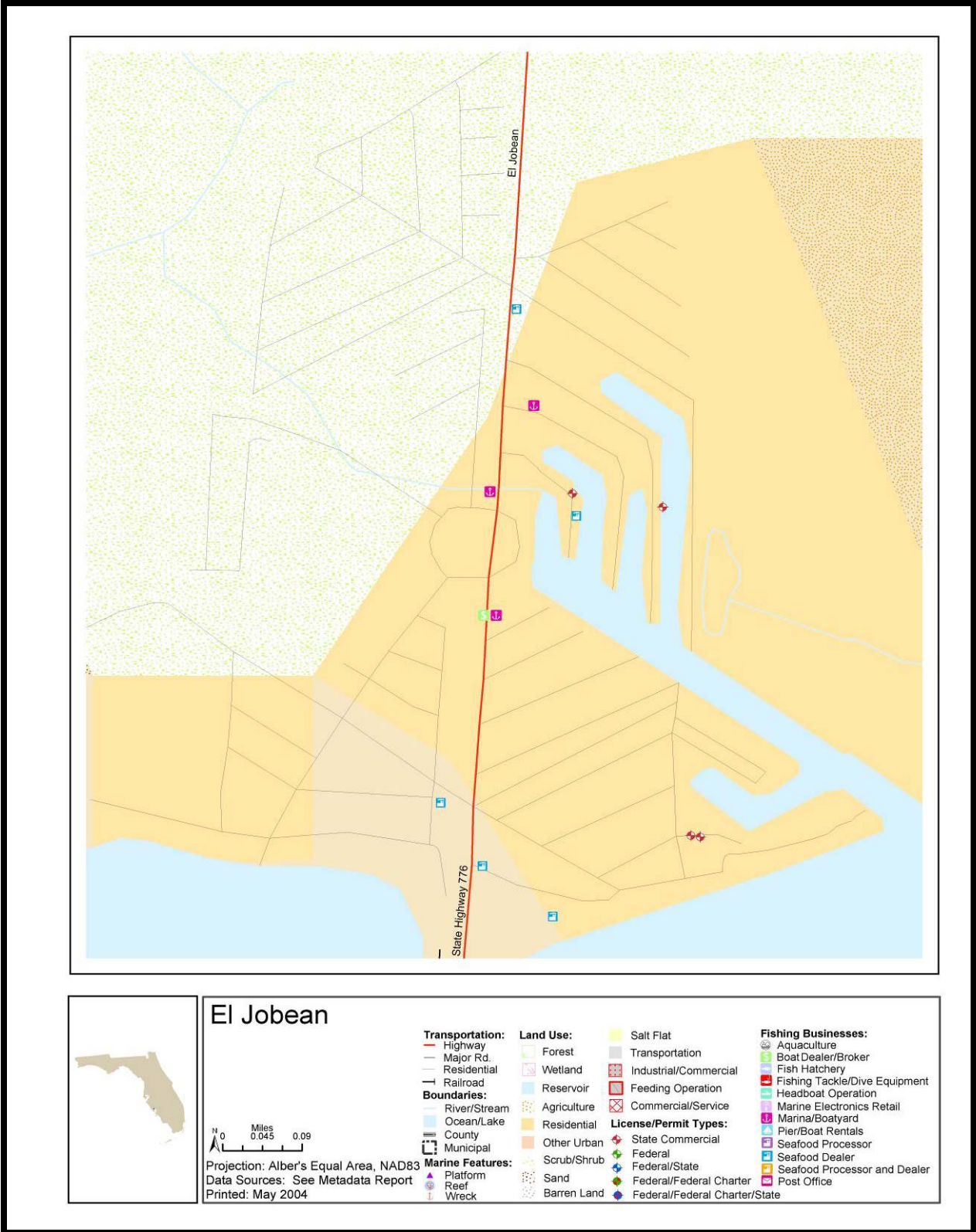
Permit Type	Study Communities †			
	Englewood	Placida	Port Charlotte	Punta Gorda
Pelagic Charter	17	3	1	1
Reef Fish Charter	17	1	1	1
Swordfish	3	--	--	--
King Mackerel	9	3	--	--
Rock Shrimp	4	--	--	1
Red Snapper	--	--	2	--
Spiny Lobster	4	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	9	3	--	1
Gulf Reef Fish	8	--	2	1
Shark	5	--	--	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	8	--	--	--
Total Permits 2000	84	10	6	5
Total Permit Holders 2000	25	3	3	3
Total State License Holders 2000	26	11	20	43
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 ‡	--	--	1	2

* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these are used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. † Places for which no federal permits can be attributed are not included here. ‡ 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.23.1 El Jobean (unincorporated, pop. 922)

Location and Overview. El Jobean is located near the mouth of the Myakka River as it enters northwestern Charlotte Harbor. The community is bisected by State Road 776. Given the rural nature of this area, residents commute to nearby Port Charlotte for amenities. The Gulf of Mexico may be accessed by water through Boca Grande Pass, some 30 miles distant.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 922 residents, up 226 persons from the 1990 count. Over 25 percent of residents worked outside the county of residence, with managerial, professional, sales, and service occupations the leading employment sectors in 2000.



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only. El Jobean is an unincorporated rural area. As such, the commercial license-holders depicted on the map may be more accurately attributed as residents in Port Charlotte.

Table 1. El Jobean Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	696	922
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	335/361	448/474
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	8.8	21.9
18 to 64 years of age	54.3	62.4
65 years and over	36.9	15.7
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	692	838
Black or African American	1	64
American Indian and Alaskan Native	3	2
Asian	0	1
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	0	6
Two or more races	--	11
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	9	37
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	6.2	5.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.6	71.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	8.2	15.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	1.2	7.1
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	0.0
Household income (Median \$)	22,143	42,179
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	9.1	8.0
Percent female headed household	1.7	9.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	278	306
Renter occupied	73	56
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	48,500	88,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	411	513
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	41.5	68.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	13.6	1.4
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	26.3
Service occupations	--	23.7
Sales and office occupations	--	26.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7.4	1.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	12.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.4
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.0	1.2†
Manufacturing	10.0	1.2
Percent government workers	5.2	23.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	22.6	13.5
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	26.7	27.3

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in El Jobean in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	Few
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	1
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	1
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	Several

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for El Jobean in 2003

None Listed.

Table 4. El Jobean Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000

Data cannot be attributed to residents of El Jobean

Table 5. El Jobean License/Permit Summary: 2000

No data available.



Marina in El Jobean

3.23.2 Englewood (incorporated, pop. 16,196)

Location and Overview. Englewood is located along the east banks of Lemon Bay in southwestern Sarasota County and northwestern Charlotte County. It is less than one mile from the Gulf of Mexico, east of Manasota Key. Outdoor recreational opportunities in Englewood include four Gulf Coast beaches, two state parks, professional golf courses, and numerous fishing spots along Lemon Bay and the Charlotte Harbor Estuary (Englewood-Cape Haze Area Chamber of Commerce 2001).

History. Calusa Indians once lived in the area now called Englewood. The first Anglo settlers arrived in 1884 with plans to grow lemons. Following two deep freeze events in 1894 and 1895 however, the economic focus shifted to lumber. After depletion of the area's timber resources in the 1920s, tourism became important.

Current Conditions and Trends. As of the year 2000, there were 16,196 persons resident in Englewood, an increase of 1,171 from 1990. Englewood is largely a retirement community with numerous "snowbirds," according to several informants. The area is experiencing increased development, and various condominium-type buildings are under construction.

Recreational fishing is important here, and sport anglers come to the area during the summer for snook and tarpon fishing. There are a few resident commercial fishers, and some charter boat captains and crew. There is one head boat in Englewood. Inshore guides also work from the public ramps. Stone crab is a perennially important landing for commercial vessel captains working from the area.



Retail Seafood Market in Englewood

Table 1. Englewood Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	15,025	16,196
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	7,027/7,998	7,613/8,583
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	9.4	10.3
18 to 64 years of age	43.0	43.3
65 years and over	47.6	46.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	14,919	15,913
Black or African American	38	30
American Indian and Alaskan Native	15	40
Asian	45	59
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	2
Some other race	8	65
Two or more races	--	87
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	86	241
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	5.5	3.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.2	85.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	14.7	15.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.9	6.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.5	2.5
Household income (Median \$)	24,786	31,806
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.0	8.7
Percent female headed household	5.9	5.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	6,281	7,077
Renter occupied	1,176	1,214
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	79,800	95,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	386	585
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	31.3	33.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.3	4.3
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	26.8
Service occupations	--	21.4
Sales and office occupations	--	27.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.4	0.6
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	13.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.1	0.4†
Manufacturing	7.0	4.4
Percent government workers	8.1	8.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	12.2	8.5
Percent using public transportation	0.2	0.7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	23.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	34.0	34.6

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Englewood in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	3
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	10
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	4
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	Many
Seafood retail markets	5+
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	5
Commercial Boats	5

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Englewood in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	12
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	8
Boat Rentals & Pier	4
Marina	3
Retail Seafood Dealer	3
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	34

Table 4. Englewood Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	487,436	2,219,899

Table 5. Englewood License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
27	26	1,672
Total = 53		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 53/8,291 = 0.6		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,672/8,291 = 0.2



Dry Storage Area at Marina in Englewood

3.23.3 Placida (unincorporated, pop. 1,087)

Location and Overview. Placida is located on the southern end of Cape Haze, adjacent to Gasparilla Sound and Placido Harbor. Gasparilla Island and the Gulf of Mexico are to the west. The area is accessible via State Road 775 and State Road 771.



Shrimp Boat at Dock in Placida

History. Fishing has historically been an important source of income for residents of Placida. By the 1900s, commercial fishermen from the area often supplemented their income by guiding visitors through area waters in pursuit of redfish and tarpon fishing.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 1,087 persons in Placida, an increase of 557 from 1990. Many residents now commute to jobs in Sarasota.

Commercial and recreational fishing are important here. Town administrators hold an annual Seafood festival sponsored by the Rotary Club of Englewood. A small but productive commercial fleet tends to focus on inshore species of finfish and invertebrates. Numerous charter captains operate from the area.



Charter Operation in Placida

Table 1. Placida Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	530	1,087
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	259/271	529/558
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	10.0	7.6
18 to 64 years of age	57.6	51.4
65 years and over	32.4	41.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	529	1,081
Black or African American	0	0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0
Asian	1	1
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	0	0
Two or more races	--	5
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	2	5
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	4.3	0.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.8	96.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	23.8	52.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	7.3	1.0
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.5	0.0
Household income (Median \$)	59,243	80,300
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	9.3	5.0
Percent female headed household	0.0	2.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	226	516
Renter occupied	19	34
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	232,800	447,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	575	0
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	33.3	24.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.5	4.4
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	55.9
Service occupations	--	4.6
Sales and office occupations	--	31.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6.9	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	8.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	0.0
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.0	0.0†
Manufacturing	0.0	3.4
Percent government workers	5.0	10.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	11.4	19.3
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	43.0	64.3

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Placida in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	2
Churches with maritime theme	1
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	2
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	1
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	1
Net makers	1
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	2
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	Several
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	1
Charter/Head Boats	Several
Commercial Boats	Several

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Placida in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Marina	2
Total	3

Table 4. Placida Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	201,352	373,896

Table 5. Placida License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
6	3	187
Total = 9		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 9/550 = 1.6		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 187/550 = 0.3

Please reference Table 3.23-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.23.4 Port Charlotte (incorporated, pop. 46,451)

Location and Overview. Port Charlotte is located on the northern banks of Charlotte Harbor in central Charlotte County. Approximately 50 miles south of Sarasota, it is easily accessible from U.S. 41 or I-75. There are more than 165 miles of waterways in Port Charlotte, many of which lead to Charlotte Harbor, the Peace River, and the Myakka River. These larger waterways lead to the Gulf of Mexico. Not surprisingly, Port Charlotte is popular with recreational fishery participants and boaters. Blue crab, mullet, and stone crab were the principal commercial landings in 2002.

History. Juan Ponce de Leon explored the Port Charlotte area in the 1500s, but the Calusa Indians fiercely defended their homeland, making it impossible to establish settlements. The area remained virtually undeveloped until the 1950s.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 46,451 persons in Port Charlotte; an increase of nearly 12 percent from the 1990 census. Census data indicate a mix of professional, service, and trade-oriented employment. A small fleet of commercial operators focus on crabs and mullet. Two charter operators are based in the area.



Bait and Tackle Shop in Port Charlotte

Table 1. Port Charlotte Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	41,535	46,451
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	19,428/22,107	21,697/24,754
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	17.5	18.7
18 to 64 years of age	49.1	50.6
65 years and over	33.4	30.7
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	39,073	41,448
Black or African American	1,813	3,033
American Indian and Alaskan Native	67	132
Asian	403	529
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	22
Some other race	179	550
Two or more races	--	737
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	1,439	2,395
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	7.9	5.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.2	79.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	12.8	14.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	9.1	10.5
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.1	3.2
Household income (Median \$)	24,277	33,193
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	7.6	10.1
Percent female headed household	7.3	10.1
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	14,337	16,467
Renter occupied	18,182	3,986
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	69,300	81,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	419	661
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	44.0	48.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.5	3.8
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	25.1
Service occupations	--	22.4
Sales and office occupations	--	29.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.0	0.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	13.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.3	0.52†
Manufacturing	4.6	10.7
Percent government workers	12.3	14.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	13.8	13.0
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	21.5
Percent worked outside of county of residence	13.8	18.8

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Port Charlotte in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	2
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	3
Recreational docks/marinas	2
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	1
Sea Grant Extension office	1
Seafood restaurants	5+
Seafood retail markets	4+
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	2
Commercial Boats	1

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Port Charlotte in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	14
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	7
Marina	3
Retail Seafood Dealer	10
Total	34

Table 4. Port Charlotte Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	249,905	380,755

Table 5. Port Charlotte License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
28	5	3,027
Total = 33		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 33/20,453 = 0.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 3,027/20,453 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.23-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.23.5 Punta Gorda (incorporated, pop. 14,344)

Location and Overview. Punta Gorda is located along the banks of the Peace River near its confluence with Charlotte Harbor. Access to the Gulf of Mexico is roughly 23 miles southwest at Boca Grande Pass. Punta Gorda is the only incorporated area in Charlotte County.

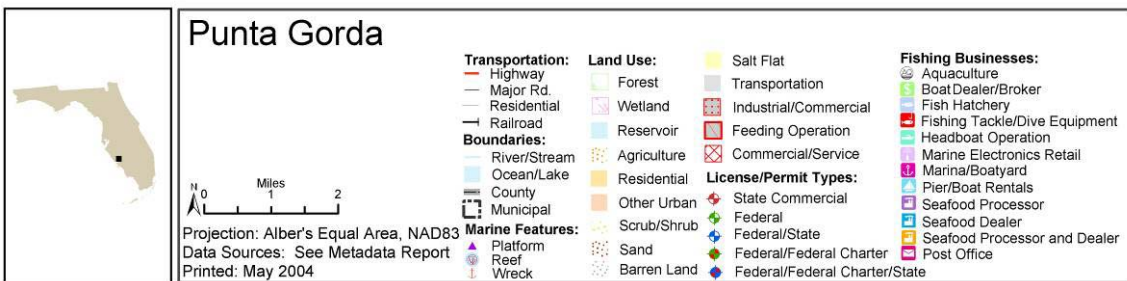
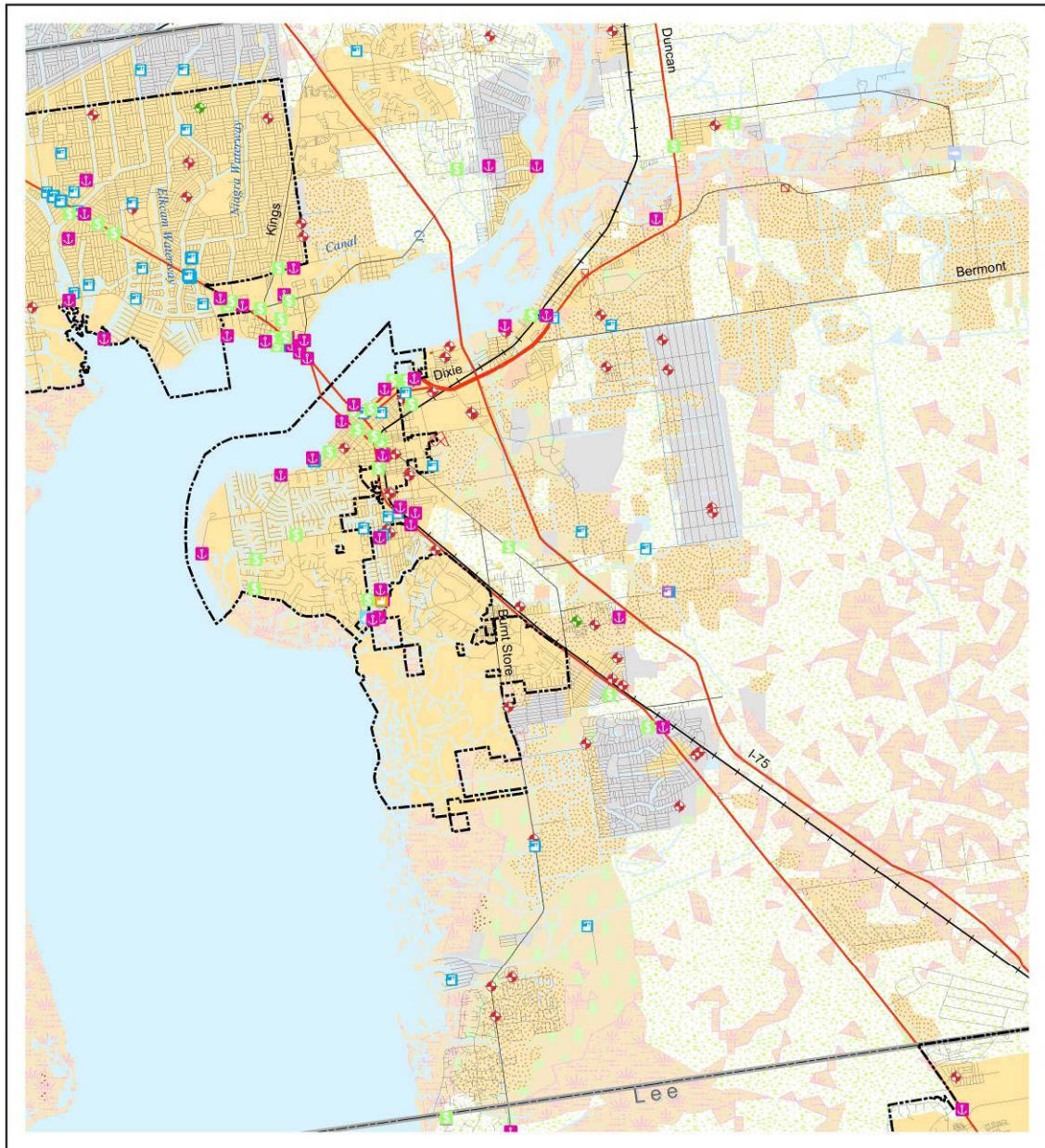
History. Punta Gorda is Spanish for "Broad Point" and refers to the broad point of land jutting out into Charlotte Harbor. Early Spanish attempts to colonize the outer islands were thwarted by Calusa Indian tribes. The area was slowly settled as the English migrated to Charlotte Harbor on the opposite banks of the Peace River.



Shrimp Boats at Rio Marina in Punta Gorda

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 population of Punta Gorda was 14,344, up from 10,747 in 1990. Numerous residents are employed in professional and managerial positions, with indication of commuting to nearby urban areas.

There is a productive contingent of commercial captains and crew based in Punta Gorda. Principal landings for 2002 were blue crab, mullet, and shrimp. There are several marinas and seafood dealers in the area, and indication of extensive recreational fishing activity. Punta Gorda is the site of Fishermen's Village, a recent development named for the area's historical connection to both commercial and recreational fishing.



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Punta Gorda Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	10,747	14,344
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	5,061/5,686	6,791/7,553
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	9.9	8.2
18 to 64 years of age	48.3	45.4
65 years and over	41.8	46.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	10,037	13,569
Black or African American	631	454
American Indian and Alaskan Native	24	24
Asian	39	112
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	4
Some other race	16	84
Two or more races	--	97
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	171	285
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	4.7	2.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.6	90.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	25.5	32.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	7.0	7.4
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.6	1.7
Household income (Median \$)	34,158	48,916
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.4	6.5
Percent female headed household	7.0	4.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	4,087	6,214
Renter occupied	1,039	951
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	168,200	204,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	364	569
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	33.5	28.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.9	4.4
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	34.2
Service occupations	--	18.3
Sales and office occupations	--	32.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.3	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	6.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	8.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.3	0.0†
Manufacturing	7.3	3.8
Percent government workers	12.8	11.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	11.7	8.1
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	23.0
Percent worked outside of county of residence	12.6	19.9

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Punta Gorda in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	2
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	3
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	3
Recreational docks/marinas	8+
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	4+
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	Several
Seafood retail markets	Several
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	2
Charter/Head Boats	6
Commercial Boats	5+

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Punta Gorda in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	19
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	4
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Fish Hatchery	1
Marina	9
Processor; Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Total	36

Table 4. Punta Gorda Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	486,144	640,655

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings for certain species may not be reported under the "Rule of Three."

Table 5. Punta Gorda License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
38	8	3,349
Total = 46		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $46/7,165 = 0.6$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $3,349/7,165 = 0.5$

Please reference Table 3.23-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



Burnt Store Marina in Punta Gorda

3.24 Lee County Communities

This section provides description of the study communities in Lee County. These are as follow: Alva, Boca Grande, Cape Coral, Captiva Island, Estero, Fort Myers, Fort Myers Beach, North Fort Myers, Pine Island (Pineland, Matlacha, Bokeelia, and St. James City), and Sanibel Island.

Lee County is situated between Charlotte and Collier Counties and was originally the northernmost part of Monroe County. It was established in 1887 and named for Robert E. Lee. Historically, the economy of Lee County was based in agricultural pursuits. In 1923, the State Legislature divided Lee County, creating Hendry County to the east and Collier County to the south and east.

The county seat of Fort Myers is the western terminus of the cross-state Okeechobee Waterway, which links the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Major transportation corridors to the area include I-75, which is the main interstate connecting Miami with Tampa and other parts of the southeast, U.S. Highway 41 (The Tamiami Trail), and State Roads 78, 80, and 82.

The arrival of the Atlantic Coastline Railroad in 1904 enhanced access to this rural area. Rail service enabled the commercial fisheries of the early 1900s to ship their product to points north of the county. With the advent of refrigerated railroad cars in the 1950s, shrimpers in the area began shipping millions of pounds. By 1953, 32 million pounds of shrimp were sold from operations in the county. Commercial fishing and shrimp harvesting remain important to many residents of Lee County.

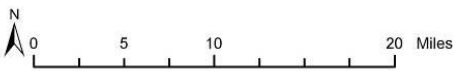
In 2000, the racial composition of Lee County was 88 percent Caucasian, and seven percent African American. Hispanic and other races comprised the remaining five percent. The median household income was \$32,877. The percent of people estimated to be living in poverty was nearly 12 percent in 2000.



Fishing Pier on Sanibel Island, 2003



Lee County



- ★ Study Communities
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Seafood Dealer
- Seafood Processor
- Reef
- ⚓ Wreck
- ▲ Platform
- Interstate

Table 3.24-1 Earnings in Lee County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	4,472,785	6,476,997	100.0	3,082,153
Farm earnings	59,855	40,324	0.6	-5,106
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	57,190	87,129	1.3	43,722
Fishing	(Confidential)	10,716	0.2	--
Mining	6,491	15,096	0.2	10,169
Oil and gas extraction	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Construction	537,735	709,253	11.0	301,112
Special trade contractors	372,850	507,918	7.8	224,925
Manufacturing	213,505	278,431	4.3	116,381
Fabricated metal products	15,789	23,177	0.4	11,193
Industrial machinery and equipment	23,628	39,433	0.6	21,499
Food and kindred products	17,893	16,552	0.3	2,971
Chemicals and allied products	14,572	7,046	0.1	-4,014
Petroleum and coal products	0	0	--	0
Transportation and Public utilities	248,349	358,590	5.5	170,093
Trucking and warehousing	45,022	76,179	1.2	42,007
Water transportation	5,735	11,264	0.2	6,911
Transportation by air	32,954	30,594	0.5	5,582
Wholesale trade	180,336	256,463	4.0	119,588
Retail trade	700,265	1,010,524	15.6	479,023
Eating and drinking places	169,535	237,217	3.7	108,540
Finance, insurance, and real estate	360,144	659,077	10.2	385,728
Services	1,390,457	1,978,689	30.5	923,332
Hotels and other lodging places	98,445	75,443	1.2	723
Business services	180,510	402,231	6.2	265,224
Amusement and recreation services	44,787	107,044	1.7	73,051
Health services	528,486	583,023	9.0	181,902
Legal services	86,532	101,455	1.6	35,777
Engineering and management services	138,430	236,814	3.7	131,746
Government/Government enterprises	718,458	1,083,421	16.7	538,111

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.

Table 3.24-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Lee County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	3,359,090	19,894
Invertebrates	1,661,362	13,113
Shrimp	2,674,950	1,435
Totals	7,695,402	34,442

Table 3.24-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Lee County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	617
Retail Dealer Permits	97
Wholesale Permits	49
Totals	763

Table 3.24-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Lee Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Alva	424
Boca Grande	137
Bokeelia	474
Cape Coral	6,199
Captiva	34
Estero	501
Fort Myers	7,733
Fort Myers Beach	774
Matlacha	82
North Fort Myers	1,263
Pineland	18
Saint James City	677
Sanibel	345

Table 3.24-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Lee County*

Permit Type	Study Communities †								
	Boca Grande	Bokeelia	Cape Coral	Estero	Fort Myers	Fort Myers Beach	Matlacha	Pineland	St. James City
Pelagic Charter	8	2	8	1	12	9	--	--	2
Reef Fish Charter	9	3	9	1	12	8	--	--	3
Swordfish	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
King Mackerel	--	5	2	1	3	6	--	--	1
Rock Shrimp	--	1	--	--	2	5	--	--	1
Red Snapper	--	1	2	--	4	8	--	--	2
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Spanish Mackerel	--	8	--	--	1	2	--	--	1
Gulf Reef Fish	1	7	5	1	6	12	1	--	11
Shark	--	--	1	--	1	2	--	--	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	1	5	1	2	2	--	--	--
Total Permits 2000	18	28	32	5	43	56	1	--	23
Total Permit Holders 2000	9	15	14	4	23	35	1	--	12
Total State License Holders 2000	9	80	16	3	33	19	10	5	36
Shrimp Permits 2003 ‡	--	2	--	3	18	1	2	--	1

* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. † Places for which no permits and licenses can be attributed are not included here. ‡ 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.24.1 Alva (unincorporated, pop. 2,182)

Location and Overview. Alva is a relatively isolated town located along the banks of the Caloosahatchee River in the northeast corner of Lee County. The Gulf of Mexico is some 50 miles distant by boat, a fact that appears to have limited local participation in marine fisheries.

History. The community of Alva was founded by Captain Peter Nelson in the early 1880s. At one point in his career, Nelson piloted freighters carrying phosphate down the Peace River. He became a county commissioner and served his community for many years (Foster 1992).

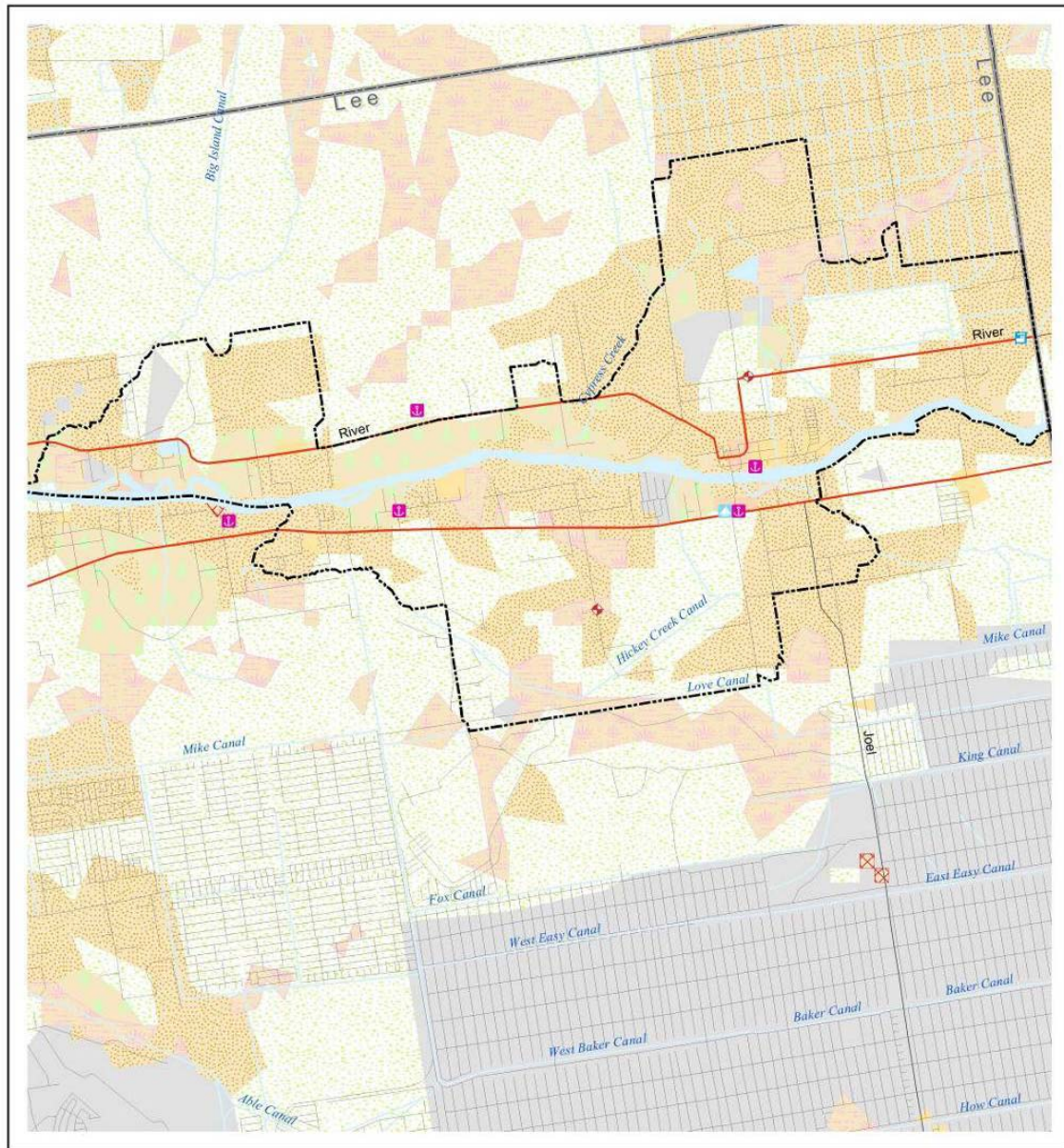
Current Conditions and Trends. Alva's year 2000 census enumerated 2,182 persons, up from 1,036 in 1990. There is some measure of recreational fishing-related infrastructure along the river, including boat rentals, piers, ramps, and a marina. As of the year 2000, there were no federal permit holders residing in Alva.



Historic Library in Alva



Riverfront Homes in Alva



Alva

Projection: Albers Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Transportation:
Highway
Major Rd.
Residential
Railroad
Boundaries:
River/Stream
Ocean/Lake
County
Municipal
Marine Features:
Platform
Reef
Wreck | Land Use:
Forest
Wetland
Reservoir
Agriculture
Residential
Other Urban
Scrub/Shrub
Sand
Barren Land | Salt Flat
Transportation
Industrial/Commercial
Feeding Operation
Commercial/Service
License/Permit Types:
State Commercial
Federal
Federal/State
Federal/Federal Charter
Federal/Federal Charter/State | Fishing Businesses:
Aquaculture
Fish Dealer/Broker
Fish Hatchery
Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment
Feeding Operation
Commercial/Service
Marine Electronics Retail
Marina/Boatyard
Pier/Boat Rentals
Seafood Processor
Seafood Dealer
Seafood Processor and Dealer
Post Office |
|--|---|---|---|

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Alva Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,036	2,182
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	495/541	1,074/1,108
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	19.8	18.9
18 to 64 years of age	49.4	57.9
65 years and over	30.8	23.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,030	2,102
Black or African American	1	4
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1	7
Asian	4	4
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	3
Some other race	0	27
Two or more races	--	35
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	11	63
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	15.6	4.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	56.4	81.5
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	8.3	16.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	5.0	6.4
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.4	2.8
Household income (Median \$)	17,091	41,938
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	22.5	7.8
Percent female headed household	13.3	5.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	389	843
Renter occupied	41	69
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	66,200	124,700
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	327	463
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	43.9	52.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.2	4.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	27.4
Service occupations	--	14.4
Sales and office occupations	--	23.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7.2	1.6
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	23.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.2
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.2	4.6†
Manufacturing	10.9	2.7
Percent government workers	14.2	18.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	16.2	16.5
Percent using public transportation	0	0.6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	36.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	14.7	12.4

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Alva in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	2
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Alva in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Marina	1
Total	2

Table 4. Alva Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Data not available.

Table 5. Alva License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
1	--	424
Total = 1		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 1/912 = 0.1		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 424/912 = 0.5

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.24.2 Boca Grande (unincorporated, pop. 730)

Location and Overview. Boca Grande is located on the barrier island of Gasparilla, an area that is popular with tourists and fishermen. Fishing is an important part of the industry and culture of Gasparilla Island. Boca Grande is often referred to as the “Tarpon Capital of the World.”

History. The Calusa Indians were the earliest settlers. In the late 1870s, Spanish and Cuban fishermen operated several fish camps in the Charlotte Harbor area. One of the largest was situated on the northern part of the island, where mullet were prepared for Havana fish markets. Almost a decade later, phosphate rock was discovered here. Monies generated from this industry helped fund the deep water port at Gasparilla Island. The town of Boca Grande was established during this time. After rail service became available to the area, the town became a popular destination for recreational pursuits, including offshore fishing.



Marina in Boca Grande

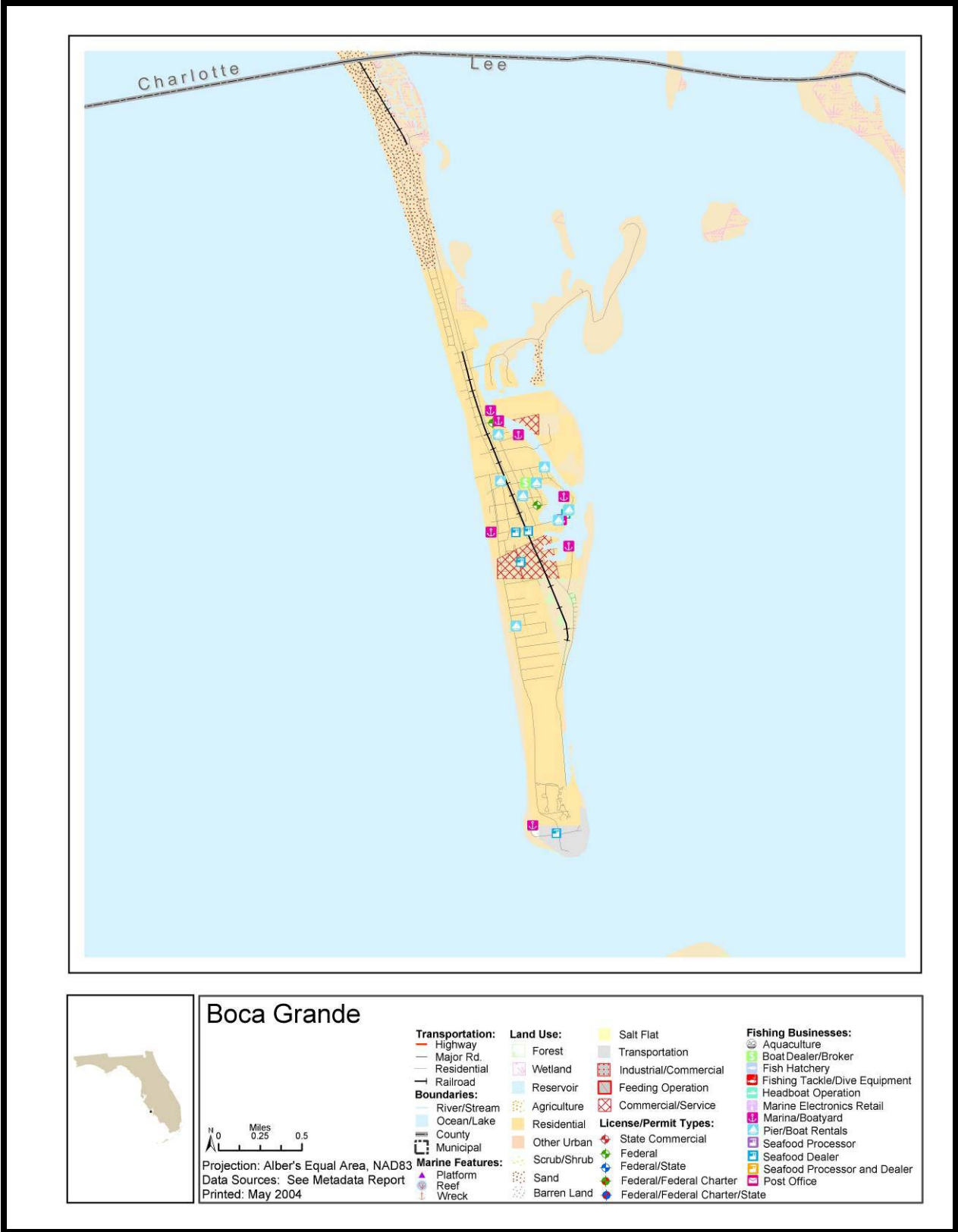
Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 population of Boca Grande was 730 persons, down from 823 in 1990. The number of people working in charter fishing businesses reportedly doubles during the winter and spring months. When seasonal residents head north in May, recreational anglers start to arrive for the opening of tarpon season. During May, June, and July, the island is crowded with tarpon anglers and their families. The local Chamber of Commerce sponsors two major tarpon fishing tournaments annually.

According to residents, commercial fishing took a back seat to recreational fishing when prosperous visitors began building their homes here in the 1920s. By 1940, the Gasparilla fishery had moved across the bay to Placida, where most of the commercial offloading was conducted. Many commercial fishing families remained on the island until about ten years ago when redevelopment reportedly began to diminish the presence of remaining commercial fishing businesses.



Marina Store in Boca Grande

The small remaining fleet of commercial captains and crew appear to focus on pursuit of lobster, mullet, and crab. There are currently over 30 charter boat businesses on the island, with an additional 60 registered guides available, though it appears only a portion of these are operated by residents of Boca Grande.



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Boca Grande Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	823	730
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	408/415	349/381
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	10.6	3.0
18 to 64 years of age	59.4	73.0
65 years and over	30.0	24.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	817	722
Black or African American	1	6
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1	0
Asian	4	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	0	0
Two or more races	--	2
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	18	13
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	2.8	2.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	91.3	95.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	39.3	67.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.0	2.2
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.2	0.0
Household income (Median \$)	81,366	135,499
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	4.3	4.4
Percent female headed household	1.4	2.1
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	261	320
Renter occupied	83	62
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	372,934	550,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	517	1,562
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	57.0	26.0
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	1.1	0.0
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	64.8
Service occupations	--	21.1
Sales and office occupations	--	3.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	8.7	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	0.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	8.7	0.0†
Manufacturing	3.8	0.0
Percent government workers	6.2	11.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	8.4	0.0
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	14.9	21.0

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Boca Grande in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	2
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	1
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	2
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	3
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	6
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	3
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	3
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	4
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	7+
Charter/Head Boats	30+
Commercial Boats	4

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Boca Grande in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	7
Marina	3
Total	12

Table 4. Boca Grande Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	16,041	44,485

Table 5. Boca Grande License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
9	8	137
Total = 17		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 17/382 = 4.3		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 137/382 = 0.4

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.24.3 Cape Coral (incorporated, pop. 102,286)

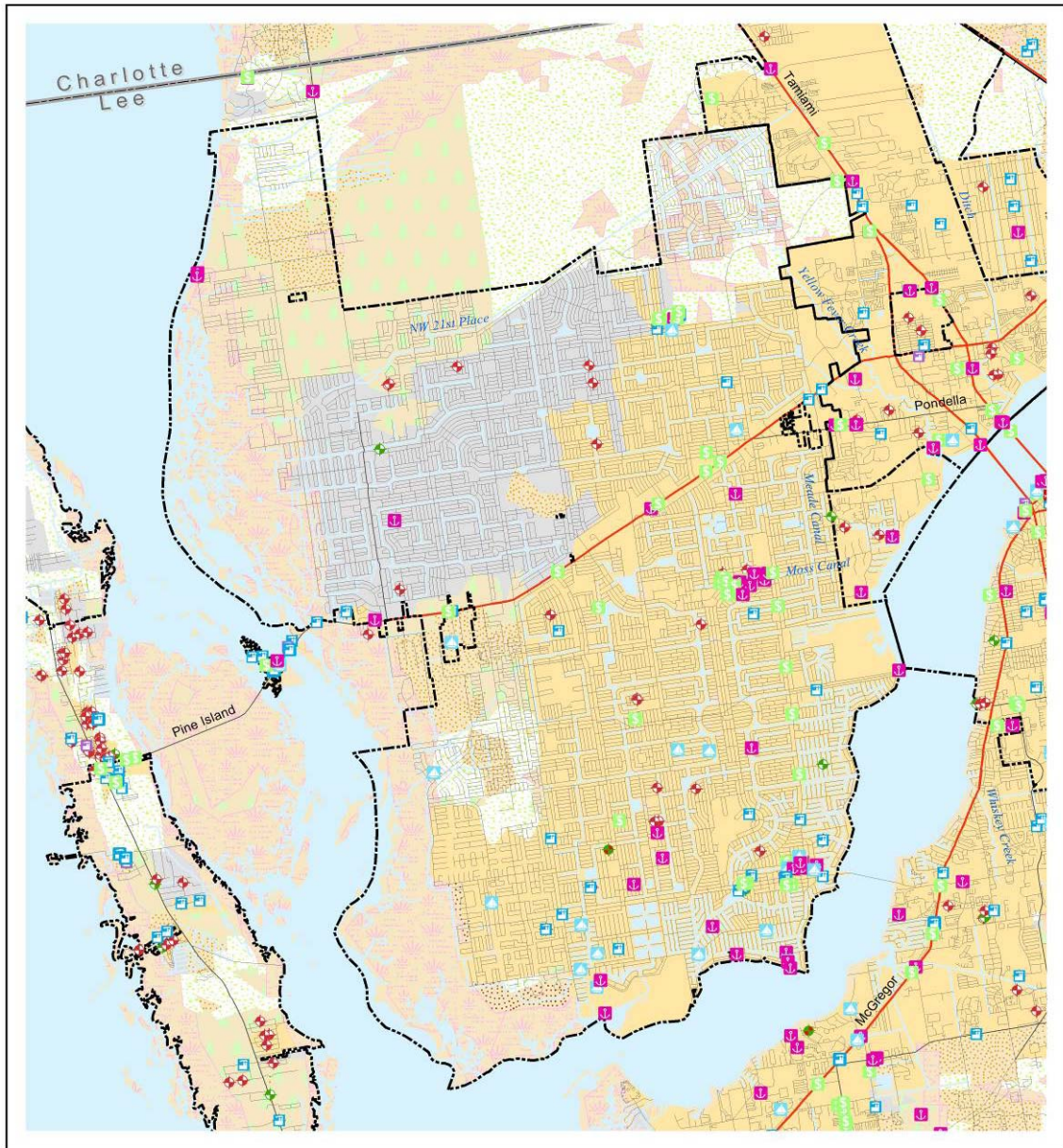
Location and Overview. Cape Coral, the twelfth most-populated city in Florida, is located on a peninsula adjacent to the Caloosahatchee River, San Carlos Bay, and Matlacha Pass. Canals provide fishery participants with easy access to the Gulf of Mexico and the many bays, sounds, harbors, and rivers in the region.

History. The area that is now Cape Coral was purchased nearly 40 years ago by the Rosen brothers, who platted the property, built over 400 canals, and marketed their development to out-of-state investors. Cape Coral incorporated in 1970 (City of Cape Coral 2003).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 102,286 residents, an increase of 36 percent from 1990. Numerous residents are employed in managerial, sales, and service-oriented jobs here and in Fort Myers. There are numerous boat dealers, piers, marinas, and boat rental establishments operating in Cape Coral. Mullet and crab were the principal commercial landings in 2002, but a wide range of species were landed, including coastal pelagics.



Bait, Tackle, and Pawn Shop in Cape Coral



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Cape Coral Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	74,991	102,286
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	36,149/38,842	49,584/52,702
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	21.4	22.6
18 to 64 years of age	56.6	57.9
65 years and over	22.0	19.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	73,090	95,133
Black or African American	758	2,046
American Indian and Alaskan Native	126	260
Asian	467	938
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	56
Some other race	550	2,253
Two or more races	--	1,600
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	2,749	8,521
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	5.2	3.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.4	85.5
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	15.2	17.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.9	13.4
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.5	4.7
Household income (Median \$)	31,177	43,410
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	5.9	7.0
Percent female headed household	9.9	9.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	22,343	32,603
Renter occupied	7,405	8,165
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	91,100	110,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	438	696
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	57.2	60.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.3	3.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	28.6
Service occupations	--	16.5
Sales and office occupations	--	32.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.4	0.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	12.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.6	0.4†
Manufacturing	6.9	5.3
Percent government workers	13.1	12.8
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.1	11.2
Percent using public transportation	0.4	0.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	25.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	4.9	5.7

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforc

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Cape Coral in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	3
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	3
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	4
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	2-3
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	2
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	3
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	2-5
Marine railways/haul out facilities	1-3
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	3
Recreational docks/marinas	4
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	5
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	4-5
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	7
Seafood retail markets	3
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	2
Charter/Head Boats	3
Commercial Boats	20-30

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Cape Coral in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	41
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	4
Boat Rentals & Pier	17
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Marina	21
Retail Seafood Dealer	3
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	90

Table 4. Cape Coral Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	266,840	827,001

Table 5. Cape Coral License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
16	19	6,199
Total = 35		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 35/40,768 = 0.08		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 6,199/40,768 = 0.2

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.24.4 Captiva Island (unincorporated, pop. 379)

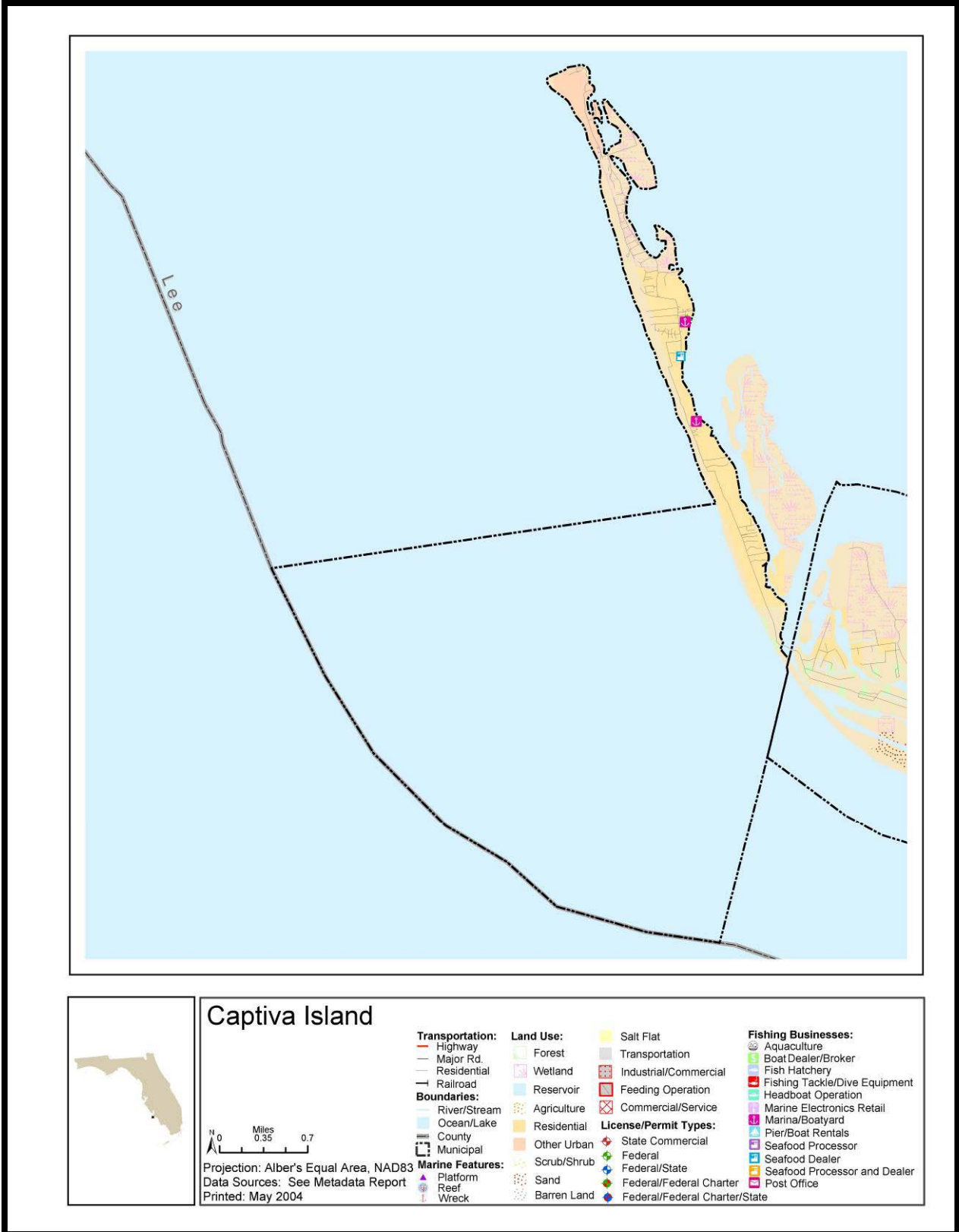
Location and Overview. Five-mile-long Captiva Island is located just to the north of Sanibel Island on County Road 869. It is one of the many barrier islands located along this stretch of the west coast of Florida. The Gulf of Mexico is directly west and the Intracoastal Waterway (Pine Island Sound) and its spoil islands are to the east. Pine Island lies between Captiva Island and the mainland of Florida. The area has not been extensively developed and retains much of its natural features.

History. Shell mounds in the area are attributed to the Calusa tribe, who are believed to have inhabited the area for thousands of years. The Calusa were driven off the island by the Spanish. Reportedly, the pirate José Gaspar used the islands as a base for their outings. The name Captiva is said to refer to the captivity of women who were held by pirates for ransom (Henry Lee Paul 2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 379 persons on Captiva Island, a decrease of 98 from 1990. While numerous fishing guides and a handful of charter vessels are operated from the area, none of the captains are residents. No commercial fishing license or permit holders reside in the area. As of the year 2000, there were no federal permit holders residing in Captiva.



Bait and Tackle Shop on Captiva Island



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Captiva Island Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	477	379
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	242/235	186/193
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	9.2	8.2
18 to 64 years of age	66.3	59.4
65 years and over	24.5	32.5
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	470	373
Black or African American	6	0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0
Asian	0	3
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	1	1
Two or more races	--	2
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	8	3
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	1.7	5.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	96.5	92.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	35.0	33.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.0	7.4
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.1	0.0
Household income (Median \$)	56,686	64,821
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	7.6	0.0
Percent female headed household	2.1	1.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	158	155
Renter occupied	76	39
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	441,234	892,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	370	1,075
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	57.2	36.0
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.5	0.0
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	64.0
Service occupations	--	11.5
Sales and office occupations	--	9.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6.9	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	12.2
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.8	0.0†
Manufacturing	2.2	5.8
Percent government workers	2.6	0.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	5.2	0.0
Percent using public transportation	1.7	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	18.3
Percent worked outside of county of residence	2.6	0.0

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Captiva in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	4-5
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	3
Recreational docks/marinas	3-4
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	2
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	6
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	2
Charter/Head Boats	4-8
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Captiva in 2003

None Listed.

Table 4. Captiva Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Data not available.

Table 5. Captiva License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
--	--	34
Total = --		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: --		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 34/194 = 0.2

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.24.5 Estero (unincorporated, pop. 9,503)

Location and Overview. Estero is located south of Fort Myers, between U.S. Highway 41 and Interstate 75. The Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve is west of town. It is primarily a residential community that has few fishing-related businesses. Access to the Gulf of Mexico from here is by way of the Estero River to Estero Bay.

History. As with other communities in the area, Estero was originally settled by the Calusa Indians. The first Anglo settlers were followers of Dr. Cyrus Reed Teed who, in 1893, established the Koreshan community, the remains of which are preserved as a state historical site that attracts year-round visitors (Lee County 2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. Estero had a year 2000 census population of 9,503 persons, an increase of 6,326 from 1990. Residents were primarily employed in managerial, professional, and service-related industry, with evidence of a majority commuting to work in urban areas. There was little fishing-related infrastructure observed in the community.



Typical Subdivision in Estero

Table 1. Estero Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	3,177	9,503
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,559/1,618	4,581/4,922
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	10.6	9.2
18 to 64 years of age	50.5	50.1
65 years and over	38.9	40.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	3,314	9,259
Black or African American	8	61
American Indian and Alaskan Native	6	10
Asian	0	33
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	1
Some other race	29	73
Two or more races	--	66
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	112	303
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.5	3.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.6	86.5
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	9.1	28.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.5	7.9
Percent who speak English less than very well	22.8	2.4
Household income (Median \$)	25,262	43,734
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	6.7	3.2
Percent female headed household	5.1	2.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,286	4,018
Renter occupied	153	590
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	99,000	153,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	365	751
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	34.2	37.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	0.6	3.3
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	37.6
Service occupations	--	18.8
Sales and office occupations	--	31.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.8	0.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	8.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	4.0
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.8	0.0†
Manufacturing	5.6	3.1
Percent government workers	8.1	13.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	13.5	8.9
Percent using public transportation	4.0	0.1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	28.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	24.8	28.7

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Estero in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	3
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (docksides)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Estero in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	3
Total	3

Table 4. Estero Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Estero License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
2	5	501
Total = 7		--
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 7/4,608 = 0.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 501/4,608 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.24.6 Fort Myers (incorporated, pop. 48,208)

Location and Overview. Fort Myers is located on the east banks of the Caloosahatchee River in central Lee County. Access to the Gulf of Mexico can be over ten miles via the Caloosahatchee River to San Carlos Bay. The legacy of Fort Myers' most famous resident, Thomas Alva Edison, is celebrated each February at the Edison Festival of Light (Greater Fort Myers Chamber of Commerce 2002).

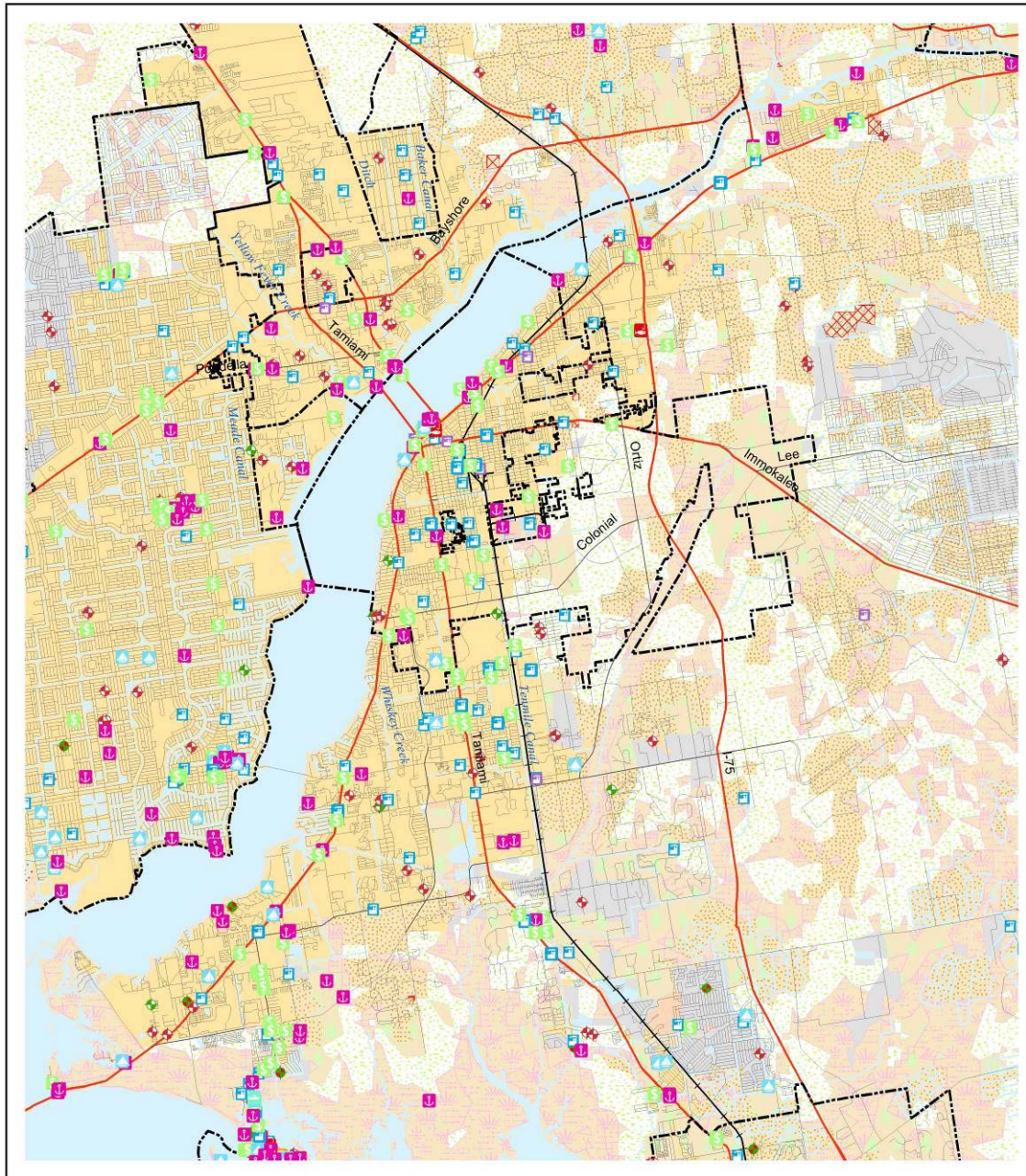
History. Fort Myers served as a military operations base during the Seminole Indian Wars in the mid-1800s. Following the platting of the town in 1876, Fort Myers' economic focus turned from defense to agriculture (tomatoes, castor beans, and avocados), cattle, and logging. In 1885, inventor Thomas Alva Edison settled in Fort Myers. Edison was instrumental in bringing royal palms to the area, thus inspiring the town's nickname of "City of Palms."

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 48,208 persons in Fort Myers, an increase of 3,002 persons from the previous census. Residents were primarily employed in sales, management, and professional occupations. Informants report their attraction to the small town atmosphere and proximity to the coast and beaches.

Shrimp was the principal landing for the commercial fleet in 2002, though a wide range of species were landed that year, including some pelagics. There are numerous seafood dealers, marinas, and various other fishing-related businesses active in Fort Myers throughout the course of the year. Charter fishing is popular here.



Marina in Fort Myers



Fort Myers

<p>Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Highway — Major Rd. — Residential — Railroad <p>Boundaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — River/Stream — Ocean/Lake — County — Municipal <p>Marine Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Platform ■ Reef ■ Wreck 	<p>Land Use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Forest ■ Wetland ■ Reservoir ■ Agriculture ■ Residential ■ Other Urban ■ Scrub/Shrub ■ Sand ■ Barren Land 	<p>License/Permit Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ State Commercial ◆ Federal ◆ Federal/State ◆ Federal/Federal Charter ◆ Federal/Federal Charter/State 	<p>Fishing Businesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aquaculture ● Boat Dealer/Broker ● Fish Hatchery ● Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment ● Headboat Operation ● Marine Electronics Retail ● Marina/Boatyard ● Pier/Boat Rentals ● Seafood Processor ● Seafood Dealer ● Seafood Processor and Dealer ● Post Office
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Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Fort Myers Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	45,206	48,208
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	22,020/23,186	23,806/24,402
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	25.5	26.3
18 to 64 years of age	58.4	59.4
65 years and over	16.1	14.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	29,042	27,166
Black or African American	14,539	16,095
American Indian and Alaskan Native	93	181
Asian	366	471
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	49
Some other race	1,166	2,745
Two or more races	--	1,501
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	3,489	6,984
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	11.6	9.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.4	70.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	16.1	18.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	10.0	21.1
Percent who speak English less than very well	4.2	10.9
Household income (Median \$)	22,102	28,514
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	20.7	21.8
Percent female headed household	28.1	18.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	7,701	7,593
Renter occupied	10,443	11,514
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	60,500	76,700
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	373	272
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	63.2	59.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.2	6.2
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	25.6
Service occupations	--	23.4
Sales and office occupations	--	27.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.3	1.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	12.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.2	1.0†
Manufacturing	5.3	2.9
Percent government workers	13.6	11.4
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	18.7	20.9
Percent using public transportation	2.5	2.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	23.0
Percent worked outside of county of residence	5.8	6.2

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Fort Myers in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1+
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	2
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	Several
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	3+
Recreational docks/marinas	30+
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	Several
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	2+
Sea Grant Extension office	1
Seafood restaurants	Many
Seafood retail markets	4+
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	5+
Commercial Boats	15+

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Fort Myers in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	68
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Diving & Fishing Equipment	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	8
Boat Rentals & Pier	16
Marina	43
Processor	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	11
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	2
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	2
Total	154

Table 4. Fort Myers Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	1,443,186	4,050,168

Table 5. Fort Myers License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
31	27	7,733
Total = 58		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 58/19,107 = 0.3		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 7,733/19,107 = 0.4

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.24.7 Fort Myers Beach (incorporated, pop. 6,561)

Location and Overview. Fort Myers Beach is located on the northern tip of Estero Island in western Lee County. It is surrounded by water: the Gulf of Mexico to the west, Estero Bay to the east, and San Carlos Bay to the north.

History. Anglo homesteaders arrived in the late 1800s and quickly developed the island's commercial fishing industry; mullet was the primary catch. Investors gradually bought up the majority of available subdivisions on the island during the 1920s; however, commercial development remained slow through the 1960s. In the meantime, the island's fishing industry continued to thrive. In particular, the Coquina clam— the area's most common shellfish— was a popular pre-war product. By the 1950s, Fort Myers Beach was an important shrimp port. In the 1960s, recreational fishing became popular in the area, with snook, trout, ladyfish, jacks, mackerel, kingfish, bonito, grouper, and tarpon being the primary species of interest. Tourism was not important until after the 1960s (Brown & Brown 1965). Fort Myers Beach incorporated in 1995 (Town of Fort Myers Beach).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 population of Fort Myers Beach was 6,561, down from 9,284 in 1990. Fort Myers Beach is primarily a beach/tourist destination island. Much of the commercial enterprise is along the Intracoastal Waterway, near Fort Myers Beach Proper.

Numerous fishing-associated businesses are located here, and sightseeing and diving tours are popular activities. There is substantial recreational fishing infrastructure, as marinas, docking facilities, head boat operations, and charter boats are all available here.

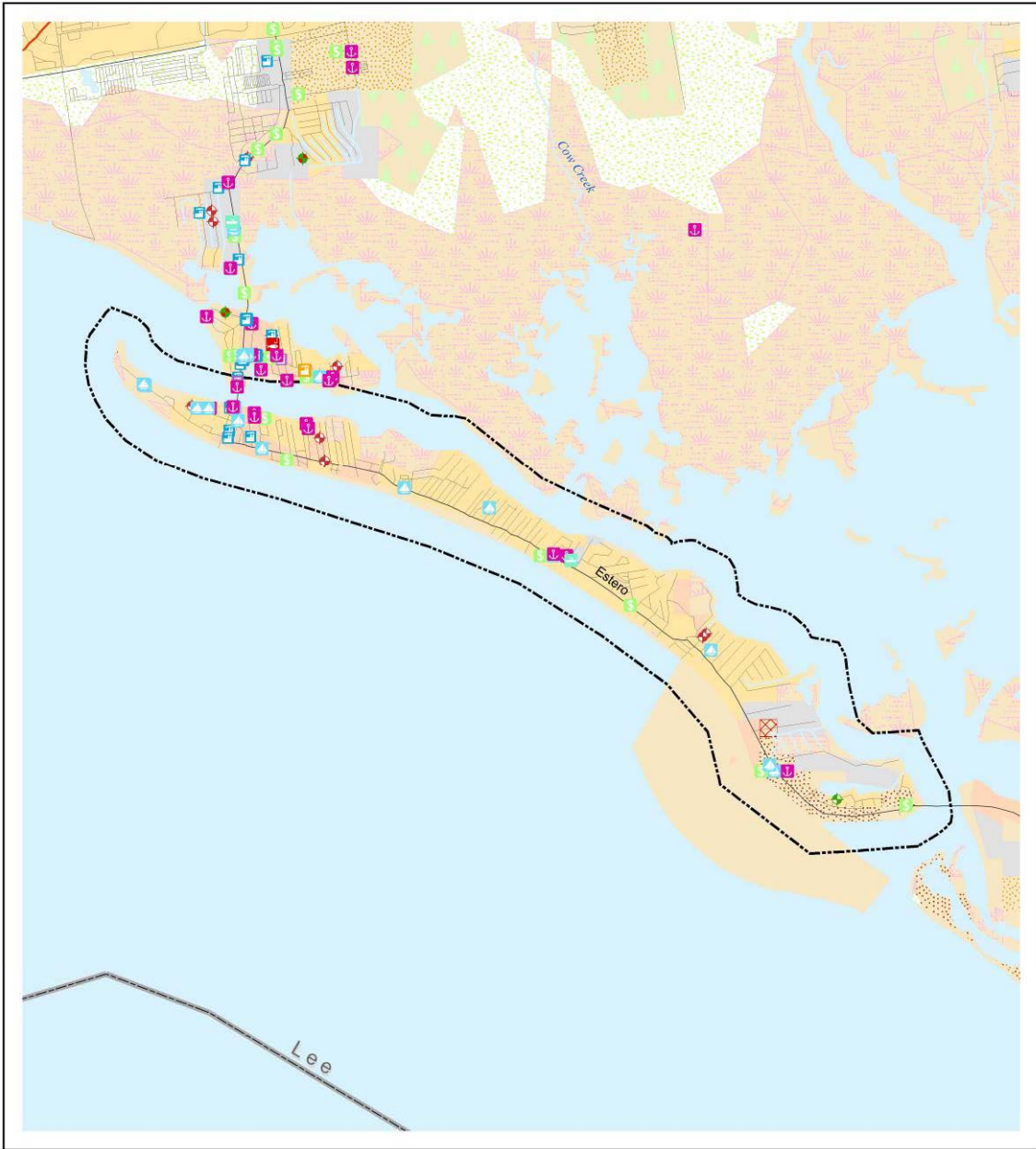
Fort Myers Beach is the site of docking facilities for about 60 or more Gulf shrimp vessels. Some trawler captains and crew are local, while many are transient and come from as far away as Texas. Shrimp and stone crab were the principal commercial landings in 2002. Offloading facilities, fuel, and maintenance (including net building and repair) are available at the docks.



Head boat in Fort Myers Beach



Shrimp Fleet on San Carlos Island



Fort Myers Beach

<p>Transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Highway — Major Rd. — Residential — Railroad <p>Boundaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — River/Stream — Ocean/Lake — County — Municipal <p>Marine Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Platform ● Reef ↓ Wreck 	<p>Land Use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Wetland Reservoir Agriculture Residential Other Urban Scrub/Shrub Sand Barren Land 	<p>License/Permit Types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Commercial Federal Federal/State Federal/Federal Charter Federal/Federal Charter/State 	<p>Fishing Businesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aquaculture Boat Dealer/Broker Fish Hatchery Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment Headboat Operation Marine Electronics Retail Marina/Boatyard Pier/Boat Rentals Seafood Processor Seafood Dealer Seafood Processor and Dealer Post Office
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Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Fort Myers Beach Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	9,284	6,561
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	4,540/4,744	3,247/3,314
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	7.3	7.6
18 to 64 years of age	53.3	55.3
65 years and over	39.4	37.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	9,248	6,380
Black or African American	7	5
American Indian and Alaskan Native	12	25
Asian	11	19
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	2
Some other race	6	65
Two or more races	--	65
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	110	227
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	4.0	1.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.8	90.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	21.8	27.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	5.6	7.2
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.2	3.5
Household income (Median \$)	28,536	48,045
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.9	7.2
Percent female headed household	6.6	4.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	3,368	2,632
Renter occupied	966	793
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	137,100	193,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	476	700
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	42.9	41.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.8	1.4
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	30.0
Service occupations	--	23.4
Sales and office occupations	--	29.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.7	0.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	11.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	6.1
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.3	0.5†
Manufacturing	5.4	2.1
Percent government workers	8.3	7.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	15.8	10.4
Percent using public transportation	0.7	2.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	21.3
Percent worked outside of county of residence	10.5	14.5

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Fort Myers Beach in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	3
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	3
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	5
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/ festivals	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	5+
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	1
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	4
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	5
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	3+
Seafood retail markets	4
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	20+
Commercial Boats	60+

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Fort Myers Beach in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	18
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	3
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	3
Boat Rentals & Pier	21
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Diving & Fishing Equipment	1
Marina	11
Processor; Seafood Dealer	1
Seafood Dealer	8
Total	67

Table 4. Fort Myers Beach Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	2,558,735	8,500,817

Table 5. Fort Myers Beach License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
19	38	774
Total = 57		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $57/3,425 = 1.6$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $774/3,425 = 0.2$

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.24.8 North Fort Myers (unincorporated, pop. 40,214)

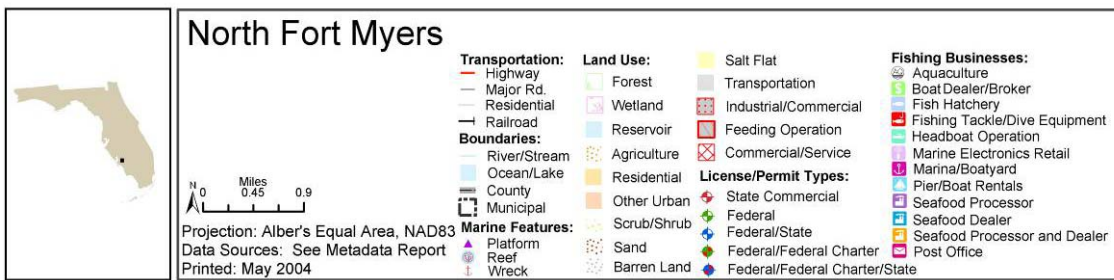
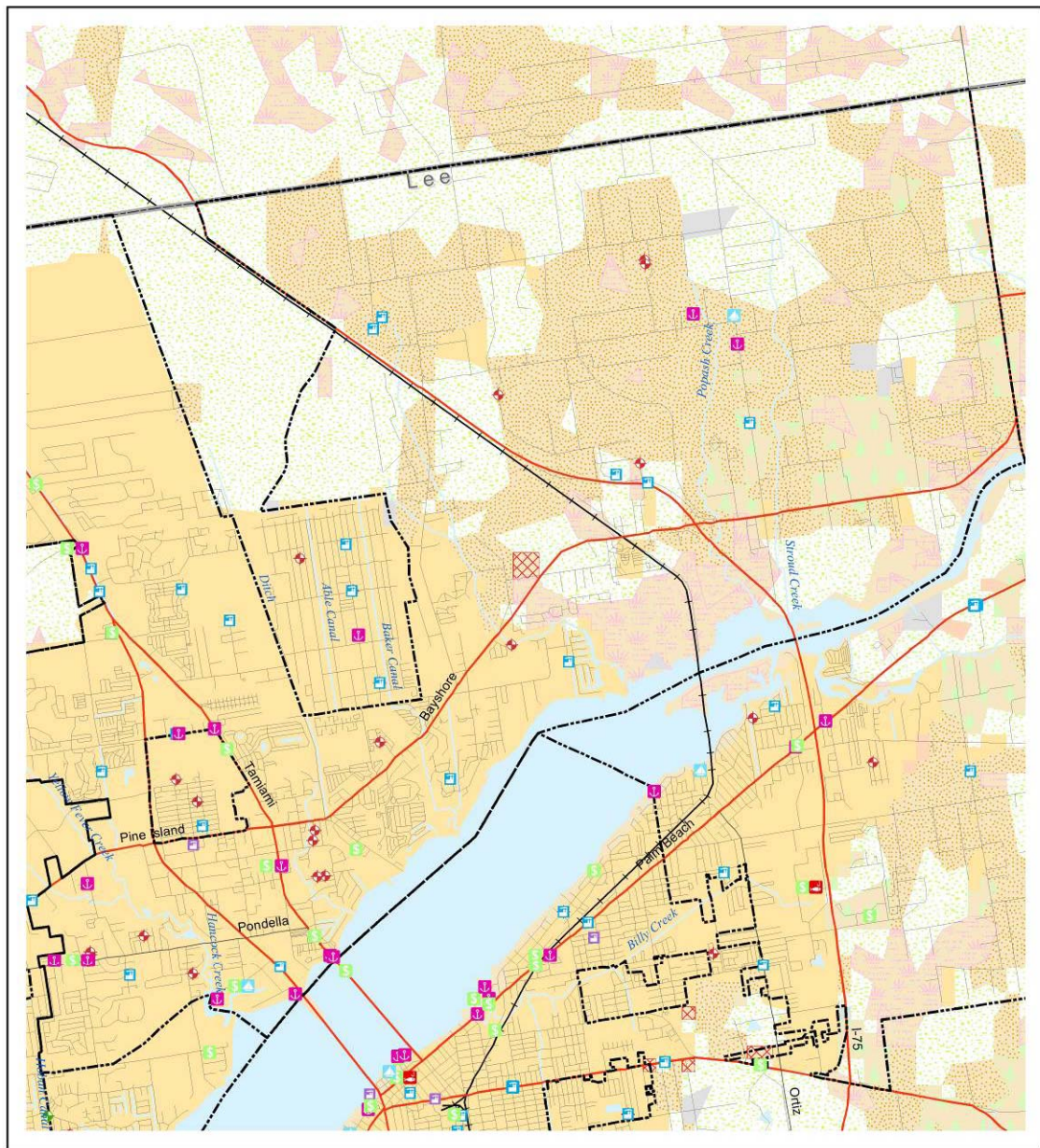
Location and Overview. North Fort Myers is located on the northern shore of the Caloosahatchee River, adjacent to Fort Myers. Important transportation routes through town are U.S. Highway 41 and State Routes 45, 78, and 739. It is considered a suburb of Fort Myers, with many large subdivisions of modest homes and some manufactured housing.

History. In the 1870s, John Powell and his family settled here and founded the now-obsolete community of New Prospect. North Fort Myers became an affordable option for residence to nearby Fort Myers.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 40,214 persons in North Fort Myers, an increase of over 10,000 people from 1990. The community does have some fishing-related infrastructure, indicative of local involvement in both recreational and commercial fisheries. The resident commercial fleet of captains and crew focus on a variety of inshore species, with some involvement in the nearshore state waters. Blue crab, shrimp, and mullet were the principal commercial landings in 2002.



Marina in North Fort Myers



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. North Fort Myers Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	30,027	40,214
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	14,250/15,777	19,136/21,078
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	11.9	12.9
18 to 64 years of age	46.5	44.5
65 years and over	41.6	42.5
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	29,674	38,804
Black or African American	74	375
American Indian and Alaskan Native	89	136
Asian	117	194
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	22
Some other race	73	324
Two or more races	--	359
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	410	1,166
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.1	4.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.3	80.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	11.2	14.1
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.7	5.9
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.7	2.2
Household income (Median \$)	23,634	33,508
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.6	9.9
Percent female headed household	7.3	6.1
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	12,203	17,078
Renter occupied	2,081	2,576
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	63,600	91,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	382	567
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	38.8	39.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.2	4.3
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	23.4
Service occupations	--	17.2
Sales and office occupations	--	30.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.7	0.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	16.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	11.7
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.6	1.0†
Manufacturing	7.0	4.1
Percent government workers	11.9	13.4
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	17.0	13.3
Percent using public transportation	0.8	0.9
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	26.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	4.3	6.4

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in North Fort Myers in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	1
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	2-3
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	6
Recreational docks/marinas	3-5
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	4-5
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	1-2
Charter/Head Boats	1
Commercial Boats	5

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for North Fort Myers in 2003

None Listed.

Table 4. North Fort Myers Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	474,758	1,001,156

Table 5. North Fort Myers License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
19	1	1,263
Total = 20		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 20/19,654 = 0.1		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,263/19,654 = 0.06

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

Pine Island Communities (Several incorporated communities, overall population: 9,000)

Location and Overview. Pine Island is the largest island on the west coast of Florida at 17 miles long and two miles wide. It is surrounded by water resources: Charlotte Harbor Preserve, Matlacha Pass Aquatic Preserve, Pine Island Sound Aquatic Preserve, and San Carlos Bay. Fishery participants can access the Gulf of Mexico from many points; typically less than five miles distant. The island is just minutes west of the urban areas of Cape Coral and Fort Myers.

Pine Island is comprised of five communities: Matlacha, Pine Island Center, Bokeelia, Pineland, and St. James City. All are connected to the mainland by Pine Island Road (State Road 78).

Matlacha is the closest community to the mainland, located on a narrow strip of land on the eastern side of uninhabited Little Pine Island. It is just across Matlacha Pass from Cape Coral. Decorated houses, inns, and art galleries line both sides of the street. Marinas, bait shops, and a fish house add to the maritime aspect of the area.

Bokeelia, located at the northern end of the island, is where many commercial fishermen reside. Bokeelia is also an important location for many subtropical agribusinesses producing mangoes, pineapples, citrus and row crops, and a wide variety of exotic tropical fruits, including carambola, longan, papaya, lychee, and loquat.

Pineland is the site of important archeological evidence of the Calusa Indians: efforts are under way to preserve the shell middens, burial mounds, and an artificial canal from nearly 2,000 years ago. It is south of Bokeelia, and has the island's only golf course and a full-service marina, among other amenities.

The business sector of Pine Island is located at Pine Island Center. It is the only off-water community on the island that features a shopping center, a community park, elementary school, and other community services.

The island's most developed area is St. James City, where approximately two-thirds of the island's population resides. It is located at the southern tip of the island. Most of its homes are well-maintained and located along canals with direct access to Pine Island Sound, San Carlos Bay, and the Gulf of Mexico. The canals also offer convenient access to the three marinas here.

History. The earliest settlers were the Calusa Indians, who inhabited the island from 300 AD until 1513, when the Spanish explorer Ponce de Leon reached the island. Though the Calusa

culture had vanished by 1750, the Indians left behind many shell mounds that established their reliance on seafood for subsistence. Pine Island was basically uninhabited until 1873, when a Russian sailor reportedly arrived after surviving a shipwreck and decided to settle on the island.

Current Conditions and Trends. Commercial fishing has declined since the late 1940s, when there were over 20 fish houses in the area. Now there are four fish houses with dock space: Jug Creek Fish House at Bokeelia, Lee County Fishermen's Co-op near Pineland, Olde Fish House and Dobby's Place at Matlacha. A few seafood dealers operate at St. James and handle crab and clams, but they are no longer located on the waterfront.

None of the fish houses have processing facilities, except for that used for stone crab cooking. A shrimp trawl and a sight-seeing cruise are now part of the operations at one of the fish houses. Owners hope these additions will bring in extra income. One of the four remaining fish houses used to be co-owned by 25 commercial fishery participants, but today only eight owners remain.

Many of the older fishers supposedly retired because they could not switch to the labor-intensive cast net fishing required after the gill net ban; one fish house employee indicated that more young people are involved with the fisheries now. Some commercial fishermen complained that they prefer not to use crab traps, but must if they wish to continue fishing. Some have switched to grouper fishing, while others clam. These issues, along with a recurrent red tide, have affected local fisheries.

The fish houses in Matlacha have slips for lease to both commercial and recreational participants. In general, commercial fishing has declined in this area. Property prices have risen dramatically and many commercial fishers have been forced to relocate to Fort Myers and other inland areas. The commercial fishermen seem to be very pessimistic, saying "commercial fishing will be gone in the near future" or "our business will be dead in five years."

Recreational fishing, on the other hand, has increased in popularity and is an ever-increasing activity on the island. Most clientele of local marinas are interested in fishing, with less than five percent of anglers going into the Gulf to fish. Most recreational participants fish the inshore waters of Pine Island Sound, as well as Charlotte Harbor, Jug Creek, and Boca Grande. Many shore-based recreational anglers use the drawbridge over Matlacha Pass, known as the "Fishingest Bridge in the World."

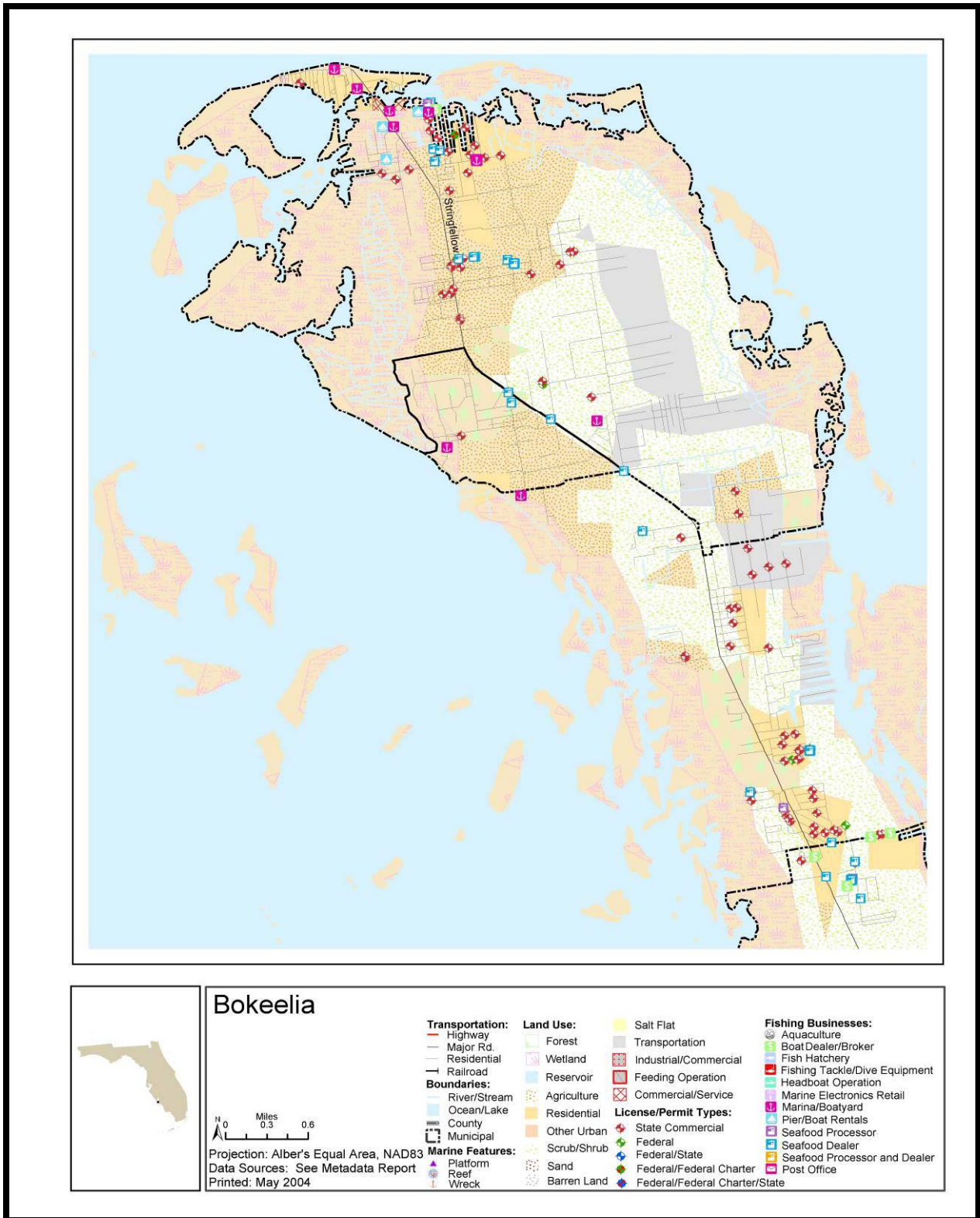
There were eight marinas in Pine Island in 2003. Each offered the range of services typical of recreational fishing marinas in Florida. Bait and tackle is readily available and offshore charter operations are common. Owners reported an overall trend of increasing business.

Pine Island is a popular destination for winter vacationers. As such, marina operators report that at least half of their winter clientele are "snowbirds" who own or rent condominiums in the area. Conversely, summer clientele typically include vacationers from Boca Grande, Naples, Fort Myers, and various towns in central Florida.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Pine Island in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	4
Churches with maritime theme	1
Docking facilities (commercial)	4
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	8
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	1 (comm.)
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	8
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	1
Fishing pier	8
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	5
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	1
Net makers	1
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	4
Recreational docks/marinas	12
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	12
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	3
Seafood retail markets	4
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	2
Charter/Head Boats	15+
Commercial Boats	80+

3.24.9 Bokeelia (unincorporated, pop. 1,997)



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Bokeelia Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,131	1,997
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,062/1,069	1,047/950
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	14.6	15.0
18 to 64 years of age	56.2	56.8
65 years and over	29.2	28.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,109	1,958
Black or African American	2	5
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1	1
Asian	3	6
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	16	17
Two or more races	--	10
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	28	249
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	4.6	7.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.7	82.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	21.3	18.6
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.3	16.3
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.3	10.1
Household income (Median \$)	24,451	36,319
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	13.3	17.6
Percent female headed household	3.0	5.1
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	811	742
Renter occupied	156	165
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	90,450	128,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	395	389
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	44.0	42.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	7.3	0.9
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	25.9
Service occupations	--	13.4
Sales and office occupations	--	27.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	10.0	12.7
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	9.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	8.3	13.7†
Manufacturing	11.2	6.6
Percent government workers	9.3	8.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	18.9	25.3
Percent using public transportation	0.0	2.9
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	27.8
Percent worked outside of county of residence	12.6	9.8

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Bokeelia in 2003

See Pine Island Table 2.

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Bokeelia in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	3
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Marina	4
Seafood Dealer	2
Total	11

Table 4. Bokeelia Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	2,136,239	4,286,855

Table 5. Bokeelia License/Permit Summary: 2000

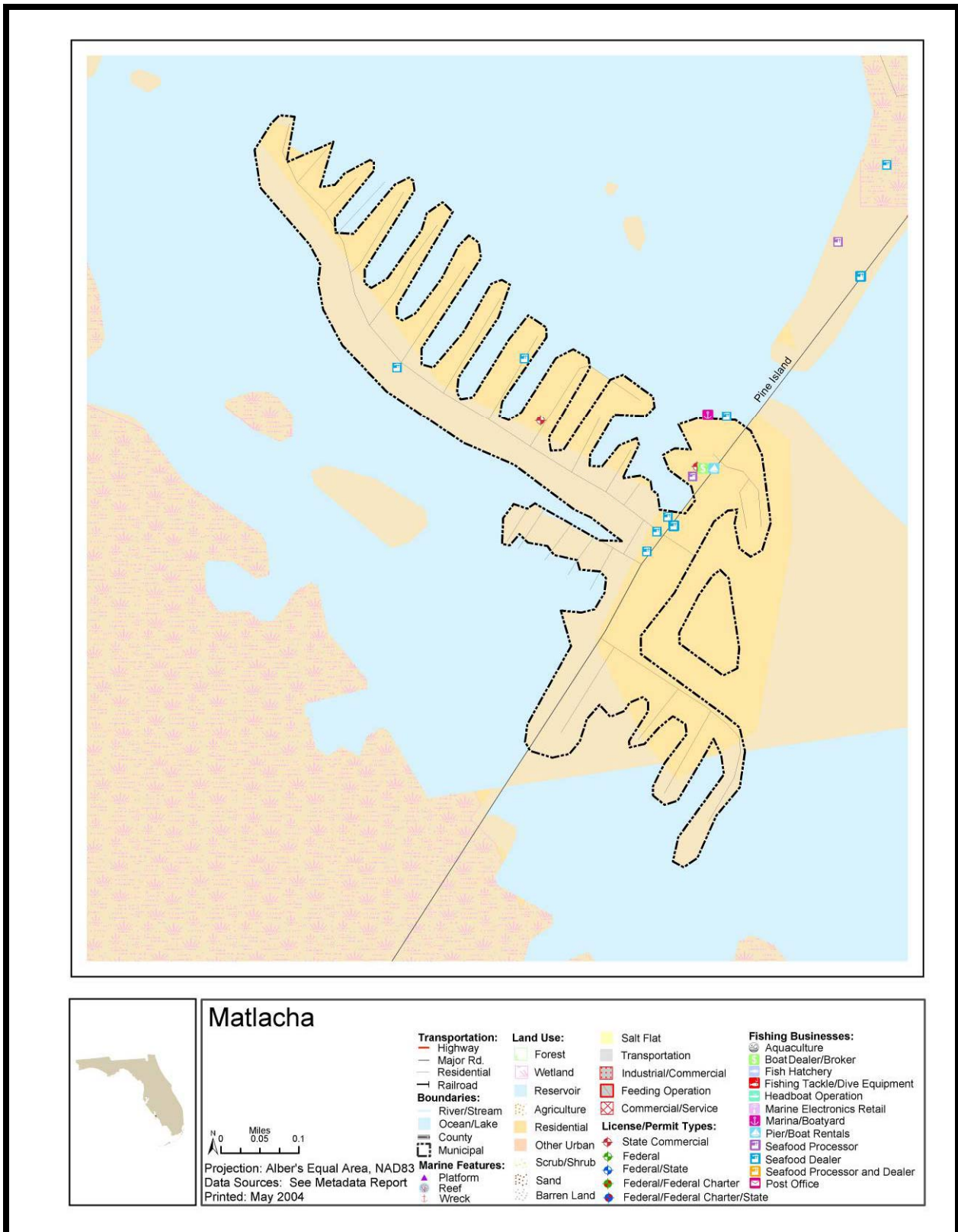
Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
68	20	474
Total = 88		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 88/907 = 9.7		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 474/907 = 0.5

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



Fish House on Jug Creek in Bokeelia

3.24.10 Matlacha (unincorporated, pop. 735)



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Matlacha Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	742	735
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	368/374	378/357
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	5.5	7.3
18 to 64 years of age	53.3	54.6
65 years and over	41.2	38.1
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	737	722
Black or African American	2	0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	2	2
Asian	1	2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	0	5
Two or more races	--	4
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	5	10
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	6.8	4.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.6	90.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	17.7	17.6
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.7	26.
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	0.0
Household income (Median \$)	18,403	36,417
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	15.3	9.2
Percent female headed household	0.0	3.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	305	303
Renter occupied	96	106
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	96,000	122,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	385	538
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	43.7	43.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.4	2.0
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	36.0
Service occupations	--	19.9
Sales and office occupations	--	27.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.8	3.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	6.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	6.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.8	3.1†
Manufacturing	2.9	8.2
Percent government workers	16.6	15.8
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	33.4	13.7
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	31.9
Percent worked outside of county of residence	9.5	10.3

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Matlacha in 2003

See Pine Island Table 2.

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Matlacha in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Total	1

Table 4. Matlacha Landings Summary: 2002

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Matlacha License/Permit Summary: 2000

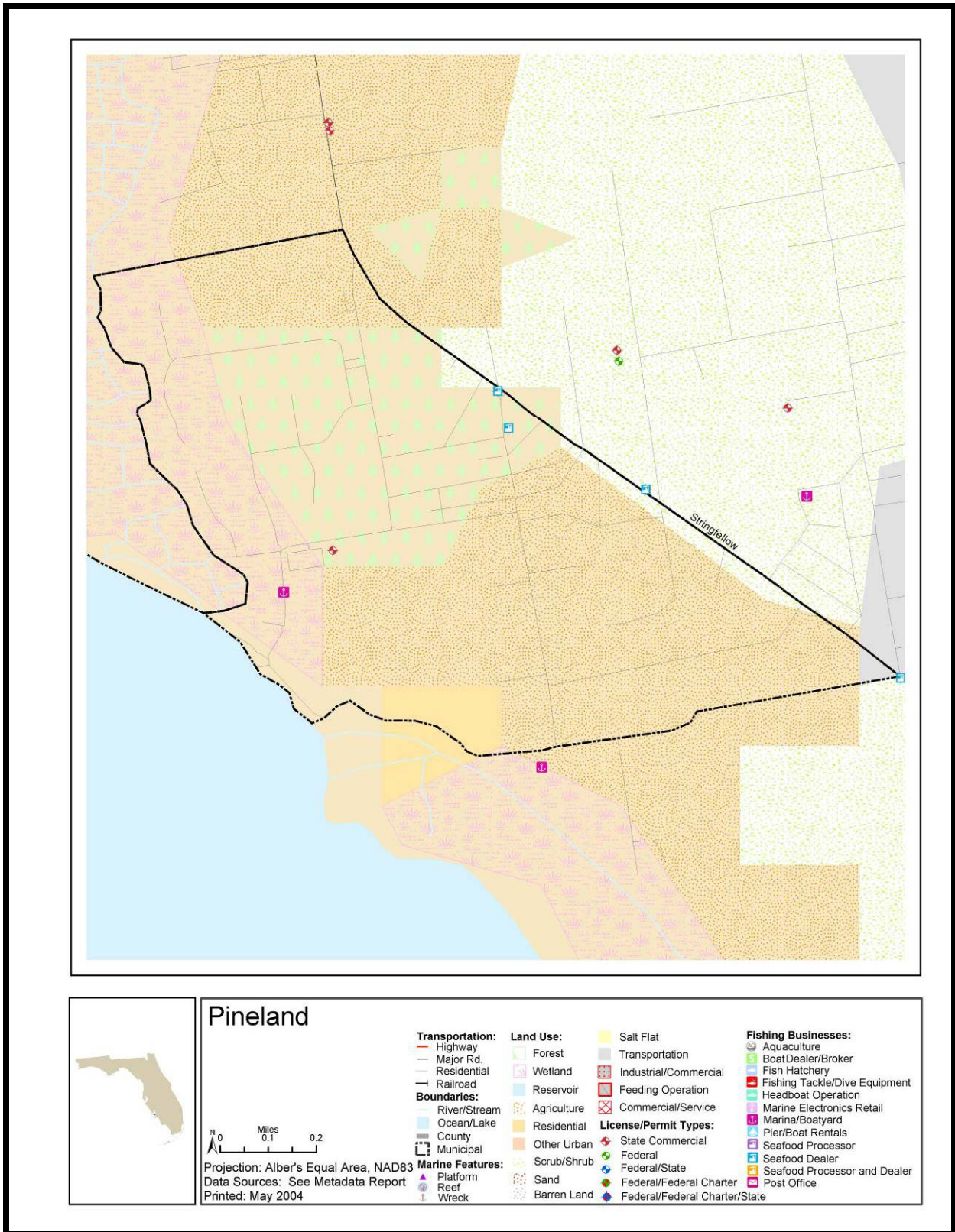
Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
3	1	82
Total = 4		--
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 4/409 = 0.9		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 82/409 = 0.2

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



Shrimp Boats Docked in Matlacha

3.24.11 Pineland (unincorporated, pop. 1,065)



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Pineland Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	718	1,065
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	354/364	562/503
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	11.4	14.0
18 to 64 years of age	57.0	54.2
65 years and over	31.6	31.8
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	715	1,065
Black or African American	1	2
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1	0
Asian	0	1
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	1	16
Two or more races	--	8
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	7	189
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	1.5	6.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.5	83.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	14.5	23.6
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.3	27.7
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.3	16.6
Household income (Median \$)	21,875	33,977
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	15.5	21.1
Percent female headed household	5.3	5.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	291	396
Renter occupied	49	94
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	94,300	126,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	375	336
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	42.9	45.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	12.6	1.4
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	32.6
Service occupations	--	13.2
Sales and office occupations	--	18.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.2	20.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	12.0
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.2	15.8†
Manufacturing	15.7	4.0
Percent government workers	5.9	16.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	21.1	26.2
Percent using public transportation	0.0	4.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	0.0	4.5

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.



Lee County Fishermen's Co-op

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Pineland in 2003

See Pine Island Table 2.

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Pineland in 2003

None Listed.

Table 4. Pineland Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002

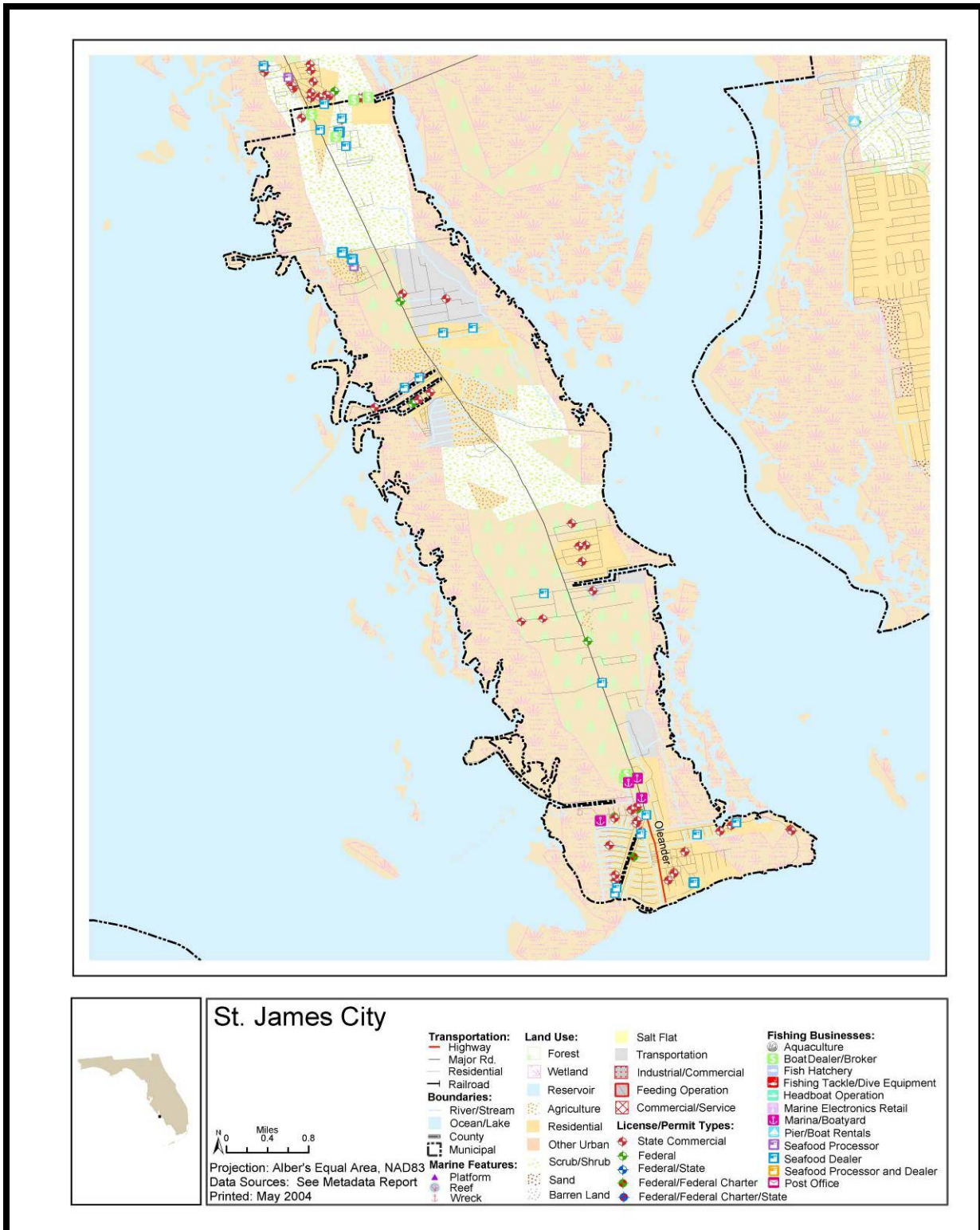
Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings may not be reported under the "Rule of Three."

Table 5. Pineland License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
--	--	18
--		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: --		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 18/490 = 0.04

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.24.12 St. James City (unincorporated, pop. 4,105)



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.



Commercial Fishing Vessel in St. James



Advertisement for Aquaculture Clam Business in St. James

Table 1. St. James Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,904	4,105
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	955/949	2,037/2,068
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	5.1	7.1
18 to 64 years of age	46.6	47.9
65 years and over	48.3	45.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,894	4,062
Black or African American	1	4
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1	6
Asian	8	11
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	0	6
Two or more races	--	16
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	6	31
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	5.2	3.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.7	83.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	12.4	17.6
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.9	3.0
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.9	0.8
Household income (Median \$)	23,882	35,746
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	10.2	4.3
Percent female headed household	16.9	2.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	907	1,965
Renter occupied	76	173
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	104,800	129,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	425	738
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	23.3	29.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	10.9	7.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	29.2
Service occupations	--	19.8
Sales and office occupations	--	30.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	10.8	3.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	8.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	8.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.8	3.5†
Manufacturing	11.6	3.8
Percent government workers	5.2	14.4
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	18.5	14.6
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	27.3
Percent worked outside of county of residence	18.2	8.9

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in St. James City in 2003

See Pine Island Table 2.

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for St. James City in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	3
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	3
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	8

Table 4. Saint James City Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	718,953	3,185,617

Table 5. St. James City License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
36	11	677
Total = 47		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 47/2,138 = 2.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 677/2,138 = 0.3

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.24.13 Sanibel Island (incorporated, pop. 6,064)

Location and Overview. This island community is connected to the mainland by a three-mile-long drive (County Road 869) across the Sanibel Causeway. The J. N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge is located on Sanibel's northwestern end. This 5,000-acre park occupies almost one-third of the island and is home to many species of birds and plants. It is a popular spot for naturalists and sightseers (Greater Fort Myers Chamber of Commerce).

History. The Sanibel Causeway was built in 1963, replacing the ferry. The city was established in 1974. Shortly thereafter, city officials rewrote the existing building codes so that restrictions could be enforced which would prevent the type of development that the rest of Lee County was allowing. Most developers sued over the new restrictions, but city council members and the citizens succeeded in their mission to protect the island. Toward this end, the only buildings above three stories on Sanibel were built during the period before those restrictions were enforced.

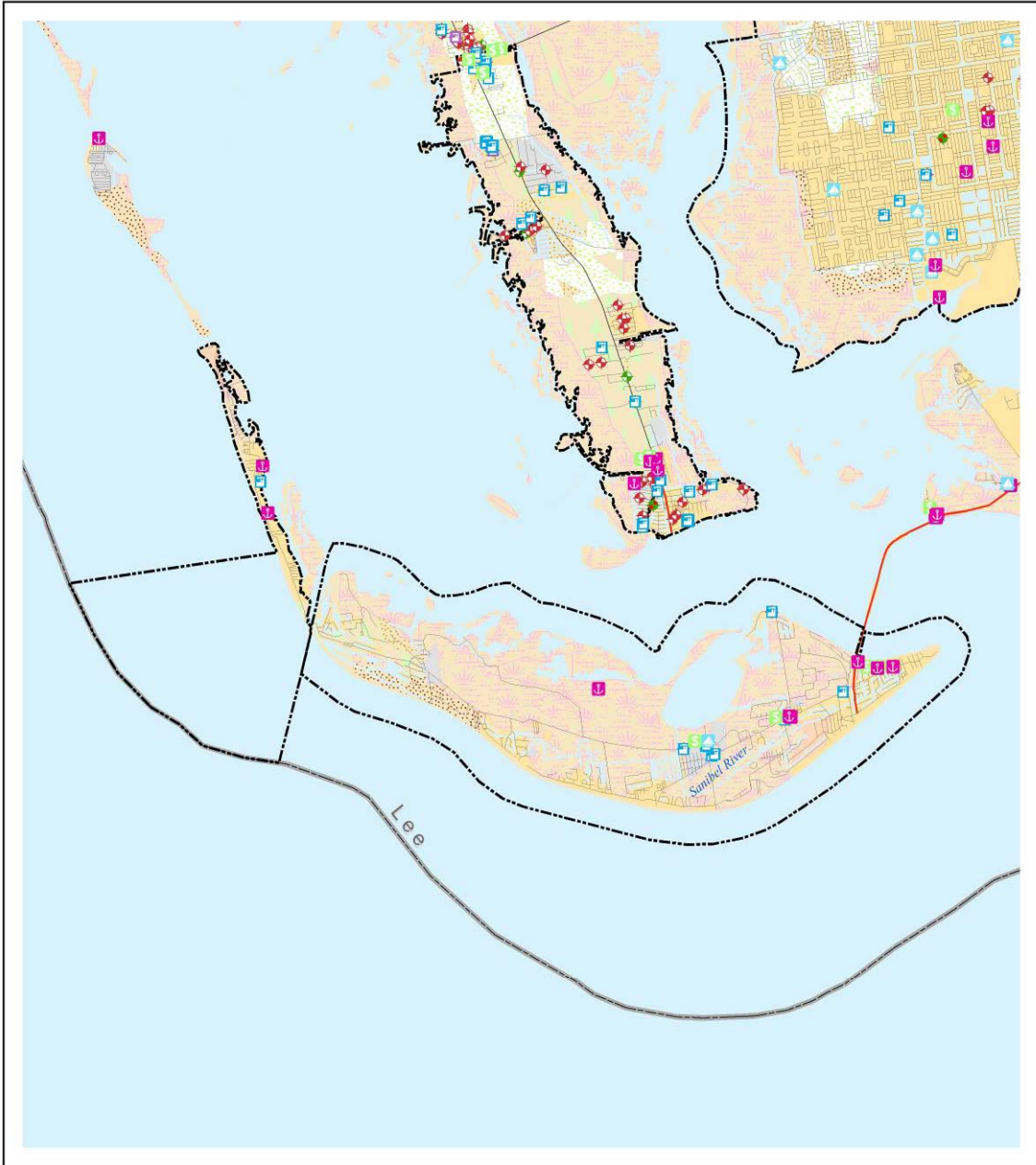
Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 population of Sanibel was 6,064 persons, an increase of 596 from 1990. Sanibel is a beach/resort community where development has been curtailed to protect habitat and to slow population growth.

There is a fishing pier on the eastern end of the island near the lighthouse. The owners of one bait and tackle shop on the island also own a shrimp boat and supply fresh bait for the store: all of their employees live locally on the island. Approximately 22 guides advertise through the bait shop and launch from the boat ramp near the causeway. The Sanibel Marina has 60 wet slips. Facilities at the marina include a restaurant, yacht sales, and sightseeing cruises. Owners of the Castaways Marina, located on the northwestern end of Sanibel, also offer cottage rentals, restaurants, and a marina store that sells bait and tackle.

Although there are several seafood dealers in the area, commercial fishing activity is limited. Moreover, most charter captains working in the area are not residents.



Bait Shop on Sanibel Island



Sanibel Island

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

Transportation: Highway Major Rd. Residential Railroad	Land Use: Forest Wetland Reservoir Agriculture Residential Other Urban Scrub/Shrub Sand Barren Land	Salt Flat Transportation Industrial/Commercial Feeding Operation Commercial/Service	Fishing Businesses: Aquaculture Boat Dealer/Broker Fish Hatchery Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment Headboat Operation Marine Electronics Retail Marina/Boatyard Pier/Boat Rentals Seafood Processor Seafood Dealer Seafood Processor and Dealer Post Office
Boundaries: River/Stream Ocean/Lake County Municipal	Marine Features: Platform Reef Wreck	License/Permit Types: State Commercial Federal Federal/State Federal/Federal Charter Federal/Federal Charter/State	

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Sanibel Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	5,468	6,064
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,602/2,866	2,883/3,181
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	11.0	10.1
18 to 64 years of age	56.0	49.9
65 years and over	33.0	40.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	5,375	5,942
Black or African American	68	57
American Indian and Alaskan Native	7	5
Asian	14	20
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	3
Some other race	4	7
Two or more races	--	30
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	70	84
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	1.8	0.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	92.3	96.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	41.3	54.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.6	6.5
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.3	2.6
Household income (Median \$)	49,349	79,044
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	2.2	3.2
Percent female headed household	5.0	3.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	2,117	2,637
Renter occupied	453	412
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	284,400	392,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	704	1,016
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	50.8	38.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.1	2.5
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	44.5
Service occupations	--	14.0
Sales and office occupations	--	29.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.3	0.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	5.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	6.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.9	0.8†
Manufacturing	4.8	4.7
Percent government workers	6.3	8.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	8.3	10.8
Percent using public transportation	0.4	0.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	18.3
Percent worked outside of county of residence	4.8	8.9

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Sanibel in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1-2
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	1
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	2
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	35
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	6
Recreational docks/marinas	4
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	3
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	1
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	61
Seafood retail markets	3
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	3
Charter/Head Boats	5
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Sanibel in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Total	5

Table 4. Sanibel Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Sanibel Island License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
--	1	345
Total = 1		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 1/3,049 = 0.03		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 345/3,049 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.25 Collier County Communities

This section provides description of the study communities in Collier County. These are as follow: Chokoloskee, Copeland, Everglades City, Goodland, Marco Island, and Royal Palm Hammock.

Collier County is located on the lower west coast of Florida and is the largest county in Florida, encompassing 2,305 square miles, of which 100 square miles are water. The county is bordered to the west by the Gulf of Mexico, to the north by Lee and Hendry Counties, to the east by Dade and Monroe Counties, and to the south by Florida Bay and Monroe County.

Situated on the Gulf coast, Naples, Marco Island, and Everglades City are three of the five largest communities in Collier County. Naples, the county seat, had a year 2000 population of 20,976 persons. To the east, other settlements inland include Immokalee and Golden Gate. Naples and Everglades City are the incorporated areas within the county.

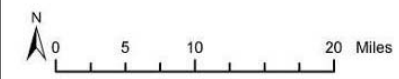
Collier County was created in 1823. In 1850, the region had a population of 2,000 which grew to 18,000 over the course of 40 years. Much of that growth was due to the opening of new lands to farmers and cattle ranchers that Native Americans had previously occupied. By the 1920s, development of the region had begun in earnest after the arrival of electricity to the area. Military recruits and the advent of air conditioning and mosquito control were primary contributors to a 70 percent population increase in the 1950s.

Interstate 75 and U.S. 41 (Tamiami Trail) are the major transportation corridors in the county. Of the other highways in Collier County, State Roads 29, 82, 84, 839, 846 provide travelers access to points of interest.

The year 1960 census enumerated approximately 16,000 persons in Collier County. Between 1950 and 1980, the population more than doubled each decade, growing from nearly 6,500 to almost 86,000 persons. Of the 251,377 people who resided in Collier County in 2000, 86 percent were Caucasian or of European descent and the remaining 14 percent was comprised of Hispanics. Although a Seminole Tribe reservation is located in Collier County, Native Americans comprised less than one percent of the population. Roughly ten percent of residents were living in conditions of poverty in 2000.



Collier County



- ★ Study Communities
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Seafood Dealer
- Seafood Processor
- Reef
- ⚓ Wreck
- ▲ Platform
- Interstate

Table 3.25-1 Earnings in Collier County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	2,594,673	4,559,348	100.0	2,589,991
Farm earnings	165,700	81,764	1.8	-44,002
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	81,899	126,106	2.8	63,945
Fishing	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Mining	13,826	12,828	0.3	2,334
Oil and gas extraction	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Construction	353,910	542,886	11.9	274,268
Special trade contractors	220,150	332,825	7.3	165,731
Manufacturing	88,038	118,597	2.6	51,776
Fabricated metal products	13,150	8,188	0.2	-1,793
Industrial machinery and equipment	14,063	5,058	0.1	-5,616
Food and kindred products	248	1,320	0.0	1,132
Chemicals and allied products	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Petroleum and coal products	0	0	--	0
Transportation and Public utilities	77,702	134,152	2.9	75,176
Trucking and warehousing	12,596	30,611	0.7	21,051
Water transportation	6,221	7,409	0.2	2,687
Transportation by air	7,088	20,099	0.4	14,719
Wholesale trade	81,655	153,558	3.4	91,582
Retail trade	350,744	575,734	12.6	309,519
Eating and drinking places	87,880	149,407	3.3	82,706
Finance, insurance, and real estate	256,439	664,160	14.6	469,523
Services	844,694	1,721,032	37.7	1,079,909
Hotels and other lodging places	97,030	140,008	3.1	66,362
Business services	136,306	386,412	8.5	282,956
Amusement and recreation services	61,813	149,493	3.3	102,577
Health services	242,931	476,747	10.5	292,362
Legal services	48,224	88,384	1.9	51,782
Engineering and management services	90,096	161,068	3.5	92,685
Government/Government enterprises	280,066	428,531	9.4	215,961

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System.

Table 3.25-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Collier County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	1,701,657	446
Invertebrates	1,890,750	12,287
Shrimp	0	0
Totals	3,592,407	12,733

Table 3.25-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Collier County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	240
Retail Dealer Permits	67
Wholesale Permits	16
Totals	323

Table 3.25-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders for Collier Co. Study Communities.

Community	Resident License-holders
Chokoloskee	24
Copeland	--
Everglades City	40
Goodland	52
Marco Island	1,627
Royal Palm Hammock	--

Table 3.25-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Collier County*

Permit Type	Study Communities †				
	Chokoloskee	Copeland	Everglades City	Goodland	Marco Island
Pelagic Charter	--	--	1	--	18
Reef Fish Charter	--	--	2	--	19
Swordfish	--	--	--	--	--
King Mackerel	1	--	1	3	--
Rock Shrimp	--	--	1	--	--
Red Snapper	1	--	--	--	--
Spiny Lobster	1	--	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	4	--	1	3	2
Gulf Reef Fish	7	1	4	2	3
Shark	1	--	--	1	3
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	2	--	--	--	3
Total Permits 2000	17	1	10	9	48
Total Permit Holders 2000	10	1	4	3	21
Total State License Holders 2000	25	5	8	7	6
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 ‡	--	--	--	--	--

Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. † Places for which no permits and licenses can be attributed are not included here. ‡ 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.25.1 Chokoloskee (unincorporated, pop. 404)

Location and Overview. Chokoloskee is located on a small peninsula of land in Chokoloskee Bay. It is west of Big Cypress National Preserve and east of Ten Thousand Islands. Its only route of access is State Road 29, which connects the town to the mainland at Everglades City. Gulf access is available through the numerous passes in the Ten Thousand Islands area.

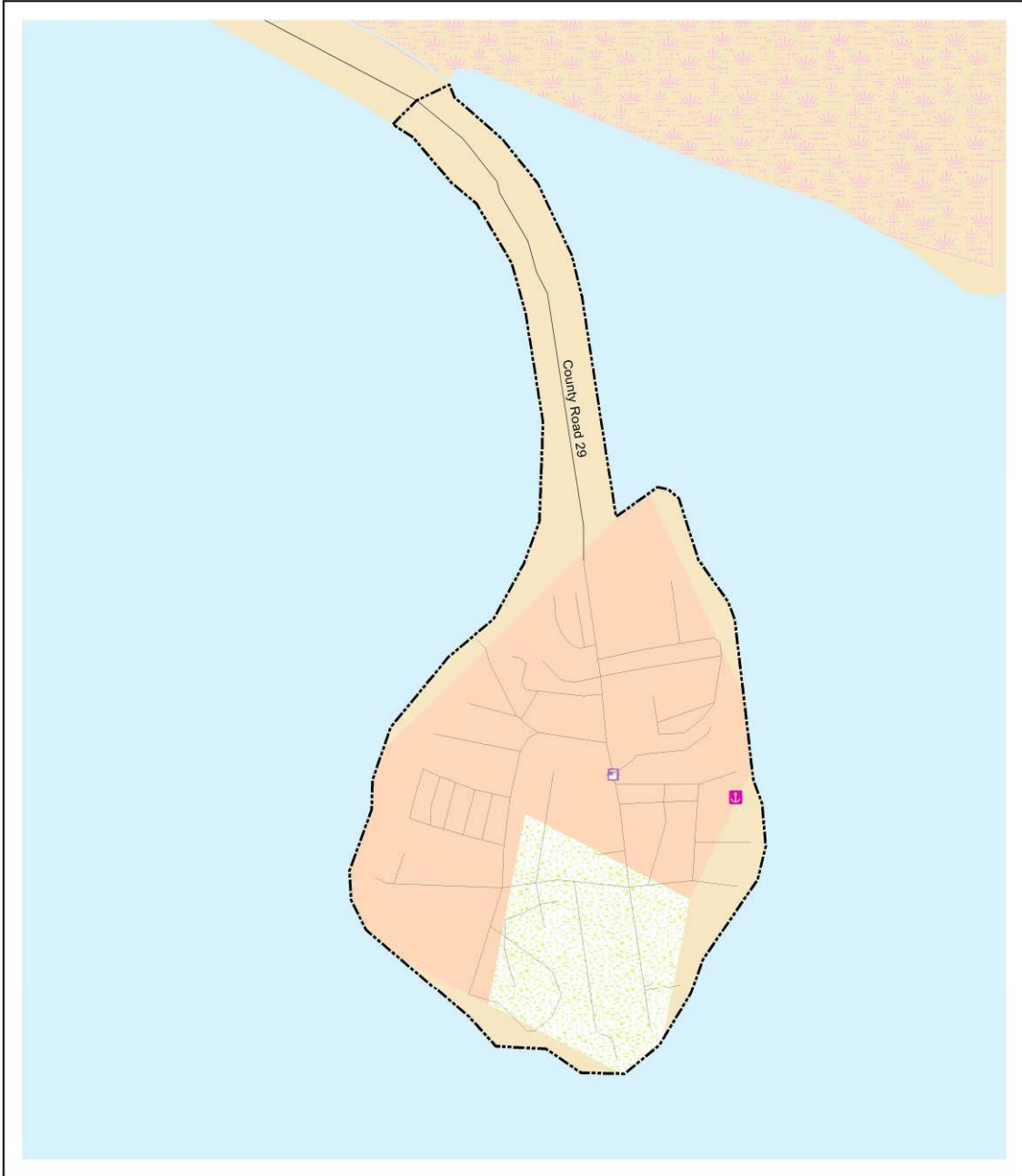


Processing Stone Crab Claws in Chokoloskee

History. Settlement of Chokoloskee Island began approximately 2,000 years ago, when pre-historic people began building mounds and canals. The Seminole Indians were the last native peoples to migrate to the Everglades, after moving south from conflict in North Florida and Georgia. White settlers began arriving in Chokoloskee Bay near the end of the nineteenth century. Plume, hide, and fur hunters were the first to visit and were quickly followed by families who combined seasonal hunting, fishing, and farming to make a living. The community has always existed as an isolated outpost for sportsmen who wished to fish the shallow flats of the Everglades or venture offshore. Ted Smallwood purchased the entire island in 1896, where he operated a small general store (Everglades Chamber of Commerce 2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 404 persons in Chokoloskee, a decrease of 46 from 1990. Most residents are employed in service-related occupations.

Recreational fishing has historically been an important activity, as anglers sought this isolated setting to fish the Everglades and Ten Thousand Islands area. Principal landings in 2002 for the small but productive commercial fleet were stone crab, blue crab, mullet, and lobster. Some commercial fishermen have supplemented income by providing guide services.



Chokoloskee

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Transportation:
Highway
Major Rd.
Residential
Railroad
Boundaries:
River/Stream
Ocean/Lake
County
Municipal
Marine Features:
Platform
Reef
Wreck | Land Use:
Forest
Wetland
Reservoir
Agriculture
Residential
Other Urban
Scrub/Shrub
Sand
Barren Land | Salt Flat
Transportation
Industrial/Commercial
Feeding Operation
Commercial/Service
License/Permit Types:
State Commercial
Federal
Federal/State
Federal/Federal Charter
Federal/Federal Charter/State | Fishing Businesses:
Aquaculture
Boat Dealer/Broker
Fish Hatchery
Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment
Headboat Operation
Marine Electronics Retail
Marina/Boatyard
Pier/Boat Rentals
Seafood Processor
Seafood Dealer
Seafood Processor and Dealer
Post Office |
|--|---|---|--|

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Chokoloskee Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	450	404
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	226/224	200/204
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	17.8	16.3
18 to 64 years of age	63.6	58.9
65 years and over	18.6	24.8
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	449	398
Black or African American	0	0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0
Asian	0	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	1	1
Two or more races	--	5
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	4	9
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	10.2	8.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.4	69.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	14.6	13.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	0.7	1.2
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.7	0.0
Household income (Median \$)	28,021	33,750
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	12.8	1.6
Percent female headed household	10.8	7.1
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	144	154
Renter occupied	32	29
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	79,700	107,300
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	338	483
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	57.6	48.9
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	1.4	0.0
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	28.6
Service occupations	--	31.7
Sales and office occupations	--	23.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6.1	4.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	4.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	7.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.7	4.5†
Manufacturing	3.7	4.0
Percent government workers	25.3	13.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	17.4	0.0
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	12.9
Percent worked outside of county of residence	16.4	0.0

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Chokoloskee in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	1
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	3
Charter/Head Boats	3+
Commercial Boats	3+

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Chokoloskee in 2003

None Listed.

Table 4. Chokoloskee Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on physical address data only)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	2,687,240	20,292,081

Table 5. Chokoloskee License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on physical address data only)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
15	9	24
Total = 24		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 22/183 = 13.1		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 24/183 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.25-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.25.2 Copeland (unincorporated, pop. 2,962)

Location and Overview. Copeland is located along State Road 29, about ten miles north of Everglades City and four miles north of U.S. Highway 41. Copeland is an isolated community in the Everglades and has no significant fishing infrastructure or direct access to the Gulf of Mexico. Residences are widely-dispersed residences. Streets are not paved. State Highway 29 has numerous signs identifying panther crossing areas. This part of the Everglades is still unpopulated and remains a natural habitat for many types of wildlife.



Copeland Neighborhood

History. This town is one of only a few that was established in the Everglades area. Copeland was the site of a thriving cypress logging operation until its departure in the 1950s.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 2,962 persons, an increase of 950 from 1990. One federal permit holder was residing in Copeland in 2000.

Table 1. Copeland Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,012	2,962
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,154/858	1,681/1,281
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	19.4	19.8
18 to 64 years of age	66.3	62.9
65 years and over	14.3	17.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,873	2,394
Black or African American	98	124
American Indian and Alaskan Native	12	15
Asian	9	25
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	20	323
Two or more races	--	81
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	597	985
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	12.8	20.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	60.4	61.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	5.1	11.4
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	19.0	38.8
Percent who speak English less than very well	7.9	25.9
Household income (Median \$)	25,950	38,194
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	14.3	9.3
Percent female headed household	4.8	7.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	442	825
Renter occupied	135	208
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	83,200	105,600
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	375	397
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	56.6	59.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.8	7.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	13.3
Service occupations	--	12.7
Sales and office occupations	--	22.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	16.0	19.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	14.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	18.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	15.3	23.7†
Manufacturing	5.7	1.8
Percent government workers	8.3	5.4
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	21.5	21.2
Percent using public transportation	0.0	17.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	3.1	3.3

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Copeland in 2003

None Observed.

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Copeland in 2003

None Listed.

Table 4. Copeland Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Copeland License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
2	1	-
Total = 3		-
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 3/1,033 = 0.3		Average Number of Licenses per Household: -

Please reference Table 3.25-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



Homes along Highway 29 in Copeland

3.25.3 Everglades City (incorporated, pop. 479)

Location and Overview. Everglades City is located at the southern edge of the Big Cypress Swamp, along State Road 29. The community is somewhat isolated, sandwiched between the Big Cypress National Preserve and the Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve on the Chokoloskee Bay. The Ten Thousand Islands area is located to the west, separating Everglades City from the Gulf.

History. Reportedly, the first settlers to Everglades City came in 1868. Most were hunters and fishers. The community was still a small fishing village in 1920, when Barron Collier began buying land in what would become Collier County. Collier financed a lumber mill, hotel, and bank, dredged and filled the low-lying areas, and laid out a street system with elaborate lanterns and Greek revival civic buildings. But the city envisioned by Collier was never realized, as most of his money was exhausted dynamiting the Tamiami Trail (Becerra 2004). Fishing continued to be important to residents until the Everglades was designated a National Park in 1947. Subsequent establishment of regulations which banned commercial fishing had a profound impact on the small community and shifted the focus of future economic development toward tourism and recreational fishing (Sullivan-Hartung 2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. The population of Everglades City was 479 persons in 2000, an increase of 49 percent (158 persons) from 1990. The majority of residents are employed in sales and service occupations.

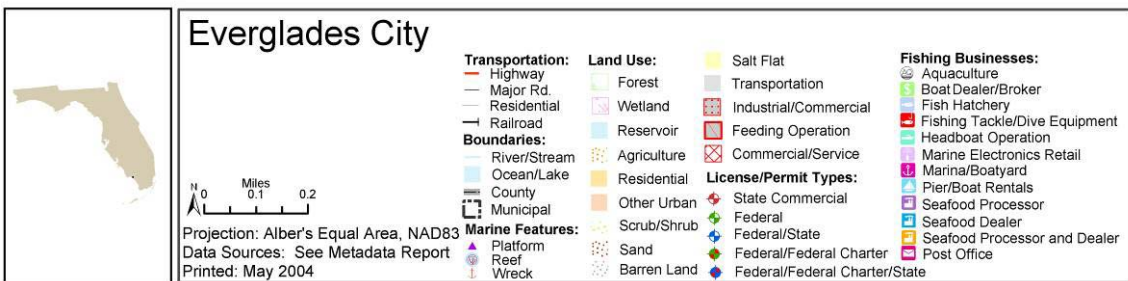
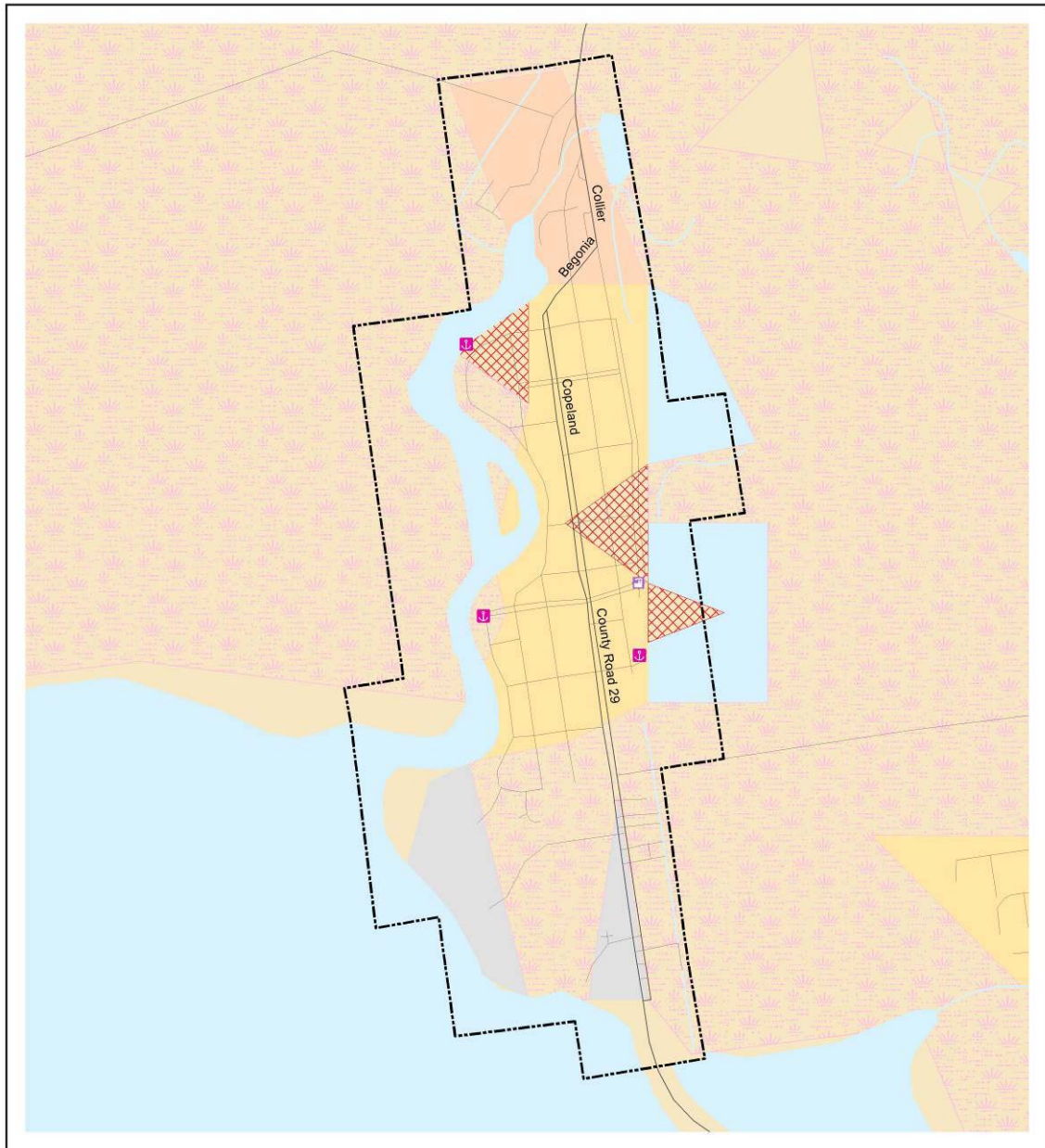
Fishing is still locally important outside of Park boundaries, although tourism, and particularly eco-tourism, is becoming an increasingly common form of enterprise in the area. Some commercial fishery participants continue to pursue mullet and mackerel. Crab and lobster were the principal landings in 2002. City administrators have provided land for use by commercial fishery participants and remain supportive of the industry.



Crab Traps in Everglades City



Commercial Dock in Everglades City



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Everglades City Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	321	479
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	158/163	245/234
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	23.4	11.9
18 to 64 years of age	63.5	53.7
65 years and over	13.1	34.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	320	462
Black or African American	0	4
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	3
Asian	0	2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	1	7
Two or more races	--	1
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	2	19
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	12.1	9.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.9	83.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	16.1	17.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	0.0	4.9
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	3.0
Household income (Median \$)	29,063	36,667
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.8	6.0
Percent female headed household	11.9	3.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	82	182
Renter occupied	29	48
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	72,900	121,200
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	331	590
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	69.5	47.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	0.0	1.5
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	18.8
Service occupations	--	27.4
Sales and office occupations	--	26.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7.4	13.7
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	4.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	8.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.7	14.7†
Manufacturing	2.8	0.0
Percent government workers	25.0	24.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	19.9	16.9
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	15.0
Percent worked outside of county of residence	13.1	3.1

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Everglades City in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	3
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	3
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	1
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	4
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	3+
Charter/Head Boats	5+
Commercial Boats	5+

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Everglades City in 2003

None Listed.

Table 4. Everglades City Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on physical address data only)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	737,047	5,659,863

Table 5. Everglades City License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on physical address data only)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
8	8	40
Total = 16		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 16/230 = 6.9		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 40/230 = 0.2

Please reference Table 3.25-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.25.4 Goodland (unincorporated, pop. 320)

Location and Overview. Goodland is a small village on the southeast corner of Marco Island. It is approximately 20 miles south of Naples, off State Road 92. Commercial fishing boats are moored on canals, and numerous crab traps are stacked in yards throughout the area.



Commercial Dock in Goodland

History. Modern Goodland is believed to have been founded by a John Roberts and his wife, Margaret, who were grew various crops in the area's fertile soil. They purchased their property from the federal government in 1885 and named it Goodland Point near a large shell mound left by the Calusa Indians. Agricultural activity thrived on the island as the Tropical Fruit and Vegetable Company, established by the Roberts, remained the dominant business from the late 1880s to the early twentieth century. Roberts sold his rights to the land in 1890.

Goodland remained isolated until 1938, when State Road 92 was completed. In 1949, approximately 20 families from nearby Caxambas moved to Goodland Point to initiate future development. That development was never realized, but descendants of those early pioneers remain in the area.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 320 persons in Goodland, a loss of 312 residents from 1990. This decrease can be partially attributed to rising property values and tax rates, reportedly forcing people to move inland. Historically, Goodland was a fishing village, but fishery participants comprise a small percentage of the population today. One informant stated that, the industry is aging, because few young people want to enter a business where “others look down on you.” Most of the commercial participants interviewed would rather their kids attend college than engage in commercial fishing.

Historically, three or more fish houses were in operation in Goodland, but now there is only one. A marina and restaurant operate on former fish house property. The remaining fish house is co-operatively owned, with 15 slips leased to independent commercial fishermen, most of who live on the island. Targeted species are mullet, grouper, snapper, pompano, and stone crab, most of which are shipped to dealers in Naples, Miami, and Fort Lauderdale. There are four marinas with bait shops in Goodland. Recreational fishing on the island has been a growing industry; this is in contrast to the commercial sector. Some commercial participants have switched to guiding services since the net ban. Local residents organize an annual "Mullet Festival."



Dry Dock Storage at Goodland Marina

Table 1. Goodland Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	632	320
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	311/321	166/154
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	13.3	7.2
18 to 64 years of age	56.3	60.3
65 years and over	30.4	32.5
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	627	316
Black or African American	0	1
American Indian and Alaskan Native	3	1
Asian	1	1
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	1	0
Two or more races	--	1
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	11	5
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	4.8	14.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.7	82.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	28.6	22.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	2.8	0.0
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	0.0
Household income (Median \$)	26,780	26,739
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	18.8	14.0
Percent female headed household	6.8	2.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	153	143
Renter occupied	95	43
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	127,100	209,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	494	661
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	41.2	44.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	7.1	0.0
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	23.8
Service occupations	--	32.1
Sales and office occupations	--	15.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7.6	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	19.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.8	0.0†
Manufacturing	3.8	0.0
Percent government workers	0.0	0.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	23.9	0.0
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	10.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	0.0	0.0

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Goodland in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Fish House, Seafood dealer (retail/wholesale)	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festival	1
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marinas	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	3
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	5
Seafood retail markets	3
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	5+
Commercial Boats	20+

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Goodland in 2003

None Listed.

Table 4. Goodland Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on physical address data only)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	244,713	1,407,343

Table 5. Goodland License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on physical address data only)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
4	4	52
Total = 8		--
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 8/186 = 4.3		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 52/186 = 0.3

Please reference Table 3.25-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.25.5 Marco Island (incorporated, pop. 14,879)

Location and Overview. Marco Island, located ten miles south of Naples, marks the beginning of the Ten Thousand Islands. Today, the 24-square mile community is known as the “Hawaii of the East” and has upscale houses, high-end resorts, condominiums, and marinas (City of Marco Island 2004).



Condominiums on Marco Island

History. The Calusa Indians settled on the island, taking advantage of the area’s extensive marine resources. William Thomas (W.T.) Collier is credited with the founding of Marco Island. In 1922, Barron G. Collier purchased the island with hopes of development. His plan dissolved when the Great Depression made this idea economically unfeasible.

Clam harvesting was the leading industry on Marco Island from 1900s to 1940s. Two operations canned, steamed, and packaged clams harvested from nearby waters. By 1947, local clam beds had been exhausted and the canneries shut down.

In 1964, the Deltona Corporation initiated development on Marco Island. Their plan was to turn Marco Island into a pleasure and resort community. After acquiring most of the island for \$7 million, they paved roads and zoned the island into different sections. After an extensive advertising campaign to northerners, this waterfront community population doubled from around 500 in 1960 to nearly 1,000 in 1968. By 1980, the population was over 4,500 persons. The city incorporated in 1997.

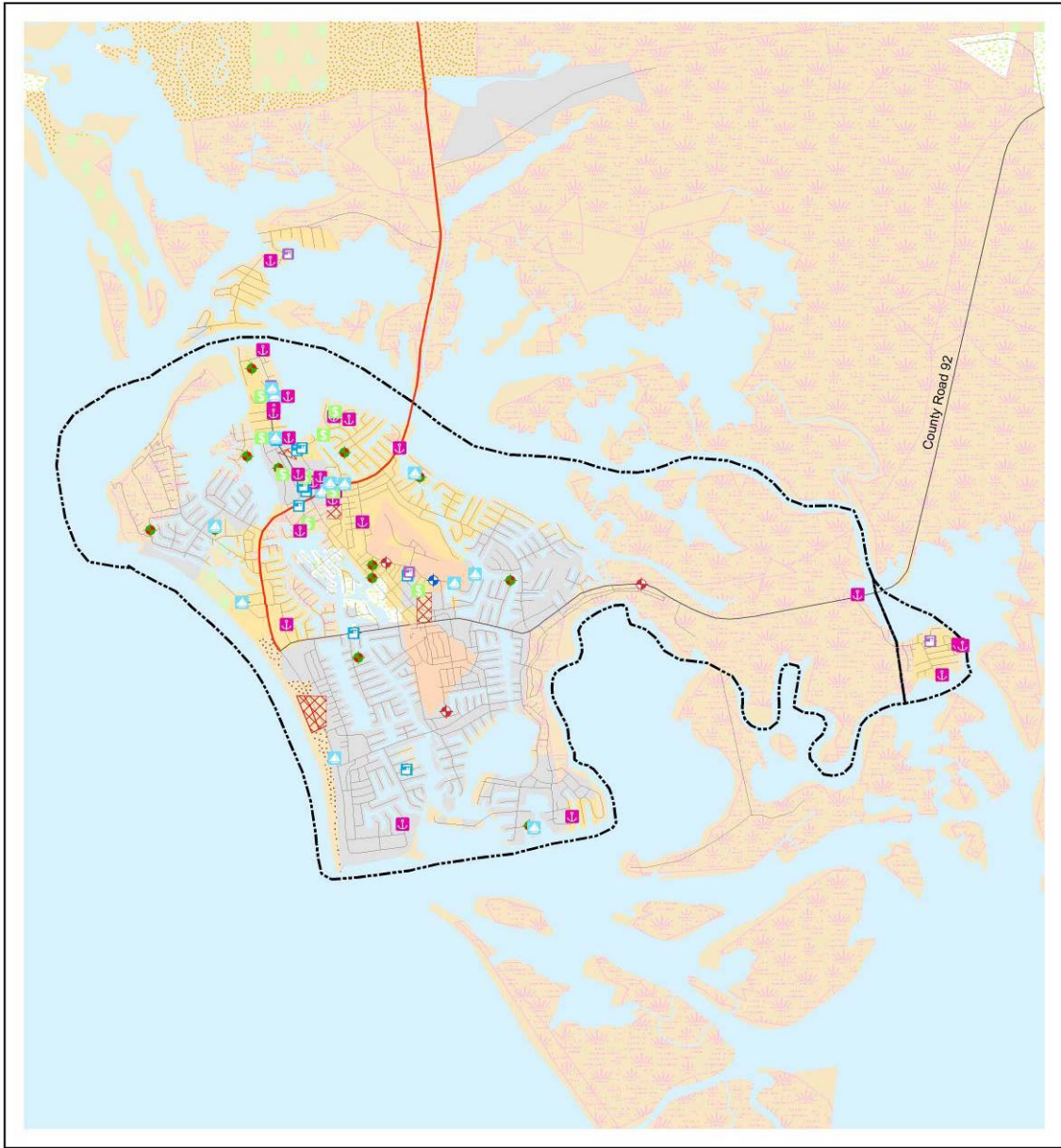
Current Conditions and Trends. There is no commercial fishing facility on Marco Island, but some local fishery participants work in Goodland. Of the five marina operations on the island, two of these offer bait for sale and one also has a charter operation. Peak seasons for the marinas' business are winter and spring, when "snow birds" and tourists make up the bulk of their clientele.



Marina on Marco Island

Business for charter operations is slow from May to mid- June and recovers in late June and July. Many charter captains work the backwaters around the Ten Thousand Islands, rather than target offshore fisheries. According to one informant, charter fishing can provide enough income for a reasonably good living.

Development has remained steady. One local charter fisherman said that when he first came here in 1976, there were only 10 buildings on the beach. Now there are few vacant waterfront plots left. Several marinas have been bought by developers for future sites of multifamily residences.



Marco Island

0 0.4 0.8
Miles

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
Data Sources: See Metadata Report
Printed: May 2004

Transportation:
 Highway
 Major Rd.
 Residential
 Railroad

Boundaries:
 River/Stream
 Ocean/Lake
 County
 Municipal

Marine Features:
 Platform
 Reef
 Wreck

Land Use:
 Forest
 Wetland
 Reservoir
 Agriculture
 Residential
 Other Urban
 Scrub/Shrub
 Sand
 Barren Land

License/Permit Types:
 Federal
 Federal/State
 Federal/Federal Charter
 Federal/Federal Charter/State

Fishing Businesses:
 Aquaculture
 Boat Dealer/Broker
 Fish Hatchery
 Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment
 Headboat Operation
 Marine Electronics Retail
 Marina/Boatyard
 Pier/Boat Rentals
 Seafood Processor
 Seafood Dealer
 Seafood Processor and Dealer
 Post Office

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Marco Island Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	9,493	14,879
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	4,594/4,899	7,309/7,570
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	11.3	10.9
18 to 64 years of age	57.1	50.7
65 years and over	31.6	38.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	9,360	14,594
Black or African American	12	35
American Indian and Alaskan Native	8	27
Asian	44	86
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	1
Some other race	69	73
Two or more races	--	63
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	254	608
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	25.0	1.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.2	92.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	30.7	37.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	10.2	13.7
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.8	4.3
Household income (Median \$)	46,748	60,357
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	3.6	5.4
Percent female headed household	3.4	3.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	3,558	6,217
Renter occupied	822	917
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	233,300	291,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	661	859
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	45.7	41.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.2	1.0
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	35.7
Service occupations	--	20.0
Sales and office occupations	--	32.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.9	0.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	6.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	4.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.7	0.3†
Manufacturing	3.6	3.2
Percent government workers	4.0	6.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	12.6	11.2
Percent using public transportation	0.2	0.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	19.3
Percent worked outside of county of residence	5.2	8.0

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Marco Island in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festival	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	15
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	6
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	5
Seafood retail markets	3
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	10+
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Marco Island in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	5
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	2
Boat Rentals & Pier	14
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Marina	12
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Total	37

Table 4. Marco Island Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on physical address data only)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	198,969	1,536,197

Table 5. Marco Island License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on physical address data only)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
6	28	1,627
Total = 34		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 34/7,134 = 0.5		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,627/7,134 = 0.2

Please reference Table 3.25-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

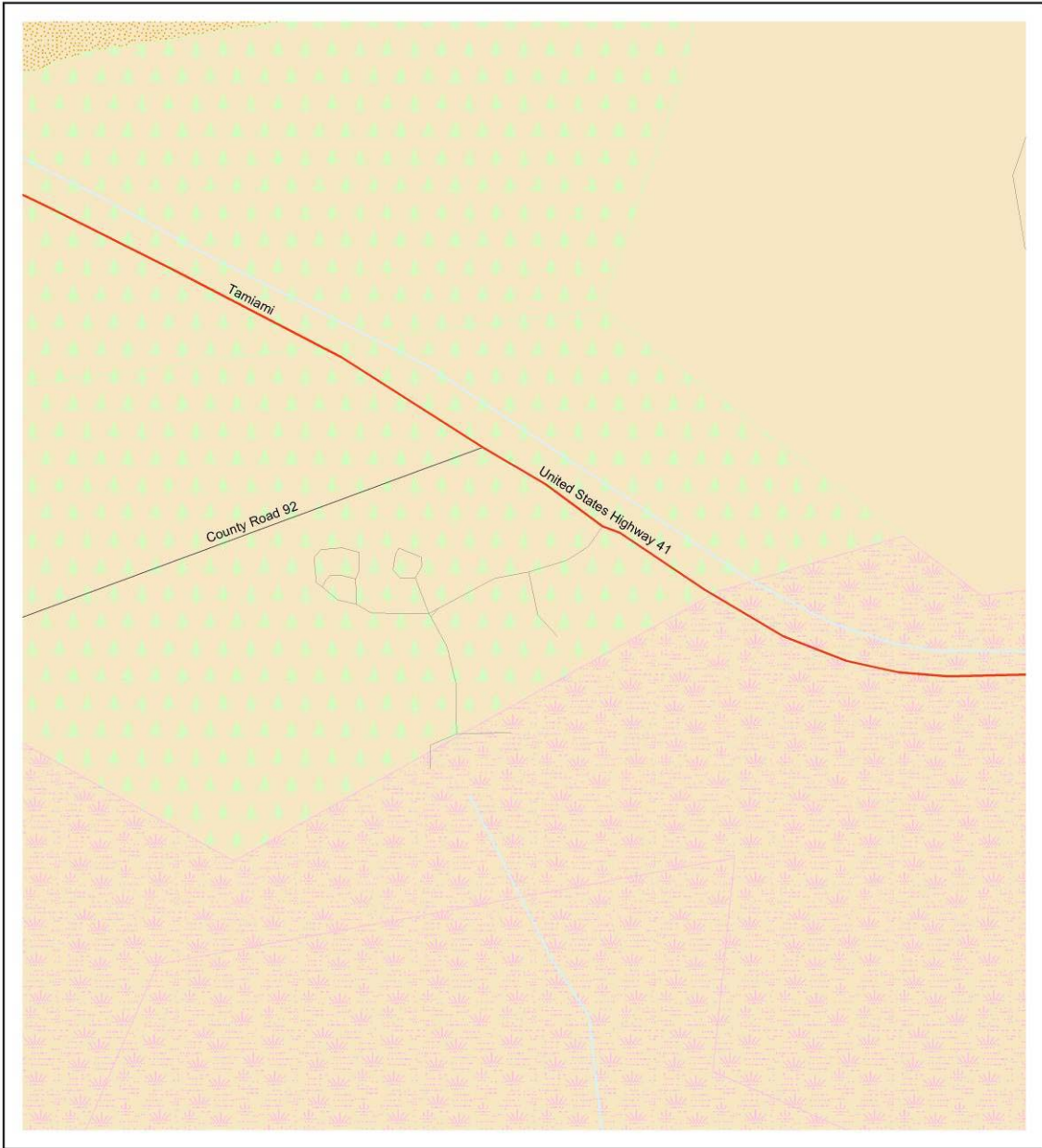
3.25.6 Royal Palm Hammock (unincorporated, pop. 2,962)

Location and Overview. Royal Palm Hammock is located at the intersection of U.S. Highway 41 and State Road 92, in the middle of Collier Seminole State Park within the Big Cypress Swamp. It is an isolated town with one gas station and retail shop. The community features a tourism-oriented Indian village next to Highway 41. The fuel station here is one of the few facilities for fuel before crossing the Everglades on the Tamiami Trail.

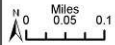
Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 2,962 persons, an increase of 950 from 1990. Those claiming involvement in the fisheries also increased from 1990 to 2000. Residents can access the Gulf of Mexico via Blackwater Creek, but there is little fishing infrastructure here. Eco-tourism is important, as the nearby Collier Seminole State Park features canoe trails through the many stands of Royal Palms. The area is also known for its airboat tours through the Everglades, which are advertised on billboards throughout the region.



Indian Village in Royal Palm Hammock



Royal Palm Hammock



Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
 Data Sources: See Metadata Report
 Printed: May 2004

Transportation: Highway Major Rd. Residential Railroad Boundaries: River/Stream Ocean/Lake County Municipal Marine Features: Platform Reef Wreck	Land Use: Forest Wetland Reservoir Agriculture Residential Other Urban Scrub/Shrub Sand Barren Land	Salt Flat Transportation Industrial/Commercial Feeding Operation Commercial/Service License/Permit Types: State Commercial Federal Federal/State Federal/Federal Charter Federal/Federal Charter/State	Fishing Businesses: Aquaculture Boat Dealer/Broker Fish Hatchery Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment Headboat Operation Marine Electronics Retail Marina/Boatyard Pier/Boat Rentals Seafood Processor Seafood Dealer Seafood Processor and Dealer Post Office
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Table 1. Royal Palm Hammock Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,012	2,962
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,154/858	1,681/1,281
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	20.3	19.8
18 to 64 years of age	65.4	62.9
65 years and over	14.3	17.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,873	2,394
Black or African American	98	124
American Indian and Alaskan Native	12	15
Asian	9	25
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	20	323
Two or more races	--	81
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	597	985
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	12.8	20.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	60.5	61.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	5.1	11.4
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	19.0	38.8
Percent who speak English less than very well	7.9	25.9
Household income (Median \$)	25,950	38,194
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	14.3	9.3
Percent female headed household	4.8	7.1
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	442	825
Renter occupied	135	208
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	83,200	105,600
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	375	397
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	56.6	59.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.8	7.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	13.3
Service occupations	--	12.7
Sales and office occupations	--	22.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	16.0	19.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	14.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	18.4
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	15.3	23.7†
Manufacturing	5.4	1.8
Percent government workers	8.3	5.4
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	21.5	21.2
Percent using public transportation	0.0	17.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	3.1	3.2

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Royal Palm Hammock in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	1
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	1
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Royal Palm Hammock in 2003

None Listed.

Table 4. Royal Palm Hammock Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002

Data not available.

Table 5. Royal Palm Hammock License/Permit Summary: 2000

Data not available.

4.0 Summary and Conclusions

This final section provides summary discussion of basic research findings, project scope, associated data issues, and prospects for further description and analysis. An empirically-driven typology of the study communities is provided as the concluding material for the section and report. Because many of the issues affecting fishermen in Florida are similar to fishermen elsewhere in the Gulf, this report refers to work in Louisiana that preceded this study and includes discussion of common problems affecting fishermen in the larger region.

4.1 Overview of Findings

The principal goal of this project has been to provide NOAA Fisheries staff with various forms of information needed to identify communities associated with the fishing industry in Florida. While a large volume of information was required to reveal the most pertinent characteristics of the study towns and cities in fulfillment of that goal, in reality the effort has been an initial phase in a more comprehensive process of identification. As the previous sections make clear, this initial effort can rightfully be seen, not so much as an effort to identify fishing communities in total, but as one that serves to determine the range and configuration of the characteristics of such communities under existing federal definitions.

Mixed Economies. This report reveals considerable variability in the nature of the study communities, and the relationship of their residents to fishing and its related industry. Some of the study communities are small towns or cities, where residents are deeply involved in fishing, while others are larger towns and small cities whose residents participate in many forms of urban and suburban enterprise. In the case of Tampa and St. Petersburg, the study “communities” are large metropolitan areas with highly diversified economies.

Some of the small towns and suburbs visited during the course of the study are subject to rapid population growth, as Florida’s coastal areas grow with the arrival of retirees and seasonal residents. Some of the more rural and interior communities are losing residents, as old transportation routes and associated businesses are replaced by new arteries to interstates with franchised businesses along the way. For many communities, coastal gentrification is occurring, and as for many coastal areas in the U.S., local municipalities are using local fishing history to entice visitors and prospective new residents. In Florida this is occurring despite dramatic decline in commercial fishing industry and its disappearance from familiar waterfront spaces. Many participants in the study assert that the ‘net ban’ and other regulations, and increasing value of waterfront property are factors that challenge the viability of commercial fishing in the region.

In many places where social and economic change is occurring, small rural places are being homogenized by the arrival of franchise businesses, standardized architecture, and evidence of popular culture now very common across America. This is not to say, however, that all of the study communities are visibly or rapidly changing in this direction, and vestiges of old maritime ways of life are still in evidence.

Challenges for Commercial Fisheries. As was the case for many persons involved in this study in other areas of the Gulf, many participants in the Florida communities were often quick to point out challenges affecting the region's commercial fishing industry. For many of the smaller rural towns where commercial fishing was once of central importance, the 'net ban' had a dramatic impact as fishermen were forced to either switch to other fisheries or choose other forms of work. Many small fish houses whose owners and operators depended in large part upon net-caught mullet or roe as a substantial portion of annual income were forced to close. While it is tempting to attribute decline in population of rural study communities to such outcomes, it is difficult to establish a causal relationship in the absence sufficient information about the full range of factors that has influenced demography in the region. Nevertheless, such concerns were prominent in many discussions held with community residents.

Many persons involved in the commercial fishing industries in Gulf Florida explained that imports of shrimp from Asia and South America have flooded the domestic market and diminished economic incentives for the region's shrimp fleets. During much of the project, numerous shrimp vessels were observed at port, reportedly due to poor market incentives. The situation has been furthered by rising fuel prices. Such challenges were described not only by participants in the harvest sector, but also by fish house operators and workers in associated businesses. Many participants tended to explain that the effects of such problems are experienced in a collective sense; that is, in the surrounding "community" of fisheries-involved persons and families.

On Reported Perception of Fishing Community Status. The interview data that were used to aid in developing the profiles do occasionally include remarks from informants about their perceptions of whether their place of residence may or may not legitimately be considered a fishing community. But we are reluctant to report such perspectives, since presentation of individual perspective on the issue tends to overshadow the many other forms of evidence provided. Valid assessment of perceptions about this core issue call for survey methods and more adequate sampling than could feasibly be used in the rapid appraisal methods employed during the course of the present research. Thus, we adhere to the prescribed objective of leaving decisions about what constitutes a fishing community in Florida in the hands of the sponsor. As provided below, we do, however, advance a means for categorizing the study communities, based on the full range of information provided in the body of this report.

4.2 Review of Project Scope and Associated Data Issues

As noted at the outset, given the number of study communities involved, the research effort has been highly descriptive and limited to key indicators, rather than highly analytical and inclusive of the full range of factors that might have been addressed in a full ethnographic study of one community or a few communities over a sustained period. Again, the current effort may be seen as an initial effort to identify the range of involvement in fishing among a broad range of community types. Consistency and uniformity in description was sought to facilitate comparison by reviewers, as in the accompanying reports on the remainder of the Gulf States.

Reporting of Data. Decisions were made to limit the reporting of some forms of information, and to fully report others. These were made to enable use of the most pertinent information given limitations of space. Therefore reporting of fishing-related businesses was limited primarily to wholesalers and relatively high volume or value business establishments, rather than the full range of small retail businesses. Landings data (based on trip tickets) are summarized according to vessel permit holder residence (physical and postal) in keeping with our central interest in spatial depiction of local involvement in fishing-related industry. Such data do not, therefore, necessarily reflect all landings occurring in a town or city for the year in question since some non-residents may also land their seafood at local dealer or processor facilities.

Data Availability and Commercial and Recreational Foci. While we have sought to address both commercial and recreational aspects of fishing industry in this study, our efforts have in some cases necessarily focused primarily on the commercial sector. This is due, in large part, to the relative abundance of secondary source data pertinent to commercial components of marine fisheries and the relative lack of valid and reliable secondary source data relevant to its recreational components. However, we have attempted to identify and describe those components of each community's infrastructure that relate to both the recreational and commercial sectors.

Use of MRFFS data for descriptive purposes at the community level was discouraged by data analysts who emphasized that the survey's sampling strategy was designed to measure and analyze recreational angling by region and sub-region rather than at the community level of analysis. Therefore, these data were not included in our work.

We do present state recreational fishing license data as one means of indicating degree of recreational fishing activity occurring in the vicinity of the study communities. Number of resident license holders is provided in conjunction with number of licenses sold in the town or city in question in 2000. Although somewhat geographically unspecific as regards ultimate destination for actual fishing, the latter data were considered useful since it is typically the case that a large proportion of anglers visit from elsewhere in the United States and abroad, and must buy a license to proceed. Such visitors often contribute significantly to local recreational fishing business revenue.

Observations of recreational fishing infrastructure and services are also provided and mapped, and we provide qualitative description of community-wide involvement in recreational angling versus pleasure boating. While enumeration of marinas, boat slips, access ramps and associated businesses provides understanding of the scope of recreational fishing in a given area, more in-depth study of recreational involvement may be warranted in some communities. To date, most related research has focused on the region's charter fishing industry (Holland et al. 1999; Sutton et al. 1999). But the scope of recreational marine fisheries in Florida is immense, and includes a multifaceted private boating-fishing sector, charter and guide services, and eco-tourism businesses. These components generate hundreds of millions of dollars in revenue across the study communities – a situation worthy of study in itself. Given the broad geographic and topical scope of the current study, we can provide only preliminary indicators of the degree of local involvement in the ever-growing recreational sectors.

Finally, while undoubtedly important to participants, subsistence fishing (defined here as fishing for food to supplement the household diet) in the study communities is also very common. Given the scope of the current mission to address fishing-related industry in the study communities, description of subsistence activities (which cannot be considered industrial in nature) exceeds the scope of this report. The topic must also await a more in-depth phase of community-level research of fishing in Florida.

4.3 Toward a Typology of Coastal and Fishing-Oriented Communities in Florida

The community profiles that comprise the previous section are intended as sources of descriptive information and means for comparative analysis by NOAA Fisheries staff. Again, per the descriptive nature of the prescribed research mission, we do not attempt extensive analysis here. This entire section is intended, rather, as a means for organizing concepts about the range of community types, and the nature and degree of involvement of residents of each in fishing-related industry. *Indeed, we encourage readers to recognize that study of social and economic aspects of fishing-related industry in the study communities is a complex endeavor, and that we develop categories and typologies not as hard and fast statements about “community” status, but rather as aids to conceptualization*

A Scaled Inventory: Use with Caution. In moving toward definitions, thresholds, and criteria relevant to concepts of “community,” “dependence,” and “engagement,” it is useful here to organize select empirical findings in summary form. We begin with Table 4-1, which inventories the presence or absence of relevant attributes for each community. We also use, *with condition*, the Guttman Scale¹ to indicate the degree to which each community approximates a hypothetical “model” community exhibiting all listed attributes.

Caution must be taken in interpreting the scale since many attributes derive from address fields in fisheries data files. Thus, some communities achieve spuriously low scores. Moreover, the process does not take into account the strength of any given attribute. Thus, for example, the presence of a single license holder in a community generates a positive score for that variable in the same manner as would a community with hundreds of resident license holders. Finally, given our relative abundance of commercial fishing data, recreational attributes are under-represented. Given these qualifications, we present the following - not as a definitive statement on which communities might be considered fishing communities based on the presence of the various attributes - but rather merely as one component of a set of summary indicators. Those additional indicators are summarily reviewed in subsequent sections of this chapter.

¹ The Guttman Scale tests how well index data approximate a model scale, where the model has a reproducibility index value of one, derived from the formula: $1 - (\text{number of deviations or errors} / \text{number of variable entries})$.

Table 4-1 Fishing-Specific Attributes Inventory (note: Guttman Index score is most valid where all data is available, and data availability here varies by community)

Community	Federal Commercial Permits	State Commercial Licenses	Federal Charter Permits	Recreational Permits	Seafood Landings	Seafood retail markets	Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	Docking facilities (commercial)	Fishing monuments / Festivals	Recreational docks / marinas	Bait & Tackle / fishing supplies	Fishing pier	Public boat ramps	Recreational Fishing Tournaments	Boat yards/builders	Guttman score
Tampa	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	+	+	0.93
St. Petersburg	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	+	+	0.93
Pine Island	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	0.93
Homosassa	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	0.93
Crystal River	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	0.93
Boca Grande	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	+	+	0.93
Tarpon Springs	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	+	0.87
Sarasota	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	+	+	0.87
Punta Gorda	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	--	+	+	+	0.87
Port St. Joe	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	+	+	0.87
Pensacola	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	+	+	0.87
Panama City	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	--	+	+	+	0.87
Hudson	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	--	0.87
Fort Myers Bch	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	--	+	0.87
Fort Myers	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	+	+	0.87
Dunedin	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	0.87
Clearwater	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	--	+	0.87
Ruskin	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	--	+	+	--	0.80
Port Charlotte	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	+	+	+	+	+	--	0.80
Madeira Beach	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	--	+	--	+	0.80
Inglis/Yankeetown	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	--	0.80
Cortez	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	0.80
Bradenton	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0.80
Panacea	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	--	--	+	0.73
Fort Walton Beach	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	+	--	--	+	0.73
Englewood	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	+	0.73
Carrabelle	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	+	+	--	+	--	+	+	0.73
Cape Coral	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	+	--	+	+	--	+	0.73
Venice	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	+	0.67
Tierra Verde	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	+	0.67
Port Richey	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	+	0.67
Panama City Beach	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	+	+	+	--	--	0.67
Palmetto	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	--	+	+	--	+	0.67
Marco Island	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	+	0.67
Largo	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	+	--	+	+	--	--	0.67
Gulf Breeze	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	+	+	--	--	+	0.67
Goodland	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	+	+	--	0.67
Gibsonton	+	+	--	+	+	--	+	--	--	+	+	+	+	--	+	0.67
Crawfordville	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	+	0.67
Cantonment	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	+	0.67
Suwannee	+	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	+	--	+	--	+	0.60
St. Marks	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	--	--	--	+	0.60
Shalimar	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	0.60
Nokomis/ Odessa	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	--	+	+	--	--	0.60
Lakeland	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	--	--	+	+	--	--	--	+	0.60
Everglades City	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	+	+	--	--	+	--	0.60
Chokoloskee	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	0.60
Anna Maria Island	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	+	--	+	+	--	+	0.60
Youngstown	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	+	0.53
Treasure Island	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	+	0.53
Spring Hill	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	+	0.53
Southport	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	+	0.53
Sopchoppy	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	--	0.53
Sanibel Island	+	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	+	0.53
Ozona/Palm Harbor	--	--	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	+	--	+	--	+	0.53
Navarre	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	+	0.53

Milton	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	+	0.53
Mexico Beach	--	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	--	--	+	+	--	0.53
Lynn Haven	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	--	--	+	--	--	0.53
Holiday	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	+	0.53
Freeport	--	+	--	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	+	+	--	--	+	0.53
Bradenton Beach	+	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	+	+	+	+	--	--	0.53
Bagdad	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	0.53
Santa Rosa Beach	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	0.47
Redington Beach	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	0.47
Mary Esther	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	0.47
Lutz	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	--	0.47
Lecanto	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	+	0.47
Brooksville	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	+	0.47
Aripeka	+	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	+	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	0.47
Seminole	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	0.40
Placida	--	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	+	0.40
Pace	+	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	+	0.40
Oldsmar	--	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	0.40
New Port Richey	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.40
Inverness	--	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	0.40
Indian Rocks Beach	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	0.40
Estero	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	0.40
Chiefland	+	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	0.40
Terra Ceia	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.33
Riverview	+	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.33
Holmes Beach	--	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	0.33
Dover	+	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.33
Brandon	--	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	0.33
Archer	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.33
Old Town	+	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.27
North Fort Myers	+	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.27
Hernando	+	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.27
Gulfport	--	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.27
Copeland	+	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.27
Alva	--	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	--	0.27
Trenton	--	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.20
Gulf Hammock	--	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.20
Bell	--	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.20
Valparaiso	--	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.13
Osprey	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	--	0.13
Longboat Key	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	--	0.13
Lanark Village	--	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.13
Lamont	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.13
DeFuniak Springs	--	--	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.13
Captiva Island	--	--	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	0.13
Belleair	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.07
Apollo Beach,	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	0.07
White City	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.00
Royal Palm Hammock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.00
Keaton Beach	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.00
Jena	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.00
El Jobean	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.00
Anclote	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.00

Summary of Involvement in Various Industries. In most cases, residents in the study communities are involved in multiple forms of industry and enterprise. There are few communities in which fishing and associated industry can be considered primary forms of economic activity and the main venues through which social interaction occurs. Though such places do exist, it is more common that emphasis on fishing occurs within a sub-population or sub-component of a larger, mixed economy and set of social relations. In other study areas, fishing is clearly tangential to social and economic life. Table 4-2, below, depicts this range of situations. Many of Florida's coastal communities may have once been organized around thriving commercial fishing cultures and economies, but increasing development, tourism, and regulatory processes (viz., the net ban) have tended to diminish the importance of commercial fishing.

For this typology we chose to describe the geographic component of these communities using a modified rural-urban continuum that also reflects the status of municipal governance. For example "suburban unincorporated" is indicative of a population located in close proximity to an urban area, but dependent upon its county government for most services. Incorporated government suggests formal governance with local leadership playing key roles through elections, while unincorporated status indicates reliance on regional government that may serve additional communities and rural areas of the county. It should be kept in mind that while "rural" may suggest lack of modern amenities, the growth of internet and other opportunities has reduced certain needs, and a characteristically slower pace of life is reportedly desirable to many residents.

Most of Florida's coastal communities are strongly influenced by recreational tourism, and the need for various tourism services. Much of the recreational fishing sector is embedded within that economy and is at times hard to separate in the analysis. Thus, for instance, indication of extensive involvement in sales and service with moderate fishing infrastructure may in reality indicate more extensive local involvement in recreational fishing industries than can be depicted with our limited set of indicators.

We reviewed all types fisheries data for all communities, assessed each against a hypothetical "model" community solely involved in fishing-related industry, and arrived at a tripartite scale for categorizing each study community. Summary level of community engagement in the fishing industry is therefore based on a qualitative and comparative assessment of degree of involvement, rather than on a quantitative-based absolute determination. We note finally that use of the same scale for assigning relative extent of fishing infrastructure is based on rough quantitative assessment of the many relevant factors we observed and reviewed during the course of the study. Description of fishing-related physical and service infrastructure was one of the primary goals of this study, and our results indicate extensive variation across the communities, as indicated below.

Table 4-2 Study Community Summary Matrix

Community by County	Licenses & Permits*			Geographic Type	Primary Local Economy					Level of Engagement in Fishing Industry			Extent of Fishing Infrastructure and Services		
	Federal Permits	State Com. Licences	St. Rec. Lic.		Fishing	Service/Sales	Farming	Mgmt/Prof	Other/Mixed	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal
Escambia															
Cantonment	14/32	4/4	1192	Suburban Incorporated		•			•			•			•
Pensacola	84/190	74/74	8225	Urban Residential	•	•		•	•		•		•		
Santa Rosa															
Bagdad	2/9	2/6	43	Rural Unincorporated		•			•			•			•
Gulf Breeze	18/49	21/21	1671	Suburban Incorporated		•		•			•			•	
Milton	8/12	23/25	3919	Rural Incorporated		•		•			•			•	
Navarre	6/9	16/17	1181	Barrier Isle Unincorporated		•		•				•			•
Pace	4/7	3/3	833	Rural Unincorporated		•		•				•			•
Okaloosa															
Fort Walton Beach	29/88	22/22	425	Urban Residential		•		•				•		•	
Mary Esther	3/8	1/1	596	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•			•
Shalimar	6/20	4/5	523	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•			•
Valparaiso	0/0	1/1	184	Rural Unincorporated		•		•				•			•
Walton															
DeFuniak Springs	4/5	5/5	734	Rural Incorporated		•		•	•			•			•
Freeport	0/0	9/9	440	Rural Incorporated		•			•			•			•
Santa Rosa Beach	2/7	3/3	620	Rural Unincorporated		•		•				•			•
Bay															
Lynn Haven	13/63	12/14	1352	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•			•
Mexico Beach	8/23	9/9	95	Rural Incorporated		•		•	•			•			•
Panama City	139/392	125/125	1352	Urban Residential		•		•	•		•		•		
Panama City Bch	63/191	26/26	315	Suburban Beach Inc		•		•			•			•	
Southport	16/22	25/30	364	Rural Unincorporated		•		•	•		•			•	
Youngstown	5/19	3/3	428	Rural Unincorporated		•			•			•			•

* Physical address data only/all address data types

Community by County	Licenses & Permits*			Geographic Type	Primary Local Economy					Level of Engagement in Fishing Industry			Extent of Fishing Infrastructure and Services		
	Federal Permits	State Com. Lic.	St. Rec. Lic.		Fishing	Service/Sales	Farming	Mgmt/Prof	Other/Mixed	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal
Gulf															
Port St. Joe	28/46	36/47	1489	Rural Incorporated		•		•	•		•			•	
White City	0/0	0/0	0	Rural Unincorporated		•		•	•			•		•	
Franklin															
Carrabelle	27/99	46/57	248	Rural Incorporated	•	•			•		•			•	
Lanark Village	1/1	1/0	19	Rural Unincorporated		•		•	•			•		•	
Wakulla															
Crawfordville	16/34	23/25	2372	Rural Unincorporated		•		•	•			•		•	
Panacea	21/25	30/41	200	Rural Unincorporated	•	•			•	•			•		
Sopchoppy	9/20	12/19	199	Rural Incorporated	•	•			•		•			•	
St. Marks	7/11	6/14	45	Rural Incorporated	•	•			•		•			•	
Jefferson															
Lamont	0/0	0/2	116	Rural Unincorporated		•	•		•			•		•	
Taylor															
Keaton Beach	0/0	0/0	0	Rural Unincorporated		•			•			•		•	
Dixie															
Jena	0/	0/0	0	Rural Unincorporated	•		•		•		•			•	
Old Town	3/5	7/12	588	Rural Unincorporated		•	•		•			•		•	
Suwannee	3/9	4/13	53	Rural Unincorporated	•	•			•		•			•	

* Physical address data only/all address data types

Community by County	Licenses & Permits*			Geographic Type	Primary Local Economy					Level of Engagement in Fishing Industry			Extent of Fishing Infrastructure and Services		
	Federal Permits	State Com. Lic.	St. Rec. Lic.		Fishing	Service/Sales	Farming	Mgmt/Prof	Other/Mixed	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal
Gilchrist															
Bell	0/0	1/2	336	Rural Unincorporated		•	•		•			•		•	
Trenton	2/2	5/5	702	Rural Incorporated		•	•	•	•			•		•	
Levy															
Chiefland	3/9	7/10	837	Rural Incorporated		•	•	•				•		•	
Gulf Hammock	½	1/1	61	Rural Unincorporated		•			•			•		•	
Inglis	8/16	16/18	271	Rural Incorporated	•	•		•			•		•		
Yankeetown	11/20	9/10	88	Rural Incorporated		•		•	•		•		•		
Alachua															
Archer	4/7	5/5	429	Rural Incorporated		•		•	•			•		•	
Citrus															
Crystal River	34/72	48/54	429	Rural Incorporated		•		•			•		•		
Hernando	1/5	1/1	457	Rural Incorporated		•		•	•			•		•	
Homosassa	18/26	44/60	1358	Rural Unincorporated	•	•		•			•		•		
Homosassa Springs	5/13	5/12	118	Rural Incorporated		•			•			•		•	
Inverness	1/5	3/3	1237	Rural Unincorporated		•		•	•			•		•	
Lecanto	6/16	6/9	434	Rural Unincorporated		•		•				•		•	
Hernando															
Brooksville	8/20	6/6	2676	Rural Incorporated		•		•				•		•	
Spring Hill	19/36	24/25	2561	Rural Unincorporated		•		•				•		•	

* Physical address data only/all address data types

Community by County	Licenses & Permits*			Geographic Type	Primary Local Economy					Level of Engagement in Fishing Industry			Extent of Fishing Infrastructure and Services		
	Federal Permits	State Com. Lic.	St. Rec. Lic.		Fishing	Service/Sales	Farming	Mgmt/Prof	Other/Mixed	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal
Pasco															
Anclote	0/0	0/0	0	Suburban Unincorporated		•		•				•		•	
Aripeka	2/7	2/2	35	Rural Unincorporated		•		•	•			•		•	
Holiday	12/23	21/23	852	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•		•	
Hudson	27/78	31/39	1272	Suburban Incorporated	•	•		•	•			•	•		
New Port Richey	25/37	34/36	3269	Suburban Incorporated		•		•	•		•			•	
Port Richey	8/15	19/21	1301	Suburban Incorporated		•		•	•			•		•	
Polk															
Lakeland	5/10	3/3	6883	Rural Incorporated		•		•				•		•	

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Community by County	Licenses & Permits*			Geographic Type	Primary Local Economy					Level of Engagement in Fishing Industry			Extent of Fishing Infrastructure and Services		
	Federal Permits	State Com. Lic.	St. Rec. Salt Lic.		Fishing	Service/Sales	Farming	Management/Prof	Other/Mixed	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal
Pinellas															
Belleair	0/0	0/0	1	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•		•	
Clearwater	44/96	23/23	3995	Urban		•		•				•		•	
Dunedin	14/30	6/6	1269	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•		•	
Gulfport	2/3	11/12	154	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•		•	
Indian Rocks Beach	12/32	12/12	297	Barrier Isle Incorporated		•		•				•		•	
Largo	31/70	21/22	3332	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•		•	
Madeira Beach	26/80	15/18	125	Barrier Isle Incorporated		•		•		•				•	
Oldsmar	4/9	3/4	539	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•		•	
Ozona	0/0	0/2	43	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•		•	
Palm Harbor	14/36	5/6	2382	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•		•	
Redington Beach	6/14	2/2	34	Barrier Isle Unincorporated		•		•				•		•	
Seminole	26/66	14/14	1299	Suburban Incorporated		•	•	•				•		•	
St. Petersburg	69/193	123/131	10368	Urban		•		•		•			•		
Tarpon Springs	49/113	33/35	1375	Suburban Incorporated	•	•		•			•			•	
Tierra Verde	3/10	4/4	159	Barrier Isle Unincorporated		•		•				•		•	
Treasure Island	12/29	4/4	171	Barrier Isle Unincorporated		•		•				•		•	

* Physical address data only/all address data types

Community by County	Licenses & Permits*			Geographic Type	Primary Local Economy					Level of Engagement in Fishing Industry			Extent of Fishing Infrastructure and Services		
	Federal Permits	State Com. Lic.	St. Rec. Lic.		Fishing	Service/Sales	Farming	Mgmt/Prof	Other/Mixed	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal
Hillsborough															
Apollo Beach	1/1	0/0	0	Suburban Unincorporated		•		•				•		•	
Brandon	0/0	5/5	2167	Suburban Unincorporated		•		•				•		•	
Dover	1/1	4/5	492	Suburban Unincorporated		•			•			•		•	
Gibsonton	2/5	4/4	355	Rural Unincorporated		•		•	•			•	•		
Lutz	4/9	7/7	1787	Suburban Unincorporated		•		•				•		•	
Riverview	1/2	5/7	2023	Rural Unincorporated		•		•				•		•	
Ruskin	3/3	5/5	1117	Rural Unincorporated		•			•			•	•		
Tampa	58/116	82/82	15153	Urban		•		•			•	•			
Manatee															
Anna Maria Island	4/6	4/4	76	Barrier Isle Incorporated		•		•				•		•	
Bradenton	35/76	64/64	7427	Urban		•		•				•		•	
Bradenton Beach	3/3	2/3	183	Barrier Isle Incorporated		•		•	•			•		•	
Cortez	27/54	14/24	69	Rural Unincorporated	•	•		•		•		•			
Holmes Beach	7/11	3/3	196	Barrier Isle Incorporated		•		•				•		•	
Longboat Key	0/0	0/0	287	Barrier Isle Incorporated		•		•				•		•	
Palmetto	5/13	27/29	1689	Suburban Incorporated		•	•	•				•		•	
Terra Ceia	1/4	3/9	57	Suburban Unincorporated		•		•				•		•	

* Physical address data only/all address data types

Community by County	Licenses & Permits*			Geographic Type	Primary Local Economy					Level of Engagement in Fishing Industry			Extent of Fishing Infrastructure and Services		
	Federal Permits	State Com. Lic.	St. Rec. Lic.		Fishing	Service/Sales	Farming	Mgmt/Prof	Other/Mixed	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal
Sarasota															
Nokomis/ Odessa	13/32	7/9	839	Suburban Unincorporated		•		•				•		•	
Osprey	¼	0/2	0	Suburban Unincorporated		•		•				•		•	
Sarasota	52/106	30/35	7650	Urban		•		•				•	•		
Venice	13/30	12/12	1823	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•		•	
Charlotte															
El Jobean	0/0	0/0	0	Rural Unincorporated		•		•				•		•	
Englewood	26/84	27/27	1672	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•		•	
Placida	3/10	6/11	187	Rural Unincorporated		•		•				•	•		
Port Charlotte	5/6	28/28	3027	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•		•	
Punta Gorda	5/5	38/43	3349	Rural Incorporated		•		•				•	•		
Lee															
Alva	0/0	1/2	424	Rural Unincorporated		•		•	•			•		•	
Boca Grande	8/18	9/9	137	Rural Unincorporated				•	•		•		•		
Cape Coral	19/32	16/16	6199	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•		•	
Captiva Island	0/0	0/0	34	Barrier Isle Unincorporated				•	•			•		•	
Estero	5/5	3/3	501	Suburban Unincorporated		•		•				•		•	
Fort Myers	27/43	31/33	7733	Urban		•		•			•		•		
Fort Myers Bch	38/56	19/19	774	Barrier Isle Incorporated	•	•		•			•		•		
N. Fort Myers	1/1	19/20	1263	Urban		•		•				•		•	
Pine Island**	33/52	107/131	1472	Rural Unincorporated	•	•		•		•		•			
Sanibel Island	0/0	1/2	345	Barrier Isle Incorporated											

* Physical addresses data only/all address data types. ** Combined communities of Bokeelia, Matlacha, Pineland and St. James City.

Community by County	Licenses & Permits*			Geographic Type	Primary Local Economy					Level of Engagement in Fishing Industry			Extent of Fishing Infrastructure and Services		
	Federal Permits	State Com. Lic.	St. Rec. Lic.		Fishing	Service/Sales	Farming	Mgmt/Prof	Other/Mixed	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal
Collier															
Chokoloskee	9/17	15/25	24	Rural Unincorporated	•	•		•			•			•	
Copeland	1/1	2/5	0	Rural Unincorporated		•		•			•				•
Everglades City	8/10	8/8	40	Rural Incorporated	•	•			•			•		•	
Goodland	4/9	4/7	52	Barrier Isle Unincorporated		•			•		•			•	
Marco Island	28/48	6/6	1627	Barrier Isle Incorporated		•		•			•			•	
Royal Palm Hammock	0/0	0/0	0	Rural Unincorporated		•		•	•			•			•

* Physical address data only/all address data types

Definitions and Theory of Community Revisited. As noted in the table(s) above, and as clearly indicated throughout this report, the attributes of each community vary significantly, as does the nature of the involvement in some type of fishing endeavor. Not all of the communities included in this report exhibit deep involvement in the fishing industries. We seek, here, to summarily review the empirically-identified attributes and manner of involvement against the definition of fishing community provided in National Standard 8. That definition is as follows:

The term ‘fishing community’ means a community that is substantially dependent on or substantially engaged in the harvest or processing of fishery resources to meet social and economic needs, and includes fishing vessel owners, operators, and crew, and fish processors that are based in such communities. A fishing community is a social or economic group whose members reside in a specific location and share a common dependency on commercial, recreational, or subsistence fishing or on directly related fisheries-dependent services and industries (for example, boatyards, ice suppliers, tackle shops) (Section 300.345, part 3).

Under the parameters of this definition, fishing communities are to have some or all of the following components:

- (a) Presence of fishing owners;
- (b) Presence of fishing operators;
- (c) Presence of fishing crew;
- (d) Presence of fish processors;
- (e) Presence of a social group (related to fishing, processing, etc.);
- (f) Presence of an economic group (related to fishing, processing, etc.);
- (g) Residence in a specific location;
- (h) Substantial dependence/engagement in harvesting and/or processing;
- (i) Sharing of common dependence on various types of fishing;
- (j) Dependency on fisheries services;
- (k) Dependency on fisheries industries;
- (l) Meeting social needs; and
- (m) Meeting economic needs.

As discussed in earlier sections, the current research, while broad in geographic scope, has to be seen as preliminary in terms of depth. Its conduct has involved dedication of extensive resources in order to determine and report with confidence for each community elements (a) through (h) above. While specific project findings may serve as preliminary indicators for understanding (i) through (m) above, these issues cannot yet be adequately addressed, since truly thorough understanding will require: (1) some as-yet-to-be-subjectively determined definition and threshold of dependence and meeting social and economic needs, and (2) in-depth research to collect the full range of data needed to assess the degree to which communities, and the behaviors of their residents, approach those definitions and thresholds.

Thus, for the moment, the previous sections of this report provide data to support understanding of the range of community types, based on the presence and spatial distribution of fishing operators and operations, and supporting services and infrastructure. More comprehensive analysis awaits determination of subjectively established, and agreed upon criteria for the remaining factors.

Here it may be worth stating the obvious; that “community” and hence “fishing community” are social constructs, requiring subjectively formulated agreement about definition. The elemental, commonly-agreed-upon, requisite components of community (people interacting in a specific place) do exist, and, as such, are empirically identifiable. But, theoretical extension of those simple components into the realm of *communitas* requires collective agreement about the very concept. In other words, although the actors and actions essential to a community are real enough, “community” itself is as much a subjectively defined and agreed-upon idea as it is an empirical reality, as is “dependence,” and as is “engagement.”

Relatives and Absolutes. In the spirit of heuristic review of definitions, thresholds, and criteria relevant to the concepts of “fishing community,” “dependence,” and “engagement” in Florida, it may be useful, here, to organize and present select empirical findings for the Florida study communities in scaled and summary form. Thus, we provide Table 4-3, which depicts the top 20 study towns and cities, ranked in terms of total landings and total commercial permits and licenses held by residents. The figures are provided as rudimentary indicators, and preliminary means for conceptualizing and defining community, involvement, and dependence among the most active of the study towns and cities in Florida’s marine fisheries.

Presentation of such figures begs the issue of their meaning, in both relative and absolute terms. While a given place may be highly ranked in terms of production, it may be that only some of its residents are involved in fishing-related industry and those who *are* involved may be to greater and lesser degrees. Some may be involved full-time and produce significant amounts of seafood, while others may be involved only part of their days and produce relatively little (and all gradations between). Meanwhile, the economic contribution, or focus of social interaction of any given group of participants, may or may not be eclipsed by the larger (or smaller) population that surrounds them.

This point is central to the entire process of identifying fishing communities. If it is true that (a) few, if any, towns or cities in the United States are occupied entirely by persons devoted to fishing and related industry, and (b) “fishing community” is defined in terms of the experience of those persons who are involved in fishing and related industry *relative* to the surrounding population, then, as such, few fishing communities *per se* can be identified. This is the current state of affairs under the existing (exclusive) federal definition. If, however (again, heuristically), the definition were based in whole or in some part upon the absolute experience of those persons who are involved in fishing-related activities, regardless of the activities of the surrounding populace, then the potential field of prospective fishing communities is immensely broadened, as is the field of research needed to adequately assess the experiences of participants in those specific fleets, sub-groups, and sub-communities. Alternatively, if communities are to be identified as fishing communities based on the requirement that fishing and related industry predominates the local human experience relative to other forms of economic activity and social interaction, then research may appropriately be applied to the finer levels of that behavior.

Table 4-3 Community Rankings for Total Landings, Licenses, and Permits

Rank	Total Landings and Value (based on all address types)				State Licenses*		Federal Permits*		Dealer Permits		Recreational Licenses	
	Community	Total Pounds	Community	Total Value	Community	# Licenses	Community	# Permits	Community	# Permits	Community	# Licenses
1	Cortez	2,713,470	Chokoloskee	20,250,887	Panama City	125/125	Panama City	139/392	Tampa	101	Tampa	15,153
2	Chokoloskee	2,637,609	Homosassa	8,810,132	Saint Petersburg	123/131	Pensacola	84/190	Panama City	81	Saint Petersburg	10,368
3	Fort Meyers Bch	2,558,735	Fort Meyers Bch	8,500,817	Tampa	82/82	St. Petersburg	69/193	St Petersburg	80	Pensacola	8,225
4	St. Petersburg	2,101,557	Lecanto	6,080,590	Pensacola	74/74	Panama City Beach	63/191	Cedar Key	57	Fort Myers	7,733
5	Homosassa	1,934,364	Bradenton	5,809,809	Bokeelia	68/80	Tampa	58/116	Pensacola	52	Sarasota	7,650
6	Bokeelia	1,894,841	St. Petersburg	5,762,135	Bradenton	64/64	Sarasota	52/106	Port St Joe	49	Bradenton	7,427
7	Panama City	1,868,150	Everglades City	5,653,837	Carrabelle	46/57	Tarpon Springs	49/113	Apalachicola	46	Panama City	7,366
8	Bradenton	1,862,484	Homosassa Sprgs	4,937,863	Homosassa	44/60	Apalachicola	44/99	Clearwater	40	Lakeland	6,883
9	Tampa	1,649,094	Tampa	4,736,123	Punta Gorda	38/43	Clearwater	44/96	Eastpoint	40	Cape Coral	6,199
10	Port St. Joe	1,468,129	Cortez	4,218,018	Port Saint Joe	36/47	Steinhatchee	40/85	Fort Myers	40	Clearwater	3,995
11	Fort Meyers	1,350,298	Steinhatchee	4,210,872	Saint James City	36/36	Fort Myers Beach	38/56	Sarasota	38	Milton	3,919
12	Tarpon Springs	1,068,985	St. Marks	4,177,291	New Port Richey	34/36	Bradenton	35/76	Tarpon Springs	38	Punta Gorda	3,349
13	Pensacola	1,037,551	Bokeelia	4,086,495	Tarpon Springs	33/35	Crystal River	34/72	Naples	34	Largo	3,332
14	Madeira Beach	914,428	Fort Meyers	3,973,071	Steinhatchee	32/42	Largo	31/70	Panacea	33	New Port Richey	3,269
15	Sarasota	881,288	Tarpon Springs	3,823,745	Fort Myers	31/33	Fort Walton Beach	29/88	Southport	32	Port Charlotte	3,027
16	Lecanto	862,149	Holiday	3,813,225	Hudson	31/39	Marco Island	28/48	Panama City Beach	30	Brooksville	2,676
17	Steinhatchee	836,557	Panama City	3,783,568	Panacea	30/41	Port St. Joe	28/46	Destin	29	Spring Hill	2,561
18	New Port Richey	818,982	Chiefland	3,656,052	Sarasota	30/35	Carrabelle	27/99	Hudson	28	Palm Harbor	2,382
19	Holiday	795,225	St. James City	3,108,970	Port Charlotte	28/28	Cortez	27/54	Homosassa	23	Crawfordville	2,372
20	Clearwater	758,751	New Port Richey	2,354,032	Englewood	27/27	Fort Myers	27/43	Crystal River	22	Brandon	2,167

* Physical address data only/all address data types; although we provide data for both physical addresses and all address types, the rankings are based on physical address data only.

4.4 Conclusions and Recommendations

With due attention to the above qualifications of relativity and absolute experience, but with a model based on the existing federal definition of fishing community, we arrive, in anticipation of need for more exacting and in-depth research, at a preliminary typology of fishing-involved communities. Based on the *full range* of descriptive information and analyses provided in the previous pages, we develop in Table 4-4 below, a basic typology of the study communities and the nature of their involvement in Florida Gulf Coast marine fisheries and related forms of industry and enterprise. The table and associated discussion are provided as the concluding summary material for the study. Again, *we stress that the typology should be seen and used as a working tool for organizing and conceptualizing a complex array of factors, rather than a concrete pronouncement on community status.* Indeed, until issues regarding absolute and relative involvement and dependence are resolved, and issues associated with sub-communities and supra-communities are addressed, the typology must be viewed as preliminary.

The communities appear in alphabetical order, and thus no rank order should be assumed within a given column. Note that several communities that were previously studied by Jacob et al. (2002) have been placed into the typology based upon their prior recognition as potential fishing communities. As this research has identified the existence of “supra-communities” (multiple towns or population centers, each of which is closely related in social and spatial terms), we have included these aggregates rather than each community alone though in other parts of this report they are described individually.²

Based on what is now known about the attributes of the Florida study communities, there are but a few in which residents clearly exhibit primary involvement in fishing and related industry. These communities are typed here as *Primarily-Involved*. While the economies and primary foci of social interaction in such places may be mixed to greater and lesser degrees, there remains an observable collective focus on fishing and its industries. We suggest that this group deserves more in-depth investigation into: (a) the absolute extent of dependence on, or involvement of residents in fishing-related industry, (b) social and economic relationships within and across these and other communities in the region of interest, and (c) more specific issues such as historic or potential future changes related to changes in resource, market, or regulatory factors.

More communities are typed as *Secondarily-Involved*. Most residents of these Florida places are, quite often, primarily involved in sales and service, agriculture, tourism, and/or manufacturing enterprises. The significance of commercial fishing and associated industry is important, but, demonstrably, secondary to these pursuits. Included in this type are places in which groups of residents are very active in fishing and related industry, but where other forms of enterprise not related to fishing predominate. For instance, the two largest cities included in the study - Tampa and St. Petersburg - are included in this group given the sheer scope of fishing

² Examples of such communities are Pine Island, which includes Bokeelia, Matlacha, St. James City and Pineland, or Inglis/Yankeetown.

infrastructure and numbers of persons employed in the fishing industries. Yet, clearly neither city viewed in totality can be said to be involved primarily in fishing industry. Here we recommend in-depth investigation to: (a) explore concepts of community rooted in the absolute experience of persons who interact in a fishery-related context but amidst the activities of a larger society, and (b) the dynamic socio-political and economic interplay between groups of persons working in commercial fishing-related industry in a given community, and groups of persons active in the recreational fishing sector in that community.

Finally, we suggest a type called *Tangentially-Involved* communities. These are cities and/or towns in which fishing clearly plays an ancillary role to other forms of economic and social activity. While there may be small sub-groups of residents who are active in fishing and related industry in such places, the scope of those activities relative to the area's social mainstream and economic mainstays, suggests relatively limited involvement in Florida's marine fisheries. In this case, we recommend research that would: (a) examine historic changes that may have led to decline in local involvement, and (b) generate insight into potentially effective measures for avoiding such decline elsewhere in Florida and the United States.



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Table 4-4 Preliminary Characterization of Fishing-Oriented Towns and Cities along the Florida Gulf Coast

Primarily-Involved	Secondarily-Involved	Tangentially-Involved
Apalachicola	Anna Maria Island	Alva
Boca Grande	Aripeka	Anclote
Carrabelle	Bagdad	Apollo Beach
Cedar Key	Bradenton	Archer
Chokoloskee	Bradenton Beach	Bell
Cortez	Clearwater	Belleair
Crystal River	Crawfordville	Brandon
Eastpoint	Dover	Brooksville
Everglades City	Dunedin	Cantonment
Fort Myers Beach	Englewood	Cape Coral
Homosassa	Fort Myers	Captiva Island
Hudson	Fort Walton Beach	Chiefland
Inglis/Yankeetown	Freeport	Copeland
Jena/Steinhatchee	Gibsonton	DeFuniak Springs
Keaton Beach	Goodland	El Jobean
Madeira Beach	Gulf Breeze	Estero
Panacea	Lakeland	Gulf Hammock
Panama City	Lecanto	Gulfport
Panama City Beach	Lynn Haven	Hernando
Pensacola	Marco Island	Holiday
Pine Island	Mary Esther	Holmes Beach
Port St. Joe	Mexico Beach	Indian Rocks Beach
Punta Gorda	Milton	Inverness
Sopchoppy	Navarre	Lamont
St. Marks	New Port Richey	Lanark Village
Suwannee	Ozona/Palm Harbor	Largo
Tarpon Springs	Pace	Longboat Key
-	Palmetto	Lutz
-	Placida	Nokomis/ Odessa
-	Port Charlotte	North Fort Myers
-	Port Richey	Old Town
-	Ruskin	Oldsmar
-	Santa Rosa Beach	Osprey
-	Sarasota	Redington Beach
-	Shalimar	Riverview
-	Southport	Royal Palm Hammock
-	Spring Hill	Sanibel Island
-	St. Petersburg	Seminole
-	Tampa	Terra Ceia
-	Youngstown	Tierra Verde
-	-	Treasure Island
-	-	Trenton
-	-	Valparaiso
-	-	Venice
-	-	White City

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