

**Table III-1. General Types of Manmade Sound in the Ocean and Estimated Levels of Maritime Activity**

Activity	Sources	Source Level (dB re 1 $\mu$ Pa-m)	Frequency Range (Hz)	Gulf of Mexico Level of Activity
	Aircraft (fixed-wing and helicopters)	156-165	45-7,000	Moderate flight activity estimated to be in the range of several hundred flights annually (most low level flights for oil and gas support, aerial surveys)
	Small vessels (ships, boats)	145-170	37-6,300	High activity level; hundreds to thousands of fishing vessels, pleasure craft, small ships daily; millions of angler trips per year (MMS 2004b: append F, sec. II.B); oil and gas support vessel activity estimated to be 304,807 to 319, 921 trips per year, with most concentrated in the Central Planning Area.
	Large vessels	169-198	6.8-428	In the U.S. Gulf of Mexico in 1999, tankers and other freight vessels completed a total approximately 279,000 vessel trips in the Gulf and Gulf Intracoastal Waterway waters
	Ice breakers	171-191	10-1000	None
	Hovercraft and vehicles on ice	130	224-7,070	None; related watercraft would include “jet skis,” whose numbers are estimated to range into the thousands
Dredging and Construction	Dredging	150-180	10-1000	Precise levels unknown, although harbor maintenance activity is very common for major Gulf ports; very limited in shipping channels
	Tunnel boring	Low	10-500	Unknown; expected to be rare in the Gulf of Mexico
	Other construction operations	Low	<1,000	Unknown; expected to be limited in the Gulf of Mexico

**Table III-1. General Types of Manmade Sound in the Ocean and Estimated Levels of Maritime Activity (Continued)**

Activity	Sources	Source Level (dB re 1 $\mu$ Pa-m)	Frequency Range (Hz)	Gulf of Mexico Level of Activity
Oil and Gas Drilling and Production	Drilling from islands and caissons	70-100	10-160	None in the Gulf of Mexico
	Drilling from bottom-founded platforms	119-127 (received)	5-1,200	Variable; may range from tens to hundreds of wells drilled from Gulf platforms annually; January 2001 drilling activity levels: 61 wells. MMS notes 40,361 approved applications to drill in Gulf of Mexico Federal waters
	Drilling from vessels	154-191	10-10,000	Low level of activity, on the order of tens of drill ships operating in Gulf waters annually
	Offshore oil and gas production	Low	50-500	4,019 production platforms on 7,564 active leases in Federal waters of the Gulf of Mexico, as of 31 July 2001; as of 2 September 2003, there were 3,476 active offshore production platforms in GOM Federal waters.
	Support activity	See small vessels	See small vessels	304,807 to 319,921 trips per year, with most (-90%) concentrated in the Central Planning Area; -10% of support vessel activity occurs in the Western Planning Area, while 0.2% to 0.3% is projected for the Eastern Planning Area
Geophysical Surveys	Airguns	216-259	<120	Tens to 30+ surveys per year, may have as many as five surveys running concurrently (MMS 2004b: append D, sec. V)
	Sleeve exploders and gas guns	217	Low	Unknown; expected to be rare

**Table III-1. General Types of Manmade Sound in the Ocean and Estimated Levels of Maritime Activity (Continued)**

Activity	Sources	Source Level (dB re 1 $\mu$ Pa-m)	Frequency Range (Hz)	Gulf of Mexico Level of Activity
	Vibroseis	187 to >210, instantaneous level dependent upon sweep length (i.e., -18 to 22 dB less than an airgun pulse)	10-70	Estimated to be rare (MMS 2004b: append F, sec. II.D)
	Other techniques (sparkers, boomers)	212-221	N/A	Estimated to be rare
Navigation and Target Detection (sonars, pingers)	Fathometers	180+	12,000+	Potentially high, given the presence of thousands of ships and boats in the Gulf
	Military active sonars	230+	4-1,000	Unknown; expected to be periodic, infrequent (e.g., tens to 100 or more annually)
	Transponders	180-200	7,000-60,000	Unknown; expected to be periodic, infrequent (e.g., several hundred per year)
Explosions	Military ordinance	>279	Peak	Low; live fire testing very limited in the Gulf of Mexico
	Ship and weapons testing	>294 (10,000 lb charge)	Broadband	Periodic, infrequent
	Offshore demolition (structure removals)	267-279 (based on charge weights)	Peak	53-130 removals per year
Ocean Science Studies	Seismology	N/A	N/A	Unknown, expected to be limited
	Acoustic propagation	220	Broadband	None
	Acoustic tomography	N/A	N/A	Unknown, expected to be limited
	Acoustic thermometry	195	Broadband	None

Source: Adapted from: Richardson et al. (1995); MMS (2004b), as noted

**Table III-2. Population Estimates for Marine Mammal Species in the Northern Gulf of Mexico**

Species	Population Estimate <sup>1</sup>	Population Estimate <sup>2</sup>
Killer Whale ( <i>Orcinus orca</i> )	180	122
False Killer Whale ( <i>Pseudorca crassidens</i> )	1,515	1,014
Pygmy Killer Whale ( <i>Feresa attenuata</i> )	443	342
Dwarf Sperm Whale ( <i>Kogia sima</i> )	809 <sup>a</sup>	699 <sup>a</sup>
Pygmy Sperm Whale ( <i>Kogia breviceps</i> )	809 <sup>a</sup>	699 <sup>a</sup>
Melon-headed Whale ( <i>Peponocephala electra</i> )	3,320	3,308
Risso's Dolphin ( <i>Grampus griseus</i> )	1,777	2,692
Short-finned Pilot Whale ( <i>Globicephala macrorhynchus</i> )	3,252	2,289
Sperm Whale ( <i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> )	1,315	1,256
Bryde's Whale ( <i>Balaenoptera edeni</i> )	42	56
Cuvier's Beaked Whale ( <i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> )	88	96
Blainville's Beaked Whale ( <i>Mesoplodon densirostris</i> )	98 <sup>b</sup>	110 <sup>b</sup>
Gervais' Beaked Whale ( <i>Mesoplodon europaeus</i> )	98 <sup>b</sup>	110 <sup>b</sup>
Bottlenose Dolphin ( <i>Turisops truncatus</i> )	26,852	25,163
Atlantic Spotted Dolphin ( <i>Stenella frontalis</i> )	39,545 <sup>c</sup>	29,519
Pantropical Spotted Dolphin ( <i>Stenella attenuatus</i> )	93,174 <sup>c</sup>	87,097
Striped Dolphin ( <i>Stenella coeruleoalba</i> )	6,258 <sup>c</sup>	6,746
Spinner Dolphin ( <i>Stenella longirostris</i> )	11,550 <sup>c</sup>	16,293
Rough-toothed Dolphin ( <i>Steno bredanensis</i> )	2,469 <sup>c</sup>	1,273
Clymene's Dolphin ( <i>Stenella clymene</i> )	16,439	15,381
Fraser's Dolphin ( <i>Lagenodelphis hosei</i> )	698 <sup>c</sup>	1,014
<b>Absent from Stock Assessment:</b>		
Northern Right Whale ( <i>Eubalaena glacialis</i> )	Extralimital	n/a
Minke Whale ( <i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i> )	Rare	n/a
Sei Whale ( <i>Balaenoptera edeni</i> )	Rare	n/a
Blue Whale ( <i>Balaenoptera musculus</i> )	Extralimital	n/a
Fin Whale ( <i>Balaenoptera physalus</i> )	Rare	n/a
Humpback Whale ( <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i> )	Rare	n/a
Sowerby's Beaked Whale ( <i>Mesoplodon bidens</i> )	Extralimital	n/a

<sup>1</sup> Source: Waring et al., 2004.

<sup>2</sup> Source: USDOJ, MMS, 2004b.

<sup>a</sup> This estimate of abundance is for pygmy and dwarf sperm whales combined.

<sup>b</sup> This estimate is based on the undifferentiated complex of beaked whales (*Ziphius* and *Mesoplodon* spp.).

<sup>c</sup> This estimate is for oceanic waters, which is the best available for the Gulf of Mexico.

Extralimital: Known on the basis of only a few records that probably resulted from unusual wanderings of animals into the region (Wursig et al., 2000).

Rare: Present in such small numbers throughout the region that it is seldom seen (Wursig et al., 2002).

**Table III-3. Marine and Coastal Birds of the Gulf of Mexico**

Category	Order	Family Name	Common Name
<b>Seabirds</b>			
	Charadriiformes	Laridae Scolopacidae	gulls and terns phalaropes
	Gaviiformes	Gaviidae	loons
	Pelicaniformes	Fregatidae Pelicanidae Phaethontidae Phalacrocoracidae Sulidae	frigatebirds pelicans tropicbirds cormorants gannets and boobies
	Procellariiformes	Diomedidae Hydrobatidae Procellariidae	albatrosses storm-petrels petrels and shearwaters
<b>Shorebirds</b>			
	Charadriiformes	Charadriidae Haematopodidae Recurvirostridae Scolopacidae	plovers oystercatchers stilts and avocets sandpipers, snipes, and allies
<b>Wetland Birds</b>			
	Charadriiformes	Jacanidae	jacanas
	Ciconiiformes	Aramidae	limkins
		Ardeidae	bitterns, egrets, and herons
		Ciconiidae Threskiornithidae	storks ibises and spoonbills
	Gruiformes	Gruidae	cranes
Rallidae		rails and coots, moorhens, and gallinules	
Pelicaniformes	Anhingidae	darters and anhingas	
Podicipediformes	Podicipedidae	grebes	
<b>Waterfowl</b>			
	Anseriformes	Anatidae	ducks, geese, and swans

**Table III-4. Common Taxa Representing Major Shelf and Oceanic Fish Assemblages in the Gulf of Mexico**

Category	Assemblage	Common Name	Scientific Name
<b>Shelf Fishes</b>			
	soft bottom pink shrimp	dusky flounder sand perch silver jenny pigfish Atlantic bumper	<i>Syacium papillosum</i> <i>Diplectrum formosum</i> <i>Eucinostomus gula</i> <i>Orthopristis chrysoptera</i> <i>Chloroscombrus chrysurus</i>
	brown shrimp	longspine porgy horned sea robin leopard sea robin dwarf goatfish	<i>Stenotomus caprinus</i> <i>Bellator militaris</i> <i>Prionotus scitulus</i> <i>Upeneus parvus</i>
	white shrimp	Atlantic croaker star drum Atlantic cutlassfish sand sea trout silver sea trout hardhead catfish	<i>Micropogonias undulatus</i> <i>Stellifer lanceolatus</i> <i>Trichiurus lepturus</i> <i>Cynoscion arenarius</i> <i>Cynoscion nothus</i> <i>Arius felis</i>
	hard bottom ( < 50 m depths)	tomtate red snapper gag bank sea bass blue angelfish gray triggerfish	<i>Haemulon aurolineatum</i> <i>Lutjanus campechanus</i> <i>Mycteroperca microlepis</i> <i>Centropristis ocyurus</i> <i>Holacanthus bermudensis</i> <i>Balistes capriscus</i>
	(> 50 m depths)	rougtongue bass bank butterflyfish scamp tattler short bigeye	<i>Pronotogrammus martinicensis</i> <i>Chaetodon aya</i> <i>Mycteroperca phenax</i> <i>Serranus phoebe</i> <i>Pristigenys alta</i>
	coastal pelagic	Spanish mackerel king mackerel cobia crevalle jack bluefish	<i>Scomberomorus maculatus</i> <i>Scomberomorus cavalla</i> <i>Rachycentron canadum</i> <i>Caranx hippos</i> <i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>
<b>Oceanic Fishes</b>			
	epipelagic	blue marlin yellowfin tuna dolphin wahoo swordfish	<i>Makaira nigricans</i> <i>Thunnus albacares</i> <i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> <i>Acanthocybium solanderi</i> <i>Xiphias gladius</i>
	midwater	bristlemouths lanternfishes hatchetfishes	Gonostomatidae Myctophidae Sternoptychidae
	demersal	grenadiers cusk-eels hakes eels	Macrouridae Ophidiidae Gadidae Synphobranchidae

**Table III-5. Managed Species of Invertebrates and Reeffishes for Which Essential Fish Habitat Has Been Designated in the Gulf of Mexico**

Species	Life Stages (Reproductive Activity)	Habitat
<b>Invertebrates</b>		
brown shrimp ( <i>Penaeus aztecus</i> )	adults; larvae	soft bottom; pelagic
white shrimp ( <i>Penaeus setiferus</i> )	adults; larvae	soft bottom; pelagic
pink shrimp ( <i>Penaeus duorarum</i> )	adults; larvae	soft bottom; pelagic
stone crab ( <i>Menippe spp.</i> )	adults; larvae	soft bottom; pelagic
spiny lobster ( <i>Panulirus argus</i> )	adults; larvae	hard bottom; pelagic
royal red shrimp ( <i>Hymenopenaeus robustus</i> )	adults; larvae	soft bottom; pelagic
<b>Reeffish</b>		
red grouper ( <i>Epinephelus morio</i> )	adults and juveniles; eggs and larvae	hard bottom; pelagic
gag ( <i>Mycteroperca microlepis</i> )	adults and juveniles; eggs and larvae	hard bottom; pelagic
scamp ( <i>Mycteroperca phenax</i> )	adults and juveniles; eggs and larvae	hard bottom; pelagic
red snapper ( <i>Lutjanus campechanus</i> )	adults; juveniles; eggs and larvae	hard bottom; soft bottom; pelagic
lane snapper ( <i>Lutjanus synagris</i> )	adults and juveniles; eggs and larvae	hard bottom; pelagic
yellowtail snapper ( <i>Ocyurus chrysurus</i> )	adults and juveniles; eggs and larvae	hard bottom; pelagic
tilefish ( <i>Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps</i> )	adults and juveniles; eggs and larvae	soft bottom; pelagic
greater amberjack ( <i>Seriola dumerili</i> )	adults and juveniles; eggs and larvae	hard bottom; pelagic
lesser amberjack ( <i>Seriola fasciata</i> )	adults and juveniles; eggs and larvae	hard bottom; pelagic
gray triggerfish ( <i>Balistes capriscus</i> )	adults; eggs; larvae and juveniles	hard bottom; pelagic
black grouper ( <i>Mycteroperca bonaci</i> )	adults; eggs; larvae and juveniles	hard bottom; pelagic
vermillion snapper ( <i>Rhomboplites aurorubens</i> )	adults; eggs; larvae and juveniles	hard bottom; pelagic
gray snapper ( <i>Lutjanus griseus</i> )	adults; eggs; larvae and juveniles	hard bottom; pelagic

**Table III-6. Managed Species of Coastal Pelagic Fishes and Red Drum for Which Essential Fish Habitat Has Been Designated in the Gulf of Mexico**

Species	Life Stages (Reproductive Activity)	Habitat
<b>Coastal Pelagic Fishes</b>		
cobia ( <i>Rachycentron canadum</i> )	adults; juveniles/subadults; larvae and eggs	pelagic
king mackerel ( <i>Scomberomorus cavalla</i> )	adults; juveniles/subadults; larvae and eggs (spawning area)	pelagic
Spanish mackerel ( <i>Scomberomorus maculatus</i> )	adults; juveniles/subadults; larvae and eggs (spawning area)	pelagic
dolphin ( <i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> )	adults; juveniles/subadults; larvae and eggs (spawning area)	pelagic
bluefish ( <i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i> )	adults; juveniles/subadults; larvae and eggs (spawning area))	pelagic
little tunny ( <i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i> )	adults; juveniles/subadults; larvae and eggs (spawning area)	pelagic
<b>Red Drum</b>		
red drum ( <i>Sciaenops ocellatus</i> )	adults; larvae and eggs (spawning area)	soft bottom; pelagic



**Table III-7. Managed Highly Migratory Species for Which Essential Fish Habitat Has Been Designated in the Gulf of Mexico**

Species	Life Stages (Reproductive Activity)	Habitat
<b>Swordfish</b>		
swordfish ( <i>Xiphias gladius</i> )	adults; larvae and eggs (spawning area)	pelagic
<b>Tuna</b>		
skipjack tuna ( <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> )	adults; larvae and eggs (spawning area)	pelagic
yellowfin tuna ( <i>Thunnus albacares</i> )	adults; juveniles/subadults; larvae and eggs (spawning area)	pelagic
bluefin tuna ( <i>Thunnus thynnus</i> )	adults; larvae and eggs (spawning area)	pelagic
<b>Sharks</b>		
nurse shark ( <i>Ginglymostoma cirratum</i> )	adults; late juvenile/subadult; neonates/early juveniles	pelagic
longfin mako shark ( <i>Isurus paucus</i> )	adults; late juvenile/subadult; neonates/early juveniles	pelagic
blacknose shark ( <i>Carcharhinus acronotus</i> )	adults; late juvenile/subadult; neonates/early juveniles	pelagic
spinner shark ( <i>Carcharhinus brevipinna</i> )	late juvenile/subadult	pelagic
silky shark ( <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i> )	adults; late juvenile/subadult; neonates/early juveniles	pelagic
bull shark ( <i>Carcharhinus leucas</i> )	adults; late juvenile/subadult; neonates/early juveniles	pelagic
blacktip shark ( <i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i> )	late juveniles/subadults	pelagic
dusky shark ( <i>Carcharhinus obscurus</i> )	neonates/early juveniles	pelagic
Caribbean reef shark ( <i>Carcharhinus perezii</i> )	adult; late juveniles/subadults	pelagic
sandbar shark ( <i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i> )	adults; late juvenile/subadult; neonates/early juveniles	pelagic
tiger shark ( <i>Galeocerdo cuvieri</i> )	adults; late juvenile/subadult; neonates/early juveniles	pelagic
lemon shark ( <i>Negaprion brevirostris</i> )	adults; late juvenile/subadult; neonates/early juveniles	pelagic
scalloped hammerhead ( <i>Sphyrna lewini</i> )	adults; late juvenile/subadults	pelagic
great hammerhead ( <i>Sphyrna mokarran</i> )	adults; late juvenile/subadults	pelagic
bonnethead ( <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i> )	adults; late juvenile/subadult; neonates/early juveniles	pelagic
Atlantic sharpnose shark ( <i>Rhizoprionodon</i>		
<i>terraenovae</i> )	adults; late juvenile/subadult; neonates/early juveniles	pelagic

Source: NMFS (1999).

**Table III-8. Sea Turtles of the Gulf of Mexico**

Species	Status	Typical Adult Habitat	Juvenile/Hatchlings Potentially Present?	Nesting
<b>Family Cheloniidae</b>				
Loggerhead turtle ( <i>Caretta caretta</i> )	T	Estuarine, coastal, and shelf waters	Yes	Some nesting along northern Gulf Coast; main U.S. nesting beaches are in southeast Florida
Green turtle ( <i>Chelonia mydas</i> )	T,E <sup>a</sup>	Shallow coastal waters, seagrass beds	Yes	Isolated and infrequent nesting in northern Gulf
Hawksbill turtle ( <i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i> )	E	Coral reefs, hard bottom areas in coastal waters; adults not often sighted in northern Gulf	Yes	Nesting in continental U.S. is limited to southeastern Florida and Florida Keys
Kemp's ridley turtle ( <i>Lepidochelys kempii</i> )	E	Shallow coastal waters, seagrass beds	Yes	Nests mainly at Rancho Nuevo, Mexico; minor nesting on Padre and Mustang Islands, Texas
<b>Family Dermochelyidae</b>				
Leatherback turtle ( <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> )	E	Slope, shelf, and coastal waters; considered the most "pelagic" of the sea turtles	Yes	Some nesting in northern Gulf, especially Florida Panhandle; nearest major nesting concentrations are in Caribbean and southeast Florida

Status: E = endangered species and T = threatened species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

<sup>a</sup> Green sea turtles are listed as threatened except for the Florida where breeding populations are listed as endangered.

**Table III-9. Topographic Features of the Central and Western Gulf of Mexico**

<b>Shelf Edge Banks</b>	<b>Midshelf Banks</b>	<b>South Texas Banks</b>
Bright Bank	Sonnier Bank	Mysterious Bank
McGrail Bank	29 Fathom Bank	Baker Bank
Rankin Bank	Fishnet Bank	Aransas Bank
Alderdice Bank	Claypile Lump	Southern Bank
Rezak Bank	32 Fathom Bank	North Hospital Bank
Sidner Bank	Coffee Lump	Hospital Bank
Ewing Bank	Stetson Bank	South Baker Bank
Jakkula Bank		Dream Bank
Bouma Bank		Blackfish Ridge
Parker Bank		Big Dunn Bar
Sackett Bank		Small Dunn Bar
Diaphus Bank		
Sweet Bank		
East Flower Garden Bank		
West Flower Garden Bank		
Geyer Bank		
Elvers Bank		
MacNeil Bank		
Applebaum Bank		

Source: MMS (1996a).

**Table III-10. Benthic Zones Characteristic of Western and Central Gulf of Mexico Topographic Features**

Benthic Zone	Depth Range	Description
<i>Diploria-Montastrea-Porites</i>	< 20 – 36 m	diverse community of hermatypic corals and coralline algae
<i>Madracis</i> and leafy algae	28 – 46 m	branching coral <i>Madracis mirabilis</i> and various species of leafy algae
<i>Stephanocoenia-Millepora</i>	36 – 52 m	less diverse community of hermatypic corals and coralline algae
algal-sponge	55 – 85 m	coralline algae producing algal nodules with abundant leafy algae and sponges
<i>Millepora</i> -sponge	< 20 – 36 m	hydrocoral <i>Millepora</i> sp. and various sponges abundant
antipatharian	85 – 90 m	antipatharians and crinoids most abundant fauna
nepheloid	> 90 m	highly turbid zone with occasional deepwater octocorals and solitary stony corals

Source: Rezak et al. (1983).

**Table III-11. Deep-Sea Faunal Zones in the Gulf of Mexico**

Faunal Assemblage	Depth Range
Shelf/Slope Transition Zone	300 – 500 m
Upper Archibenthal Zone	500 – 800 m
Lower Archibenthal Zone	800 – 1,650 m
Upper Abyssal Zone	1,650 – 2,250 m
Mesoabyssal Zone	2,250 – 3,000 m

Source: Gallaway and Kennicutt (1988).

**Table III-12. National Wildlife Refuges Along the Gulf of Mexico Coast From Texas Through Florida**

<b>National Wildlife Refuge Name</b>	<b>Total Area (ha)</b>	<b>Includes Wetlands</b>
<b>Texas</b>		
Laguna Atascosa	23,402	+
Aransas	46,296	+
San Bernard	12,249	+
Brazoria	17,767	+
Anahuac	13,880	+
Texas Point	3,623	+
<b>Louisiana</b>		
Shell Keys	3	-
Bayou Sauvage	9,009	+
Delta	19,749	+
Breton	3,661	+
<b>Mississippi</b>		
Grand Bay	2,072	+
<b>Alabama</b>		
Grand Bay	1,010	+
Bon Secour	2,703	+
<b>Florida</b>		
St. Vincent	5,055	+
St. Marks	27,164	+
Cedar Keys	361	+
Chassahowitzka	12,482	+
Pinellas	160	+
Egmont Key	133	-
Passage Key	26	-
Matlacha Pass	159	+
Island Bay	8	+
Pine Island	244	+
J.N. Ding Darling	2,556	+
Ten Thousand Islands	14,178	+
Caloosahatchee	16	+
Key West	84,302	+
Great White Heron	77,939	+
National Key Deer	3,486	+
Crocodile Lake	2,707	+

Source: National Audubon Society (2001); FWS (2001b).

**Table III-13. Gulf of Mexico Economic Impact Areas (EIA's) and Labor Market Areas (LMA's)**

<b>State</b>	<b>Economic Area</b>	<b>Labor Market</b>	<b>County</b>
<b>Alabama</b>	Al-1	Mobile	Baldwin
			Clarke
			Conecuh
			Escambia
			Mobile
			Monroe
			Washington
			Wilcox
<b>Mississippi</b>	MS-1	Biloxi-Gulfport	George
			Greene
			Hancock
			Harrison
			Jackson
			Pearl River
			Stone
<b>Louisiana</b>	LA-1	Lake Charles	Allen
			Beauregard
			Calcasieu
			Cameron
			Jefferson Davis
			Vernon
	LA-2	Lafayette	Acadia
			Evangeline
			Iberia
			Lafayette
			St. Landry
			St. Martin
	LA-3	Baton Rouge	Vermillion
			Ascension
			East Baton Rouge
			Iberville
			Livingston
			Tangipahoa
	Houma	West Baton Rouge	
		Assumption	
		Lafourche	
		St. Mary	
		Terrebonne	

**Table III-13. Gulf of Mexico Economic Impact Areas (EIA's) and Labor Market Areas (LMA's) (Continued)**

State	Economic Area	Labor Market	County
	LA-4	New Orleans	Jefferson
			Orleans
			Plaquemines
			St. Bernard
			St. Charles
			St. James
			St. John the Baptist
			St. Tammany
			Washington
<b>Texas</b>	TX-1	Brownsville	Cameron
			Hidalgo
			Starr
			Willacy
		Corpus Christi	Aransas
			Brooks
			Duval
			Jim Wells
			Kenedy
			Kleberg
			Nueces
			Refugio
			San Patricio
	TX-2	Brazoria	Brazoria
			Matagorda
			Wharton
		Victoria	Calhoun
			Colorado
			Dewitt
			Fayette
			Goliad
			Gonzales
			Jackson
			Lavaca
			Victoria
	TX-3	Beaumont – Port Arthur	Hardin
			Jasper
			Jefferson
			Newton
			Orange
			Polk
			Tyler

**Table III-13. Gulf of Mexico Economic Impact Areas (EIA's) and Labor Market Areas (LMA's) (Continued)**

State	Economic Area	Labor Market	County
	TX-3	Houston - Galveston	Austin
			Chambers
			Fort Band
			Galveston
			Harris
			Liberty
			Montgomery
			San Jacinto
			Waller
			Washington
<b>Florida</b>	FL-1	Panama City	Bay
			Franklin
			Gulf
		Pensacola	Escambia
			Okaloosa
			Santa Rosa
			Walton
	FL-2	Tallahassee	Calhoun
			Gadsden
			Holmes
			Jackson
			Jefferson
			Leon
			Liberty
			Wakulla
			Washington
		Lake City	Columbia
			Hamilton
			Lafayette
			Madison
			Suwannee
			Taylor
	FL-3	Ocala	Citrus
			Marion
		Gainesville	Alachua
			Bradford
			Dixie
			Gilchrist
			Levy
			Union
		Tampa - St. Petersburg	Hernando
			Hillsborough
			Pasco
			Pinellas



**Table III-13. Gulf of Mexico Economic Impact Areas (EIA's) and Labor Market Areas (LMA's) (Continued)**

State	Economic Area	Labor Market	County
	FL-4	Ft. Myers	Collier
			Lee
		Miami	Broward
			Miami-Dade
			Monroe
		Sarasota	Charlotte
			DeSoto
			Manatee
			Sarasota

**Table III-14. Gulf of Mexico Coastal Population Overview (Thousands)**

<b>State</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2003</b>
Texas	4,932	5,727	7,063	7,494
Louisiana	3,022	3,057	3,275	3,298
Mississippi	370	389	460	467
Alabama	581	609	677	685
Florida	6,424	8,179	9,916	10,432
<b>Total Region</b>	15,329	17,961	21,391	22,377

Source: Woods and Poole Economics, Inc. (2004, 2006)

**Table III-15. Gulf of Mexico Coastal Region Population and Employment Composition**

	1980	1990	2000	2005
	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	15,329,000	17,960,740	21,391,270	23,114,240
<b>Age Structure (%)</b>				
Under 5	7.4%	7.6%	6.9%	7.2%
5 to 14	15.4%	14.5%	14.6%	13.8%
15 to 24	18.1%	14.2%	13.7%	14.1%
25 to 34	16.3%	16.9%	13.8%	13.2%
35 to 44	11.1%	14.6%	15.7%	14.4%
45 to 54	9.7%	9.8%	13.0%	13.9%
55 to 64	9.5%	8.6%	8.8%	10.2%
65+	12.6%	13.8%	13.5%	13.2%
<b>Race and Ethnic Composition (%)</b>				
Black	17.40%	17.0%	17.7%	17.6%
White	68.30%	63.6%	57.0%	54.2%
Hispanic	13.40%	17.5%	22.6%	25.1%
Other	0.90%	1.8%	2.7%	3.1%
<b>Education of Persons Age 25+ (%)</b>				
0 - 8 years schooling	20.5	12.6	9.6	
9 - 11 years schooling	15.8	15.9	14.1	
high school graduates	32.1	28.6	27.8	
13 - 15 years schooling	15.9	24.4	26.9	
college graduates	15.6	18.4	21.6	
<b>Employment by Industrial Sector (%)</b>				
Farm Employment	2.0%	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%
Agricultural Services	1.0%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%
Mining	2.9%	1.9%	1.3%	1.2%
Construction	8.0%	6.5%	6.9%	6.7%
Manufacturing	11.8%	8.9%	7.1%	5.9%
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	6.0%	5.3%	5.5%	5.1%
Wholesale Trade	5.7%	5.0%	4.7%	4.4%
Retail Trade	16.8%	17.6%	16.9%	16.6%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.3%	7.7%	7.8%	8.1%
Services	22.4%	29.0%	33.5%	35.4%
Federal Civilian Govt	1.8%	1.8%	1.4%	1.3%

Source: Woods & Poole Economics, Inc. (2004, 2006)

**Table III-16. Gulf of Mexico Employment in the Oil and Gas Industry in 2004, by Labor Market Area (LMA)**

LMA	Total Mid-March Employees	Total Establishments	Establishments by Employment Size Class			
			1 to 9	10 to 49	50 to 249	250 or more
Mobile	295	15	6	9	0	0
<b>Alabama State Total</b>	521	38	23	12	3	0
Biloxi-Gulfport	59	2	1	1	0	0
<b>Mississippi State Total</b>	511	72	61	9	2	0
Lake Charles	249	26	19	6	1	0
Lafayette	761	78	59	15	4	0
Baton Rouge	4	132	10	6	4	0
Houma	8	469	27	14	11	2
New Orleans	3,578	70	41	19	7	3
<b>Louisiana State Total</b>	8,811	408	270	106	27	5
Brownsville	56	6	5	1	0	0
Corpus Christi	967	102	86	13	2	1
Brazoria	52	10	9	1	0	0
Victoria	253	36	30	6	0	0
Beaumont-Port Arthur	159	13	11	1	1	0
Houston-Galveston	11,882	564	427	95	34	8
<b>Texas State Total</b>	32,572	2,926	2414	392	103	17
Panama City	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pensacola	68	8	5	2	1	0
Lake City	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tallahassee	9	1	1	0	0	0
Gainesville	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ocala	9	1	1	0	0	0
Tampa-St. Petersburg	18	2	2	0	0	0
Ft. Myers	18	3	3	0	0	0
Miami	16	5	5	0	0	0
Sarasota	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Florida State Total</b>	170	36	31	4	1	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2006)

**Table III-17. Gulf of Mexico Employment in the Oil and Gas Industry in 2004, by Economic Impact Area (EIA)**

EIA	Total Mid-March Employees	Total Establishments	Establishments by Employment Size Class			
			1 to 9	10 to 49	50 to 249	250 or more
AL-1	295	15	6	9	0	0
MS-1	59	2	1	1	0	0
LA-1						
LA-2						
LA-3	249	26	19	6	1	0
LA-4	761	78	59	15	4	0
<b>Louisiana EIA Total</b>	295	15	6	9	0	0
	3,578	70	41	19	7	3
TX-1	4,883	189	125	49	12	3
TX-2						
TX-3	1,023	108	91	14	2	1
<b>Texas EIA Total</b>	305	46	39	7	0	0
	12,041	577	438	96	35	8
FL-1	13,369	731	568	117	37	9
FL-2						
FL-3	68	8	5	2	1	0
FL-4	9	1	1	0	0	0
<b>Florida EIA Total</b>	27	3	3	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2006)

**Table III-18. Gulf of Mexico Coastal Economic Zones Population Projections (Thousands)**

Year	Age Group								Total Population
	0 to 9		20 to 34		35 to 64		65+		
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
1980	4,866.99	31.8	3,899.23	25.4	4,636.12	30.2	1,926.65	12.6	15,329.00
1985	5,042.00	29.6	4,384.17	25.8	5,355.63	31.5	2,232.59	13.1	17,014.39
1990	5,245.13	29.2	4,304.21	24.0	5,931.43	33.0	2,479.96	13.8	17,960.74
1995	5,723.70	29.0	4,348.21	22.0	6,930.53	35.1	2,732.67	13.8	19,735.12
2000	6,119.28	28.6	4,356.75	20.4	8,024.78	37.5	2,890.45	13.5	21,391.27
2005	6,480.20	28.0	4,667.38	20.2	8,905.52	38.5	3,061.13	13.2	23,114.24
2010	6,708.06	27.2	5,033.44	20.4	9,562.43	38.7	3,381.20	13.7	24,685.12
2015	7,033.84	26.6	5,419.35	20.5	10,024.06	37.9	3,936.96	14.9	26,414.21
2020	7,504.93	26.6	5,550.89	19.7	10,532.47	37.4	4,600.48	16.3	28,188.77
2025	7,915.14	26.4	5,767.71	19.2	10,975.87	36.6	5,369.36	17.9	30,028.09
2030	8,352.37	26.1	6,058.33	18.9	11,464.86	35.9	6,099.00	19.1	31,974.57

Source: Woods and Poole Economics, Inc. (2004, 2006)