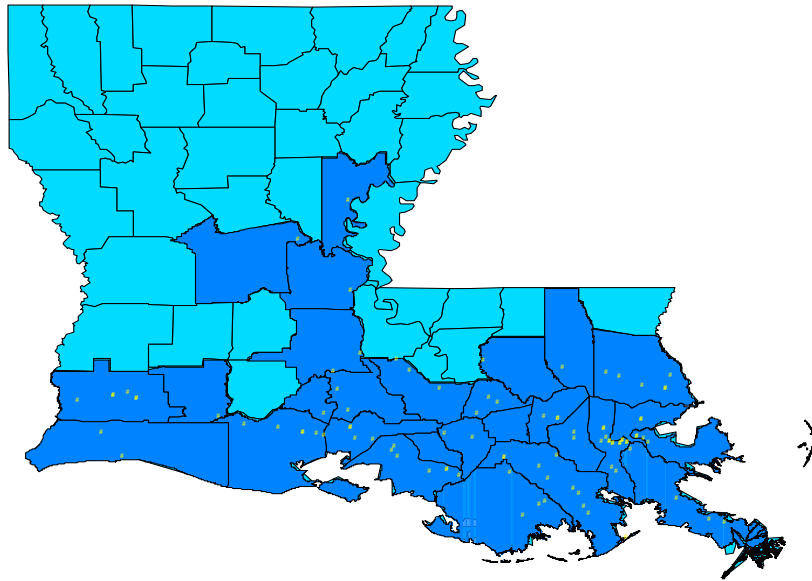


**IDENTIFYING COMMUNITIES ASSOCIATED
WITH THE FISHING INDUSTRY IN LOUISIANA**

- FINAL REPORT -



VOLUME I: ASCENSION PARISH THROUGH LAFAYETTE PARISH COMMUNITIES

Prepared for the

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NOAA FISHERIES, SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
St. Petersburg, Florida

Contract WC133F-02-SE-0297

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U.S. Department of Commerce
NOAA Fisheries, SERO

By

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Contract WC133F-02-SE-0297

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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.



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Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Project Goals and Objectives.....	2
1.2 Research Methods.....	3
1.3 Geographic Scope and Rational for Organization of the Report.....	4
2.0 Preface to Study Community Descriptions	8
2.1 Data Issues and Challenges.....	8
2.2 Data Sources and Triangulation: A User’s Guide.....	11
2.3 A Brief Cultural Geography of Coastal Louisiana.....	14
2.4 A Prefatory Note in Saltwater Fishing in Louisiana: Access and Community.....	16
3.0 Community Descriptions	19
3.1 Ascension Parish Communities	19
3.1.1 Donaldsonville.....	23
3.1.2 Gonzales.....	28
3.1.3 Prairieville.....	32
3.1.4 Sorrento.....	36
3.2 Assumption Parish Communities	40
3.2.1 Belle Rose.....	44
3.2.2 Napoleonville.....	49
3.2.3 Pierre Part.....	53
3.3 Avoyelles Parish Community	58
3.3.1 Simmesport.....	60
3.4 Calcasieu Parish Communities	64
3.4.1 Lake Charles.....	68
3.4.2 Sulphur.....	72
3.4.3 Vinton.....	76
3.4.4 Westlake.....	80
3.5 Cameron Parish Communities	84
3.5.1 Cameron.....	88
3.5.2 Creole.....	92
3.5.3 Grand Chenier.....	96
3.5.4 Hackberry.....	100
3.6 Catahoula Parish Community	105
3.6.1 Jonesville.....	107
3.7 Iberia Parish Communities	112
3.7.1 Jeanerette.....	116
3.7.2 Lydia.....	121
3.7.3 New Iberia.....	125

3.8 Iberville Parish Communities	130
3.8.1 Grosse Tete	134
3.8.2 Maringouin.....	138
3.8.3 Plaquemine.....	141
3.9 Jefferson Parish Communities	148
3.9.1 Avondale	152
3.9.2 Barataria.....	155
3.9.3 Bridge City.....	160
3.9.4 Grand Isle.....	165
3.9.5 Gretna.....	170
3.9.6 Harvey	175
3.9.7 Lafitte	179
3.9.8 Marerro	184
3.9.9 Metairie	188
3.9.10 Terrytown	193
3.9.11 Westwego.....	197
3.10 Jefferson Davis Parish Community	202
3.10.1 Lake Arthur	203
3.11 Lafayette Parish Community	207
3.11.1 Youngsville.....	209
3.12 Lafourche Parish Communities	212
3.12.1 Cut Off	216
3.12.2 Galliano.....	221
3.12.3 Gheens	226
3.12.4 Golden Meadow.....	229
3.12.5 Larose.....	235
3.12.6 Leesville	239
3.12.7 Lockport.....	243
3.12.8 Port Fourchon.....	248
3.12.9 Raceland.....	252
3.12.10 Thibodaux	256
3.13 Livingston Parish Community	262
3.13.1 Denham Springs.....	264
3.14 Orleans Parish Communities	268
3.14.1 New Orleans.....	272
3.15 Plaquemines Parish Communities	293
3.15.1 Belle Chasse.....	297
3.15.2 Boothville.....	302
3.15.3 Braithwaite.....	307
3.15.4 Buras	312
3.15.5 Empire.....	317
3.15.6 Pointe a la Hache	322
3.15.7 Port Sulphur	326
3.15.8 Venice	330
3.16 Rapides Parish Community	335
3.16.1 Deville.....	337

3.17 St. Bernard Parish Communities	341
3.17.1 Arabi	345
3.17.2 Chalmette	349
3.17.3 Delacroix.....	353
3.17.4 Meraux	358
3.17.5 St. Bernard	363
3.17.6 Violet.....	367
3.17.7 Yscloskey.....	371
3.18 St. Charles Parish Communities	376
3.18.1 Des Allemands.....	380
3.18.2 Destrehan	384
3.18.3 Luling.....	388
3.18.4 Paradis	392
3.19 St. James Parish Community	396
3.19.1 Vacherie	398
3.20 St. John the Baptist Parish Communities	402
3.20.1 La Place.....	406
3.20.2 Reserve.....	410
3.21 St. Landry Parish Community	414
3.21.1 Krotz Springs	416
3.22 St. Martin Parish Communities	420
3.22.1 Arnaudville	424
3.22.2 Breaux Bridge	428
3.22.3 St. Martinville	433
3.23 St. Mary Parish Communities	437
3.23.1 Amelia.....	441
3.23.2 Baldwin.....	445
3.23.3 Berwick	450
3.23.4 Charenton.....	455
3.23.5 Cypremort Point.....	459
3.23.6 Franklin	463
3.23.7 Morgan City	468
3.23.8 Patterson.....	473
3.24 St. Tammany Parish Communities	477
3.24.1 Lacombe	481
3.24.2 Madisonville	485
3.24.3 Mandeville	489
3.24.4 Pearl River	493
3.24.5 Slidell	497
3.25 Tangipahoa Parish Communities	491
3.25.1 Akers/Port Manchac.....	503
3.25.2 Ponchatoula	508
3.26 Terrebonne Parish Communities	513
3.26.1 Bourg.....	517
3.26.2 Chauvin.....	520
3.26.3 Cocodrie	525

3.26.4 Dulac	529
3.26.5 Gibson	533
3.26.6 Gray.....	537
3.26.7 Houma.....	541
3.26.8 Montegut	545
3.26.9 Theriot.....	549
3.27 Vermilion Parish Communities	553
3.27.1 Abbeville.....	557
3.27.2 Delcambre	562
3.27.3 Erath.....	566
3.27.4 Gueydan	570
3.27.5 Intracoastal City	574
3.27.6 Kaplan	577
3.27.7 Pecan Island	582
3.28 Additional Communities	587
4.0 Summary and Conclusions	589
4.1 Overview of Findings	589
4.2 Review of Project Scope and Associated Data Issues	591
4.3 Toward a Typology of Coastal and Fishing-Oriented Communities.....	592
4.4 Summary Conclusions	605
References.....	611
Appendix A	616

Alphabetized Table of Contents for Study Communities

Study Community	Page Number
Abbeville	557
Akers/Port Manchac	503
Amelia	441
Arabi	345
Arnaudville	424
Avondale	152
Baldwin	445
Barataria	155
Belle Chasse	297
Belle Rose	44
Berwick	450
Boothville	302
Bourg	517
Braithwaite	307
Breaux Bridge	428
Bridge City	160
Buras	312
Cameron	88
Chalmette	349
Charenton	455

Chauvin	520
Cocodrie	525
Creole	92
Cut Off	216
Cypremort Point	459
Delacroix	353
Delcambre	562
Denham Springs	264
Des Allemands	380
Destrehan	384
Deville	337
Donaldsonville	23
Dulac	529
Empire	317
Erath	566
Franklin	463
Galliano	221
Gheens	226
Gibson	533
Golden Meadow	229
Gonzales	28
Grand Isle	165
Grand Chenier	96
Gray	537
Gretna	170
Grosse Tete	134
Gueydan	570
Hackberry	100
Harvey	175
Houma	541
Intracoastal City	574
Jeanerette	116
Jonesville	107
Kaplan	577
Krotz Springs	416
Lacombe	481
Lafitte	179
Lake Arthur	203
Lake Charles	68
La Place	405
Larose	235
Leeville	239
Lockport	243
Luling	388
Lydia	121
Madisonville	485
Mandeville	489
Marerro	184
Maringouin	138
Meraux	358
Metairie	188
Montegut	545
Morgan City	468

Napoleonville	49
New Iberia	125
New Orleans	272
Paradis	392
Patterson	473
Pearl River	493
Pecan Island	582
Pierre Part	53
Plaquemine	141
Pointe a la Hache	322
Ponchatoula	508
Port Fourchon	248
Port Sulphur	326
Prairieville	32
Raceland	252
Reserve	410
St. Bernard	363
St. Martinville	433
Simmesport	60
Slidell	497
Sorrento	36
Sulphur	72
Terrytown	193
Theriot	549
Thibodaux	256
Vacherie	398
Venice	330
Vinton	76
Violet	367
Westlake	80
Westwego	197
Youngsville	209
Yscloskey	371

- Identifying Communities Associated with the Fishing Industry in Louisiana -

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 in Louisiana.” The report is companion to volumes developed through identical research along the Florida Gulf Coast, and in 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 emphasized: (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 heavily 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 State of Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, local officials in the municipalities encompassed by the study, and the many hundreds of fishery participants involved in the research.

The scope of this study is quite large, encompassing 106 study communities throughout 27 coastal, and, in some cases, inland parishes. 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 in select areas as needed per the MSFCA, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Executive Order 12898, and other

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 Florida Gulf coastline.

² NS-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.

pertinent marine policy. As the final version of these volumes is submitted following the passage of Hurricane Katrina in late August 2005, the reports and associated data may serve as one resource for assessing the effects of the event on the study communities and their residents.

1.1 Project Goals and Objectives

The overarching goal of the project was to provide the sponsor with information needed to make preliminary determinations about whether, or to what degree, each community on the list of 106 study communities provided by NOAA Fisheries fits the federal definition of “fishing community.” Collection of this information was guided by the following sequentially organized project objectives:

1. With due attention to issues of confidentiality and anonymity that surround collection and use of proprietary data, IAI acquired Louisiana 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, we 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 Louisiana researchers conducted Rapid Assessment field research in each of the 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. Data of observation, 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 study towns and cities.

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 parishes, cities, and towns, (b) tabular and spatial description of fisheries

infrastructure and services, and fleet characteristics specific to those study areas; 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 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 Louisiana, (b) demographic characteristics of the study parishes, cities, and towns, and (c) the nature of fishing-related industry in those study areas. Such information is by nature of variable quality. Given our concern for providing the most accurate description possible, we have proceeded with due awareness of potential problems in the use and interpretation of archival data, and we qualify use of such information wherever such qualification is warranted.

Collection and analysis of primary source data focused on: (a) the nature and extent of local fishing infrastructure, (b) the operational dynamics of local and regional fisheries and industries, and (c) fishery-specific aspects of community life. The data resulting from both secondary and

primary sources contribute to narrative community-level descriptions, 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) Louisiana fishing license and trip ticket data, (c) U.S. Census Bureau information, (d) information about the histories of the towns, cities, and parishes, and (e) fishing-related commercial business listings from a private data source that included but was not limited to yellow page listings. Each 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 profiles.

Primary Source Data Collection and Analysis. The study team used Rapid Assessment procedures to collect various observation-based and interview data while present in the study communities. The Louisiana 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 communities. Follow-up telephone interviews with key informants were conducted to cross-validate and enhance the data of observation, and to explore historic and current trends in, and individual perspectives on, fishing and associated industry in and around the study towns and cities.

1.3 Geographic Scope and Rationale for Organization of the Report

This study involved field activities in, and collection of data in association with towns and cities located throughout coastal portions of Louisiana. While some of the communities are located in inland areas of the state, most are situated along that state's coastal *cheniers*³ and deltas, in relatively close proximity to the Gulf of Mexico. Prospective fishing communities were selected for study by NOAA Fisheries staff based on evidence that fishing or related industry was occurring, or had historically occurred there

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 community descriptions was by parish. Indeed, while modern engineering has solved some of the more outstanding challenges in and around the bayous and back bays of the state, the bounds drawn by the original

³ *Chenier* (French for oak) has come to refer to areas in the Louisiana lowlands where elevation is sufficient to support stands of oak species and thus the terms is indicative of the existence of firm ground upon which residential structures may be located.

surveyors and cartographers remain good indicators of challenges to direct social interaction, and hence they are good indicators of natural boundaries limiting such interaction. For instance, it is relatively easy for persons living in towns along Bayou Lafourche to shop or visit neighboring communities along the narrow stretch of land that comprises the inhabitable portions of low-lying Lafourche Parish. But visiting other towns or parishes in the state requires a lengthy drive or voyage. For this reason, social and economic relationships between Lafourche communities have been notably strong throughout history, and remain so today. Moreover, parish governments provide rural towns with various services, and various forms of available and relevant data are aggregated to the parish level.

For these reasons, we organize the following community descriptions by parish, and present them alphabetically for ease of reference. Each group of study communities is preceded by brief description of the parent parish itself, with the content of that description providing basic social and demographic information needed to better understand the broader context within which each study town or city is situated. We also provide fishing-specific information at the parish level, for all parishes where such information is available. A parish map is provided to orient the reader to the location and key features of both the parish and its communities. Offshore features such as natural reefs and oil platforms are depicted for the coastal areas. Again, we believe this organizational approach provides the best possibility for depicting and/or inferring linkages between towns, cities, parishes, and the larger region, and for describing the realities of those linkages as empirical data allow.

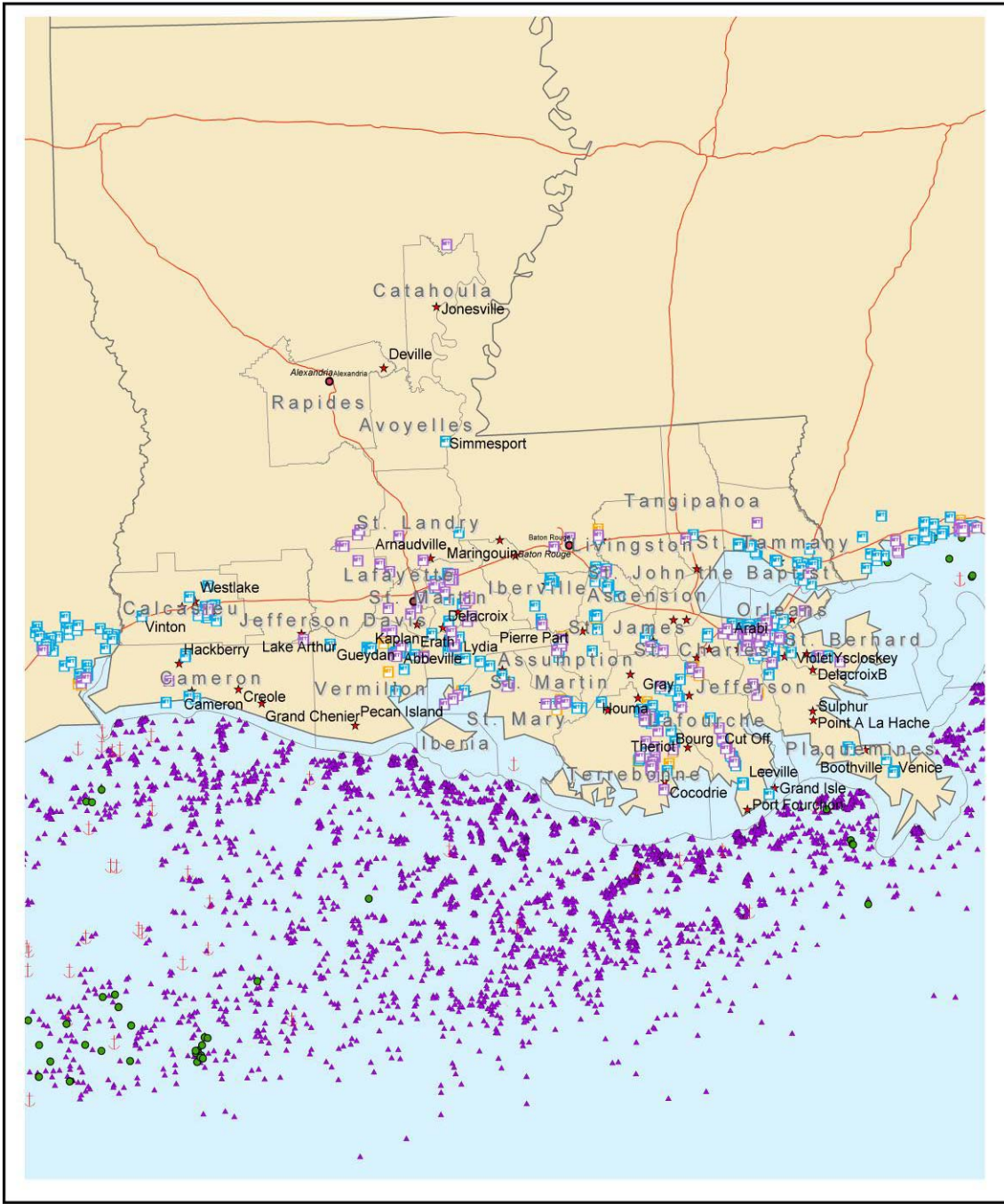


Canal Scene in Delacroix, Summer 2003

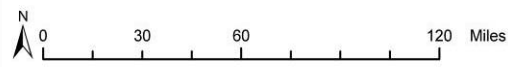
Table 2 below lists the study towns and cities by parish. These are also depicted on the following map of the overall study area. The symbols depicted in the offshore component of the map for the most part represent offshore oil platforms - clearly indicative of the immense importance of the offshore oil and gas industry to Louisiana, and the now lengthy history of economic and social interaction between that industry and those industries associated with commercial and recreational marine fisheries in the region.

Table 2. Louisiana Study Communities by Parish

Parish	Study Community
Ascension	Donaldsonville, Gonzales, Prairieville, Sorrento
Assumption	Belle Rose, Napoleonville, Pierre Part
Avoyelles	Simmesport
Calcasieu	Lake Charles, Sulphur, Vinton, Westlake
Cameron	Cameron, Creole, Grand Chenier, Hackberry
Catahoula	Jonesville
Iberia	Jeanerette , Lydia, New Iberia
Iberville	Grosse Tete, Maringouin, Plaquemine
Jefferson	Avondale, Barataria, Bridge City, Grand Isle, Gretna, Harvey, Lafitte, Marerro, Metairie, Terrytown, Westwego
Jefferson Davis	Lake Arthur
Lafayette	Youngsville
Lafourche	Cutoff, Galliano, Gheens, Golden Meadow, Larose, Leeville, Lockport, Port Fourchon, Raceland, Thibodaux
Livingston	Denham Springs
Orleans	New Orleans
Plaquemines	Belle Chasse, Boothville, Braithwaite, Buras, Empire, Pointe a la Hache, Port Sulphur, Venice
Rapides	Deville
St. Bernard	Arabi, Chalmette, Delacroix, Meraux, St. Bernard, Violet, Yscloskey
St. Charles	Des Allemands, Destrehan, Luling, Paradis
St. James	Vacherie
St. John the Baptist	La Place, Reserve
St. Landry	Krotz Springs
St. Martin	Arnaudville, Breaux Bridge, St. Martinville
St. Mary	Amelia, Baldwin, Berwick, Charenton, Cypremort, Franklin, Morgan City, Patterson
St. Tammany	Lacombe, Madisonville, Mandeville, Pearl River, Slidell
Tangipahoa	Akers/Port Manchac, Ponchatoula
Terrebonne	Bourg, Chauvin, Cocodrie, Dulac, Gibson, Gray, Houma, Montegut, Theriot
Vermilion	Abbeville, Delcambre, Erath, Gueydan, Intracoastal City, Kaplan, Pecan Island



Louisiana Study Communities and Parishes



- ★ Study Communities
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Seafood Dealer
- Seafood Processor
- Reference Cities
- Reef
- ⊥ Wreck
- ▲ Platform
- Interstate

Following this introduction, Section 2.0 presents some prefatory materials in advance of the parish-level discussions and community descriptions. These are presented in Section 3.0, the voluminous descriptive core of the report. Section 4.0 provides a summary review of the project, and presents an approach for systematically categorizing the study towns and cities in terms of their fishing-specific attributes, and relative degree of involvement in marine fisheries and associated industries. 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 scope of this project, and the geographically-diffused nature of the study communities, demanded a different focus and strategy. Given limitations of time and resources amidst the many logistical challenges associated with data collection across 106 communities and 27 parishes, the focus of the current project is necessarily broad rather than in great depth. Moreover, the 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 in-depth ethnographic inquiry, such work awaits a subsequent phase of research. The final chapter of this report develops a typology of communities associated with the fishing industry in Louisiana, and provides a rationale for where and why future in-depth research would ideally be conducted.

2.1 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 very 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 detailed information about fishing crew composition, familial involvement in marine 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.

Our research in the Louisiana study communities confirms the widespread importance of fishing for food. Observation and discussions with informants made clear that most participants consumed some component of seafood landed during their commercial and recreational trips. Much activity at Louisiana’s fishing “camps” (places of seasonal residence for purposes of fishing or hunting) revolves around consumption and familial sharing of fish and other wildlife. But we were able to identify no Louisiana-specific 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 communities associated with fishing *industries*. We submit, however, that subsistence fishing issues are critically important to contemporary natural resource management in the U.S., and an important topic for research in the region and elsewhere.

Recreational Fishing Data Challenges and Solutions. Data concerning recreational aspects of fishing and related industry in the study towns and cities were also relatively sparse. 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 involvement in recreational fishing activities at the level of the community. The MRFSS sampling methodology and the information it generates are rather intended to address recreational fishing activity as it occurs across larger regions and as enacted by both residents and visitors. In short, 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 living a given study town or city.

We *were* able to acquire state saltwater recreational license (SRL) data, and 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. The number of such licenses sold in each town or city is also provided, though again, this is an indirect indicator of local recreational fishing activity since the actual angling itself may take place elsewhere. Various additional data were used to indicate local recreational fishing activity, 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 definitions of “community” that require co-residence or co-location in a specific rural place or within specific municipal boundaries.⁴ Understanding patterns of physical residence was considered important since participants in the harvest sector, 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.

In some few cases, however, it was not possible to proceed at the street address level of resolution. Delacroix, in St. Bernard Parish, is the primary case-in-point. While this is the location of one of Louisiana’s very active fishing fleets, there is no local postal service there, and the remote address and mail delivery arrangements of resident fishing families means that permit, license, dealer, and processor data are not directly attributable to Delacroix. A less problematic situation occurs for Akers/Port Manchac in Tangipahoa Parish. Here, it was not possible to determine any of the physical addresses for resident permit and license holders, all of whom received their mail at the local post office. In this case, we were able to resort to the zip code level of resolution to depict the 16 resident commercial license holders as a cluster at the longitude and latitude of the town post office.

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 unfair advantage of 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 in Louisiana 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, while more detailed reporting of landings would be useful for characterizing fishing in the study areas, we can only summarize community landings and ex-vessel value information.

⁴ 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.

We “solve” the reporting conundrum by at once strictly following the rule while providing all available information that may be reported. That is, we provide: (a) current quantitative information about processor production or employment only where three or more businesses or harvesters are present in a community or parish in 2000, (b) processor employment trends data only for 1980 and/or 1990 (as available) in cases where less than three processors are now present in a community or parish (and non-quantitative indication of whether processing activity was occurring in the place of interest in 2000), and (c) various qualitative information (as available) that would inform the readers about fishing-related industry in the community or parish without violating the spirit or intent of the rule of three.

2.2 Data Sources and Triangulation: A User’s Guide

The profiles provided in the subsequent section of this report contain extensive information about the study communities, 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, year 2000 processor, dealer, and head boat data, and year 2000 landings data summed for all species. 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, 2002-2003 yellow pages/public information records were used to identify and map such businesses and services. These data were complemented with observation of fishing infrastructure conducted 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 communities. Description of local history, and discussion of demographic and industry production trends in the communities lends some depth of time to the profiles. But the primary intent of the work is to generate a valid composite description of the communities that indicates or does not indicate, as the case may be, the degree to which the communities reveal, through the various data sources, attributes of the National Standard 8 definition of fishing community. The result of this process is ultimately depicted in summary form in the concluding chapter of this report.

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 community 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 would 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 community 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 and Data Sources for the Community Profiles. Most of the community profiles begin with a brief section highlighting the history of the community in question, though such information was not universally available. Sources ranged from documents found in local and regional libraries, to limited information available on parish websites. In the interest of conserving space, and because the historical descriptions that are provided are based on both primary and secondary sources, sources 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 parishes and communities. The *parish 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 local geography, and primary form of local economic activity.

A map of each town or city is provided to depict 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 a few rural cases, 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 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).

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 the local economy derived from secondary source and interview data, (c) indication of predominant types of fishing and the structure of the local fleet or fleets derived from fisheries data and interview data, and (d) a report on federal permit activity, if any. Information about existing fishing-related services and infrastructure is also provided, as derived from field observation. Field staff was highly knowledgeable of commercial fishing gear and thus focused on generalized enumeration of boats with commercial gear, and of recreational vessels typically used in either fresh or saltwater. The latter may or may not have been equipped to fish or shrimp, but in Louisiana most boats are indeed so equipped. In sum, the section derives from a mixture of interview data, secondary source information, and data of observation.

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 2000 for the full range of species taken by both persons living in the study communities and those with local postal addresses. Ex-vessel values are provided in conjunction with the landings, and unless otherwise noted these are based on state value figures for year 2000.

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 parish 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). The Louisiana commercial license is a blanket license, and, thus, for purposes of analysis, incorporates various gear types. It should be noted that both counts are proxies for the activities of residents who may or may not be fishing locally. Resident Louisiana Saltwater recreational license holders are also enumerated, and the number of such licenses sold locally is depicted. Finally, the table includes an indication of the level of participation in the harvest sector across the community. 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, and a measure of the number or fractional number of saltwater recreational licenses held in each household in the 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 Cultural Geography of Coastal Louisiana

The Louisiana coastline and its 3.5 million acres of coastal wetlands comprise about 40 percent of all of the coastal wetlands in the continental United States. In geologic terms, coastal Louisiana is divided into the Deltaic and Chenier Plains. The eastern portion of the Louisiana coastline is known as the Deltaic Plain. This includes the area from the Chandeleur Islands offshore Mississippi westward, almost two hundred miles, to Vermilion Bay. The Deltaic Plain was deposited by the Mississippi River in its many configurations, ultimately leaving a low, fertile wetland with embedded estuaries, bayous, and lakes that, in places, extend almost sixty miles inland from the shoreline.

By the mid-1800s, there were over 100 subsistence-oriented settlements in the wetlands of the Deltaic plain alone. Inhabitants of this region, and indeed the whole of the Louisiana coastline, were heavily reliant on boats for transportation and pursuit of marine, lacustrine, riverine, and estuarine food sources. This remains true today.

In the offshore waters west of Vermilion Bay, the primary Gulf of Mexico currents flow east to west. The Chenier Plain of western Louisiana was produced as westerly flowing sediments interacted with periodic changes in sea level, resulting in a long series of ancient beach ridges, interspersed with low wetlands.

Moving east from the Texas end of Louisiana, the coastal cheniers block both the sea-born flow and subterranean intrusion of salt water. As such, these wetlands are biologically unlike those further east in the Gulf region. Marine and brackish coastal fisheries are important in social and economic terms in this region, amidst a background of offshore petroleum platforms and associated shore-side support operations. The latter are supplied, largely, through the study communities of Intracoastal City and Cameron, in Vermilion and Cameron Parishes, respectively. Extensive wildlife refuges are managed by state and federal agencies along this stretch of coast, and communities such as Pecan Island and Grand Chenier are focal points for winter hunting of waterfowl.

Farther east is Louisiana's largest bay complex, comprised of Vermilion, West Cote Blanche, East Cote Blanche, and Atchafalaya Bays in Vermilion, Iberia, and St. Mary Parishes. Vermilion Bay is one of the more important locations for inland shrimping, and boats from as far away as Mississippi work these waters. Both Mississippi and Louisiana boats sell shrimp at Delcambre -- the focal point of distribution for the regional fishery. The "Commercial Canal," originally dug as a drainage canal for New Iberia, connects the Port of Iberia (a major fabrication point for offshore petroleum structures) with the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, and, thus, is an important avenue of transportation for the commercial fleets.

Morgan City, in St. Mary Parish, is situated on the Atchafalaya River at its intersection with the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. This was the first support site for offshore petroleum development in Louisiana. The industrial complexes in and around the city remain central to the modern offshore oil and gas industry.

The two large bays of Barataria and Terrebonne, their associated estuaries and the natural levees that bisect them, are the most heavily used, and, apart from New Orleans, the most heavily populated area of the Louisiana coastline. Linear settlements are situated throughout Terrebonne Parish, all highly dependent on fisheries and petroleum exploration.

Settlements extend along the natural levees of five southward flowing bayous located below Houma, in the expansive Terrebonne Parish: du Large, Grand Caillou, Petit Calliou, Terrebonne and Pointe au Chien. This area is sometimes called *Five Fingers*, with five separate roads leading south. Water transportation occurs on the Houma Navigation Canal, which runs from Houma to Terrebonne Bay, near the community of Cocodrie. Highways also follow the natural levees of the bayous, all terminating before reaching the Gulf of Mexico.

South of Houma, the natural levees narrow, and, at road's end, high ground is often less than one hundred yards wide, tapering away from a high point near the Bayou, gradually down to sea level in the wetlands. Dozens of Terrebonne Parish communities, and perhaps a thousand homes and camps, are situated along these ribbons of land. The southern part of the Barataria-Terrebonne Estuary is, like most of coastal Louisiana, slowly sinking. Some residents of the *Five Fingers* area have moved their homes, repeatedly, in retreat from rising waters.

The eastern settlements in the Barataria-Terrebonne region follow the natural levee of Bayou Lafourche in Lafourche Parish. Louisiana Highway 1 bisects Louisiana from northwest to southeast, and continues southeastwardly, deeper into the coastal marshes than any other highway in the state. Land is naturally wider here, and shopping centers, grocery stores, automobile dealers, building supplies, and other outlets are now part of these bayou communities. Driving coastward through Cut Off, Galliano, and Golden Meadow, it is difficult for the uninitiated to discern where one community stops and another begins, indicative of a kind of regional supra-community. Of great significance to residents, the land on which the Bayou Lafourche communities are located is sinking at over a half inch a year.

Grand Isle lies at the termination of Highway 1 in Jefferson Parish. This is the only barrier island in Louisiana that can be reached by road. The economy here is multi-faceted: oil, commercial fisheries, recreational fishing, and tourism industries simultaneously provide opportunities for area residents. Commercial fishing is extremely important to the economy of Grand Isle, and there are five major seafood buyers on the Island. Grand Isle is a prime destination for recreational anglers resident in or visiting Louisiana.

A mix of industrial facilities, grain elevators, and coal loading docks associated with the Port of Plaquemines and various small Mississippi River communities characterize the area south of New Orleans in Plaquemines Parish. Communities with colorful names like Promise Land, Nero, Pointe a La Hache, and Bohemia lay along the river's east bank. On the west bank lie Myrtle Grove, Port Sulphur, and Venice. Venice is a major offshore supply point and center for

the shrimp fishery. Fisheries are important to this region, as is agriculture. Frost is uncommon on the lower portion of the Delta, and, as a result, the area has long been a regionally important site of citrus production.

East of the critically important hub and port city of modern New Orleans is St. Bernard Parish, Delacroix, and the community cluster of Yscloskey, Shell Beach, and Hopedale. Delacroix is embedded deep in the wetlands, southeast of New Orleans, and east of the Mississippi River. With shallow water access to a network of canals, small lakes, the larger Lake Lery, and, ultimately, to the shallow waters of Black Bay and Breton Sound, Delacroix fishing vessels tend to be small to medium in size. These vessels are equipped, almost universally, with skimmer rigs and crab gear, or dual-rigged for both fisheries. Delacroix supplies crabs for the restaurants and markets of New Orleans, and also for export out of state. Some Delacroix residents also focus on oysters, as do operations in Yscloskey.

2.4 A Prefatory Note on Saltwater Fishing in Louisiana: Access, Community & Regulation

The Louisiana coastline is immensely complex in physical terms, and varies significantly by region. Virtually all Louisiana coastal communities are in close proximity to salt or brackish (or fresh) water, but the maze of bayous, creeks, rivers, and various estuaries may or may not lead to the Gulf of Mexico, and access to offshore species. If there *is* marine access, getting to the ocean may or may not require circuitous navigation. Thus, the proximity of a given community to a specific body of water and associated fishery is critical point to understanding both its origins and its modern relationship to various types of fishing and associated industries.

For this reason, residents likely to harvest for commercial purposes on a regular basis in the Gulf of Mexico (with federal permits beyond three miles and/or state licenses within three miles) typically operate: (1) small or large vessels from areas with good and relatively close access to the Gulf, or (2) larger vessels from coastal or more remote locations with good navigational access to the Gulf. In the first case, small boats ideally are kept near the ocean since fuel range is limited, and it is relatively costly and can be troublesome to transport them to point of access either on the water or by trailer. In the second case, while large vessels with extended range and below deck berths can and do profitably travel long distances to point of harvest with less regard for cost or logistic problems, proximity to the ocean does reduce costs and time associated with travel to point of ocean access.

These considerations are reflected in Table 3 below, which depicts select community types vis-à-vis coastal geology and Gulf access. Note that quality of access may be a function of type of boat and travel time. For instance, Lake Charles is a major port with deepwater access, but it is also 40 miles inland, equating to three hours travel time each way for most small fishing vessels. This renders fishing in the Gulf largely impractical for small vessels hailing from Lake Charles. Likewise for communities such as Donaldsonville, which itself is on the Mississippi River, but 196 miles from the mouth of Southwest Pass.

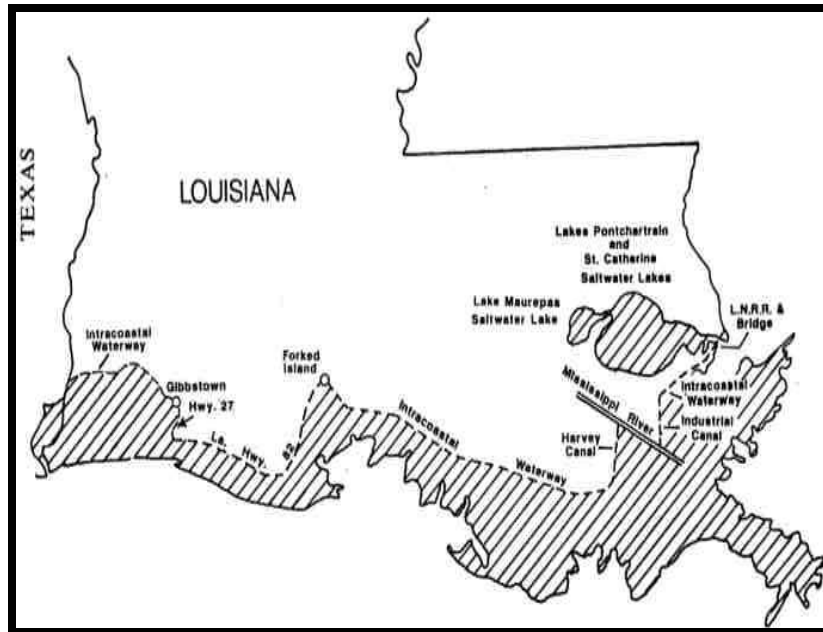
Alternative activities at the port in question may also induce poor coastal access for small boat fishery participants. The Port of Iberia, contiguous to New Iberia, is only seven miles by canal from Vermilion Bay, as is the community of Delcambre. The Port of Iberia flourished in the early 1970s as a center for fabrication of offshore oil and gas platforms, and continues to do so. The lease costs for water-front property in the industrialized port is prohibitive for small or even large fishing vessel fishermen, and, as such, the port has no fishing fleet. Meanwhile, Delcambre, which has long been a focal point for fishing-related industry, is situated in a very rural and challenging physical environment, and, hence, very little or no offshore oilfield activity is serviced. Delcambre is home port for one of the larger fishing fleets in the Louisiana Gulf.

Table 4. Select Study Communities and Gulf Access by Geologic Region

Chenier Plain	Deltaic Plain Geological Areas and Communities							Inland w/Gulf Access	No/Poor Gulf Access
Chenier Region	Vermilion Bay	Atchafalaya River	Timbalier Bay	Bayou Fourchon	Grand Isle/Barataria	Mississippi	New Orleans/Ponchartrain	--	--
Cameron	Cypremort	Berwick	Chauvin	Cut Off	Barataria	Buras	Hopedale	Baldwin	Arnaudville
Creole	Delcambre	Morgan City	Cocodrie	Galiano	Lafitte	Empire	Shell Beach	Houma	Breaux Bridge
Grand Chenier	Erath	--	Dulac	Golden Meadow	--	Venice	Yscklosky	Lake Arthur	Delacroix
--	Intracoastal City	--	--	Larose	--	--	--	--	Denham Springs
--	--	--	--	Leeville	--	--	--	--	Donaldsonville
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	New Iberia
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	Lake Charles

Fishing in the state waters of Louisiana (from zero to three miles offshore) is governed by the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF). Participants in the commercial fisheries administered by the agencies are required to hold a basic commercial fishing license and, depending on type of activity and species pursued, various gear or species permits. A basic recreational license for sport fishing is required of Louisiana residents between 16 and 60 years of age. Additional gear/species permits may also be required for recreational pursuits. Non-residents are also required to obtain a recreational license. A saltwater license is required for recreational anglers fishing south of the “saltwater line,” and in the state’s various saltwater lakes. A vessel license is required for persons fishing commercially in saltwater areas of the state.

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 (beginning nine miles offshore Texas and Florida). Some offshore fisheries are regulated by both state license and by federal permit. Included in the species/fisheries managed in the EEZ offshore Louisiana are shrimp, the coastal pelagics, the snapper-grouper complex, and various highly migratory species. Maps 1-1 and 1-2 depict the state and federal jurisdictional bounds within which the fisheries of interest to this study occur.



Map 1-1 Areas in which Saltwater Licenses are Required in Louisiana⁵



Map 1-2 State and Federal Jurisdiction Waters of the Gulf of Mexico

⁵ Map created from files provided by the State of Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries

3.0 Community Descriptions

This section presents the previously discussed descriptive materials for each of the 106 study communities. The community descriptions are organized by parish, with presentation of parishes progressing alphabetically. The communities also are presented in alphabetical order within each parish section. We initiate each section with parish-specific description so as to orient readers to the history and nature of contemporary life in the region. As such, we describe the full set of study communities - including those in the far eastern Mississippi Delta area, to those in the Chenier Plain in the western portion of the state, and all those in the coastal and inland areas between.

3.1 Ascension Parish Communities

This subsection describes the study communities in Ascension Parish. These are: Donaldsonville, Gonzales, Prairieville, and Sorrento.

Located between New Orleans and Baton Rouge and bisected by the Mississippi River, Ascension Parish is bordered on the north by East Baton Rouge and Livingston Parishes, on the east by St. John the Baptist and St. James Parishes, on the south by Assumption Parish, and on the west by Iberville Parish. Ascension encompasses 292 square miles of land and 11 square miles of water.

The year 2000 population of Ascension Parish was 76,627 persons, making it the 16th most populous parish in Louisiana that year. Donaldsonville is the parish seat, with a year 2000 population of 8,606 persons. Ascension is one of Louisiana's fastest growing parishes in terms of both population and industry. Parish population increased nearly 32 percent between 1990 and 2000.

Ascension is typical of others parishes in the state, and particularly those along the Mississippi whose economy was once largely dependent on sugar and rice, but have now become deeply involved in the chemical and petrochemical production. Collectively speaking, residents in Ascension Parish are now among the wealthiest in the state. Despite such changes, much of the parish landscape remains rural, with many acres of productive agriculture.

Ascension is also rich in natural gas, and nearly two dozen petrochemical manufacturing plants are located here. These include facilities owned by: Shell Oil and Chemical, Union Texas Petrochemicals, and Uniroyal Chemical Corporation.

Formed during the 1807 division of Orleans Territory, with Donaldsonville as its seat, Ascension Parish was named for the ecclesiastical district of the same name. The early economies of Donaldsonville, Gonzales, and Sorrento, along with such unincorporated areas as Burnside, were based primarily in sugar agriculture throughout the 19th century (Guidry 1984).

There has been a large out-migration of African Americans in recent years. The racial composition of the parish population in 2000 was 77 percent Caucasian, 20 percent African American, and 2.5 percent Hispanic. Year 2000 median family income was \$44,288. This figure was 35 percent above the state median. Some 13 percent of Ascension residents lived in poverty in 2000, and 17 percent of households were maintained by single females.

Table 3.1-1 Earnings in Ascension Parish, 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (Constant 2000 \$1000s)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings	917,447	1,333,456	100.0	416,009
Farm earnings	3,763	4,126	0.3	363
Ag. services, frstry, fish.	1,282	8,482	0.6	7,200
Fishing	335	357	0.0	22
Mining	7,910	5,481	0.4	-2,429
Oil and gas extraction	7,910	5,481	0.4	-2,429
Construction	207,506	269,727	20.2	62,221
Special trade contractors	NA	96,331	7.2	NA
Manufacturing	334,885	446,408	33.5	111,523
Fabricated metal products	21,666	14,958	1.1	-6,708
Industrial mach. & equip.	3,577	9,556	0.7	5,979
Food and kindred	NA	4,533	0.3	NA
Chemicals and allied	296,630	357,615	26.8	60,984
Petroleum and coal	225	NA	NA	NA
Trans., public utilities	50,871	101,003	7.6	50,132
Trucking and warehousing	15,904	20,857	1.6	4,954
Water transportation	12,213	34,111	2.6	21,898
Transportation by air	1,608	NA	NA	NA
Wholesale trade	27,341	48,466	3.6	21,125
Retail trade	64,533	108,877	8.2	44,344
Eating and drinking places	11,690	25,292	1.9	13,602
Fin., ins., and real estate	21,469	41,142	3.1	19,673
Services	119,591	169,611	12.7	50,020
Business services	53,660	57,314	4.3	3,654
Health services	17,906	37,471	2.8	19,565
Legal services	5,947	11,709	0.9	5,763
Engineer. & mngmt. serv.	6,507	13,384	1.0	6,878
Government	78,295	130,133	9.8	51,838

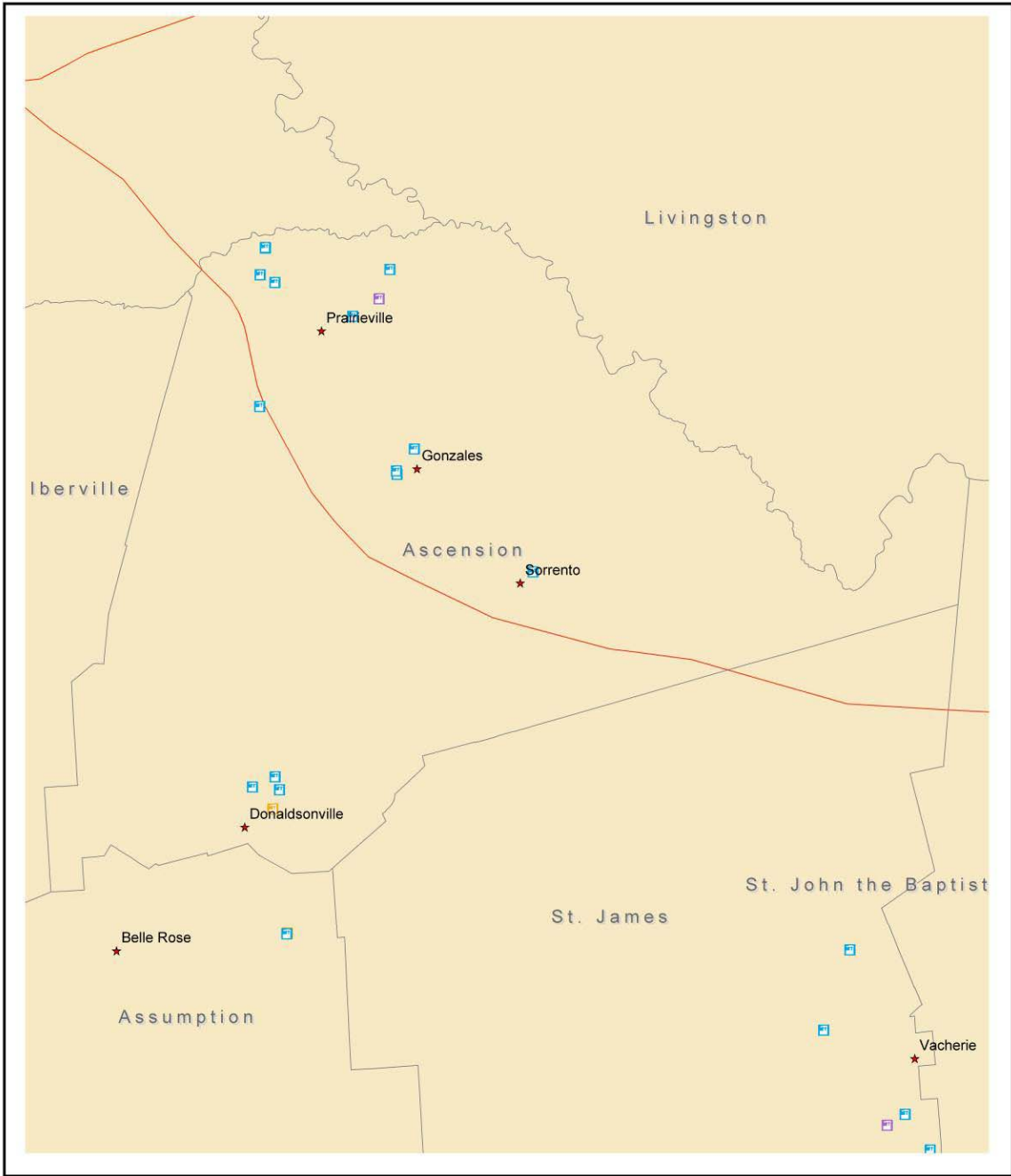
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Regional fisheries activities are primarily freshwater-oriented. There is extensive production of crawfish, along with some wild crawfish and catfish harvest. In 2002, some 180,000 pounds of farmed crawfish were produced, with a gross value of \$144,000. Gross value of freshwater fisheries was \$128,545 in 2002; wild crawfish and catfish were the primary products (Louisiana State University 2002:42).

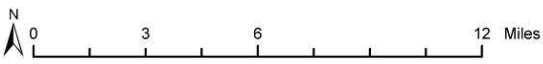
Table 3.1-2 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Ascension Parish*

Permit Type	Study Communities			
	Donaldsonville	Gonzales	Prairieville	Sorrento
Pelagic Charter	--	--	--	--
Reef Fish Charter	--	--	--	--
Swordfish	--	--	--	--
King Mackerel	--	--	--	--
Rock Shrimp	--	--	--	--
Red Snapper	--	--	--	--
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	--	--	--	--
Gulf Reef Fish	--	--	--	--
Shark	--	--	1	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	--	--	--
Total Permits 2000	--	--	1	--
Total Permit Holders 2000	--	--	--	--
Total State License Holders 2000	18	12	7	2
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 holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. ** 2003 is the first year for which shrimp permit data are available.



Ascension Parish



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

3.1.1 Donaldsonville (incorporated, pop. 7,605)

Location and Overview. Donaldsonville is located on the west bank of the Mississippi River along Highway 1, southeast of Baton Rouge. It is the parish seat and former state capital. The local economy is based mainly in sugarcane agriculture and petroleum manufacturing. With structures that date back to the 1850s, the downtown area is designated as a National Register Historic District.

History. Donaldsonville is the third oldest city in Louisiana. It was founded in 1750 as a trading post at the mouth of Bayou Lafourche, and became a natural westward route to the Teche ridge. During the late 1700s, Donaldsonville became a gateway for ethnically diverse immigrants: Spanish-speaking *Islenos*, French-speaking Acadians, and English-speaking sugarcane farmers. Locks that were constructed at the intersection of Bayous Lafourche and Plaquemines by the U.S. Corps of Engineers in the early 1900s for purposes of flood control are now closed and sealed.



Donaldsonville Business Area

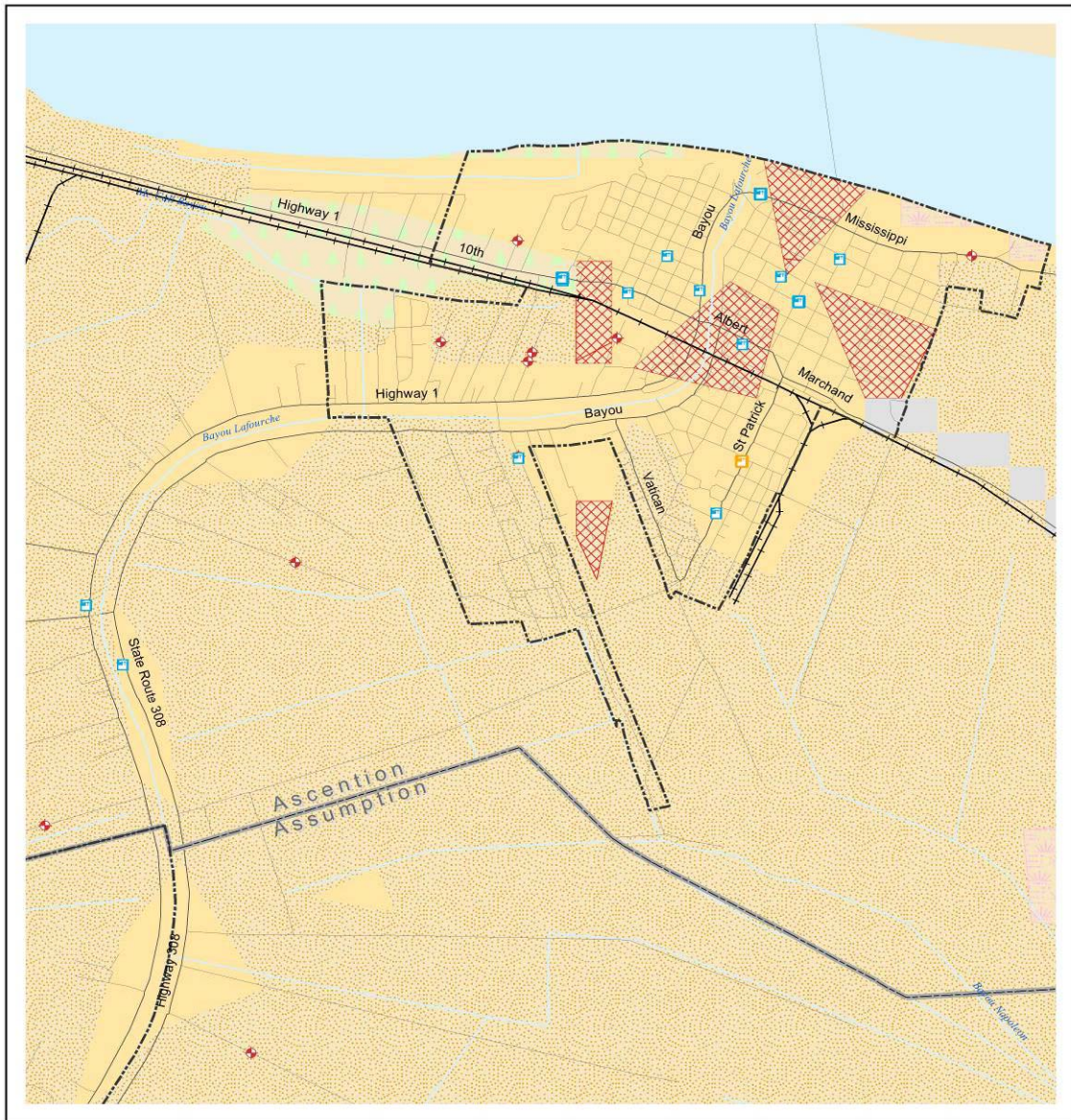
Current Conditions and Trends. Donaldsonville had a year 2000 population of 7,605 persons; a loss of 344 residents from 1990. Recreational fishing is a popular activity in the area. Many residents keep small recreational boats in trailers on their driveways. There are several boat launches, bait shops, a marine supply, and repair facilities for small commercial and recreational boats and engines in the area. Anglers often launch from neighboring Bayou Corne and Grand Bayou. These sites offer access to Lake Verret and the Atchafalaya Basin. The primary landings for the small commercial fleet active from Donaldsonville in 2000 were crawfish, herring, shad, and catfish. A fish processing plant employed four persons in 1980 and five persons in 1990.



Oil Tanker on Bayou Lafourche near Donaldsonville



Petrochemical Plant in Donaldsonville 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. Donaldsonville Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	7,949	7,605
Gender Ratio M/F	3,598/4,351	3,403/4,202
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	33.9	32.1
18 to 64 years of age	54.5	55.7
65 years and over	11.6	12.2
Ethnicity or Race (Persons)		
White	3,271	2,268
Black or African American	4,638	5,257
American Indian and Alaskan Native	4	9
Asian	2	9
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	0
Other race	34	28
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	98	84
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	18.2	12.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	62.1	66.5
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	7.6	10.4
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	6.4	2.8
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.8	1.0
Household income (Median \$)	15,877	24,084
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	38.0	34.8
Percent female headed household	28.0	30.7
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,565	1,584
Renter occupied	1,015	1,072
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	54,300	71,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	153	350
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	54.2	53.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	17.9	13.3
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	22.2
Service occupations	N/A	21.1
Sales and office occupations	N/A	23.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.2	0.6
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	10.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	21.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.6	0.8
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	1.2	0.5
Manufacturing	19.5	17.2
Percent government workers	18.9	17.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	25.0
Percent worked outside of county of residence	29.6	35.4

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

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	0
Skimmers	0
Butterfly	0
Crabbers	0
Oyster	0
Other Commercial	Ships on the Mississippi River
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	50-75
Saltwater	10-20
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	0
Seafood Docks/Dealers	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	0
Net Makers/Dealers	0
Commercial Marine Supply	0
Seafood Transport	0
Air Fill Stations (diving)	0
Fishing Pier	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Processor; Seafood Retailer	1
Seafood Dealer (wholesale)	8
Seafood Retailer	3
Total	12

Table 4. Donaldsonville Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	67,719	53,903

Table 5. Donaldsonville 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)	Total Sold in Community
13	0	628	1,572
Total = 13		Average Number of Rec. Licenses per Household: 628/2,656 = .23	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 13/2,656 = .48			

Please reference Table 3.1-2 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 Gonzales (incorporated, pop. 8,156)

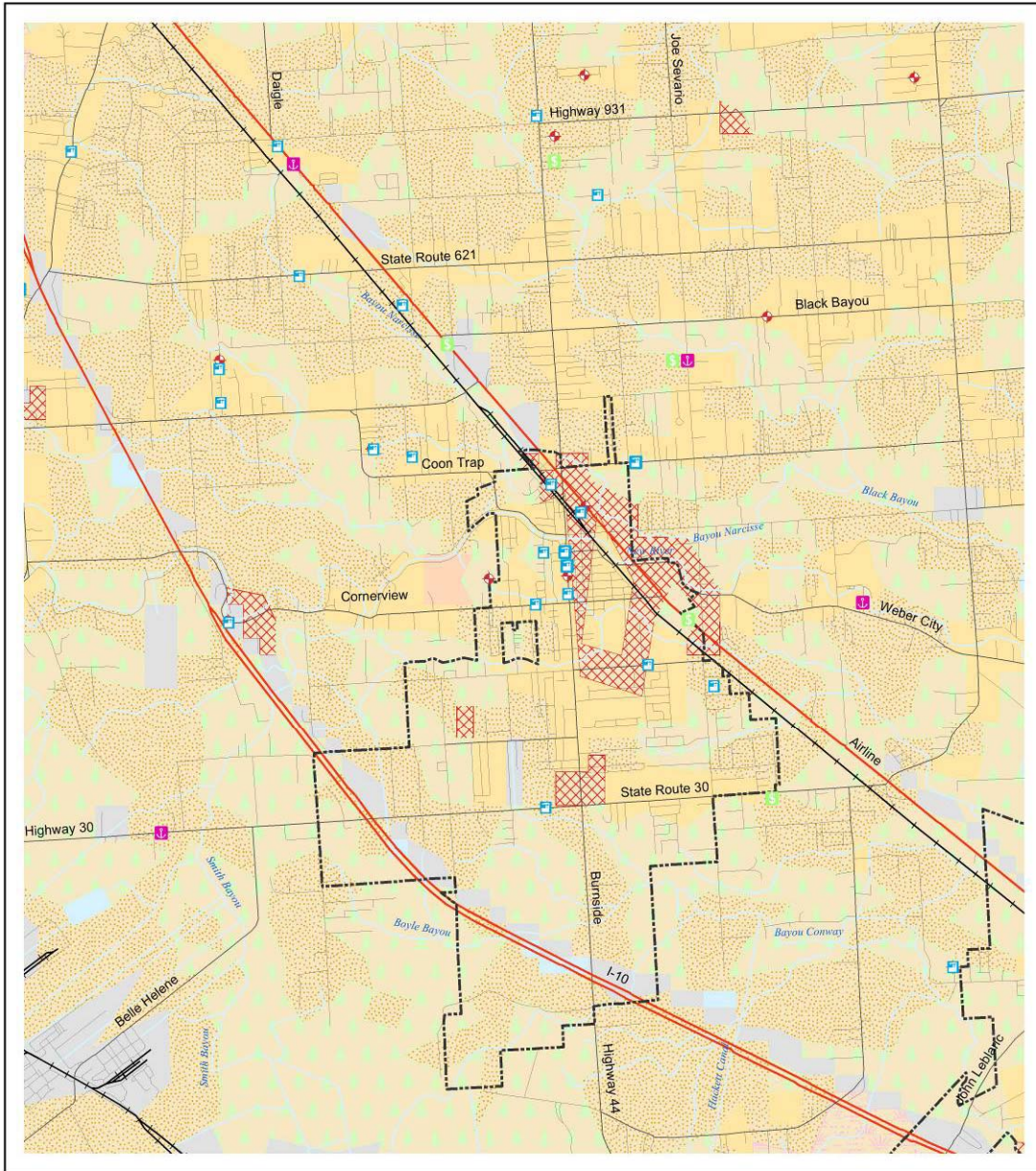
Location and Overview. Joseph Gonzales established a post office and cleared land for sugarcane farming in this area in 1867. Gonzales is now adjacent to Highway 61, approximately six miles north of the Mississippi River. Like many settlements between Baton Rouge and New Orleans, Gonzales is primarily an industrial town; many of its residents work in petrochemical plants. Freshwater anglers are active in the 13,000-acre Spanish Lake Basin just east of town, as well as in the extensive network of waterways and lakes associated with Amite River.

Only 40 miles north of New Orleans and 20 miles south of Baton Rouge, Gonzales offers many attractions to visitors, including museums, restaurants, swamps tours, plantation homes, large factory outlets, antique stores, bed and breakfast inns, and a 36-hole golf course. The Tangier Outlet Center on Interstate 10 attracted many motorists to the area, and associated business has contributed to the regional economy.




Gonzales Business Area

Current Conditions and Trends. Gonzales had a year 2000 population of 8,156 persons, an increase of 1,153 from 1990; petrochemical employment opportunities appear to underlie the growth. There are numerous recreational boats parked in area driveways. The community has sparse infrastructure for commercial fishing, and the only marine-related businesses in Gonzales are recreational boat dealers. Crawfish and catfish were the most frequently reported landings for Gonzales commercial permit holders, followed by shrimp.



Gonzales



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

Miles 0 0.375 0.75

<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. Gonzales Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	7,003	8,156
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	3,418/3,585	3,888/4,268
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	29.4	27.4
18 to 64 years of age	62.5	62.4
65 years and over	8.1	10.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	5,264	5,334
Black or African American	1,654	2,549
American Indian and Alaskan Native	12	18
Asian	18	50
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	1
Some other race	55	134
Two or more races	N/A	70
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	165	295
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	10.8	7.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.5	79.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	10.5	14.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	7.3	7.4
And Percent who speak English less than very well	2.5	1.5
Household income (Median \$)	30,179	38,173
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	14.5	16.6
Percent female headed household	13.7	17.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,606	2,041
Renter occupied	923	925
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	59,900	91,300
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	247	424
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	66.4	62.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	8.8	7.2
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	29.2
Service occupations	N/A	12.2
Sales and office occupations	N/A	27.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.9	0.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	15.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	15.7
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.4	0.2
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	0.5	0.0
Manufacturing	20.9	15.2
Percent government workers	14.5	16.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	21.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	40.8	40.0

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

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	0
Skimmers	5-10 (small on trailers)
Butterfly	0
Crabbers	2-5
Oyster	0
Other Commercial	0
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	150-200
Saltwater	20-30
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	0
Seafood Docks/Dealers	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	0
Net Makers/Dealers	0
Commercial Marine Supply	0
Seafood Transport	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	4
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Marina	3
Processor	1
Seafood Retailer	3
Total	12

Table 4. Gonzales Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	150,032	225,664

Table 5. Gonzales 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)	Total Sold in Community
10	0	3,309	4,389
Total = 10		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 3,309/2,966 = 1.1	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 10/2,966 = .3			

Please reference Table 3.1-2 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.

3.1.3 Prairieville (unincorporated, pop. 2,801)

Location and Overview. Prairieville is located between Baton Rouge and Gonzales along Highway 61. Many residents commute to jobs in Baton Rouge. With the 13,000-acre Spanish Lake Basin and an extensive network of intricate waterways and lakes in close proximity to town, this area is known for its excellent freshwater fishing and hunting. Prairieville entrepreneurs have capitalized on this feature, opening several bed and breakfast inns, motels, and restaurants to accommodate visiting anglers. Improved roads and the presence of Interstate 10 have provided small business owners here with new opportunities for economic growth.

Current Conditions and Trends. Prairieville had a year 2000 population of 2,801 persons, an increase of 1,556 residents over 1990. Growth is in keeping with regional trends. Many residents fish recreationally, but this inland community lacks an extensive infrastructure for commercial fishing. Several businesses do, however, support the small local fishing industry. These include boat dealers, boat builders, and seafood wholesalers.

Crawfish were the most frequently reported landing for Prairieville residents in 2000. A local seafood processor employed an average of three persons in 1990. No processor employment data were available for 2000.



Plantation-Era House near Prairieville

Table 1. Prairieville Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,245	2,801
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	593/652	1,374/1,427
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	33.2	30.0
18 to 64 years of age	59.8	65.5
65 years and over	7.0	4.5
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	762	2,207
Black or African American	480	554
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1	5
Asian	1	6
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	0
Some other race	1	13
Two or more races	N/A	16
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	9	46
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	5.9	3.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.4	88.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	22.8	25.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	1.9	3.4
And Percent who speak English less than very well	1.9	0.8
Household income (Median \$)	34,091	60,669
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	27.8	5.2
Percent female headed household	17.2	10.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	344	911
Renter occupied	63	77
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	67,400	119,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	219	378
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	57.0	74.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.1	2.6
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	38.7
Service occupations	N/A	8.5
Sales and office occupations	N/A	31.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0	0.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	7.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	13.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.0	0.5
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	1.9	0.0
Manufacturing	22.2	16.8
Percent government workers	15.7	11.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	N/A
Percent worked outside of county of residence	62.6	70.5

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

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	0
Skimmers	0
Butterfly	0
Crabbers	5-10
Oyster	0
Other Commercial	2-5
Recreational	
Freshwater	75-100
Saltwater	25-50
Infrastructure and Services	
Marinas	0
Seafood Docks/Dealers	3
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	1
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	1
Net Makers/Dealers	0
Commercial Marine Supply	0
Seafood Transport	2
Air Fill Stations (diving)	0
Fishing Pier	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Marinas	4
Seafood Retailer	4
Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)/Retailer	1
Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)	3
Total	16

Table 4. Prairieville Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	15,043	25,264

Table 5. Prairieville 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)	Total Sold in Community
7	1	3,513	330
Total = 8		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 3,513/988 = 3.6	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 8/988 = .81			

Please reference Table 3.1-2 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.

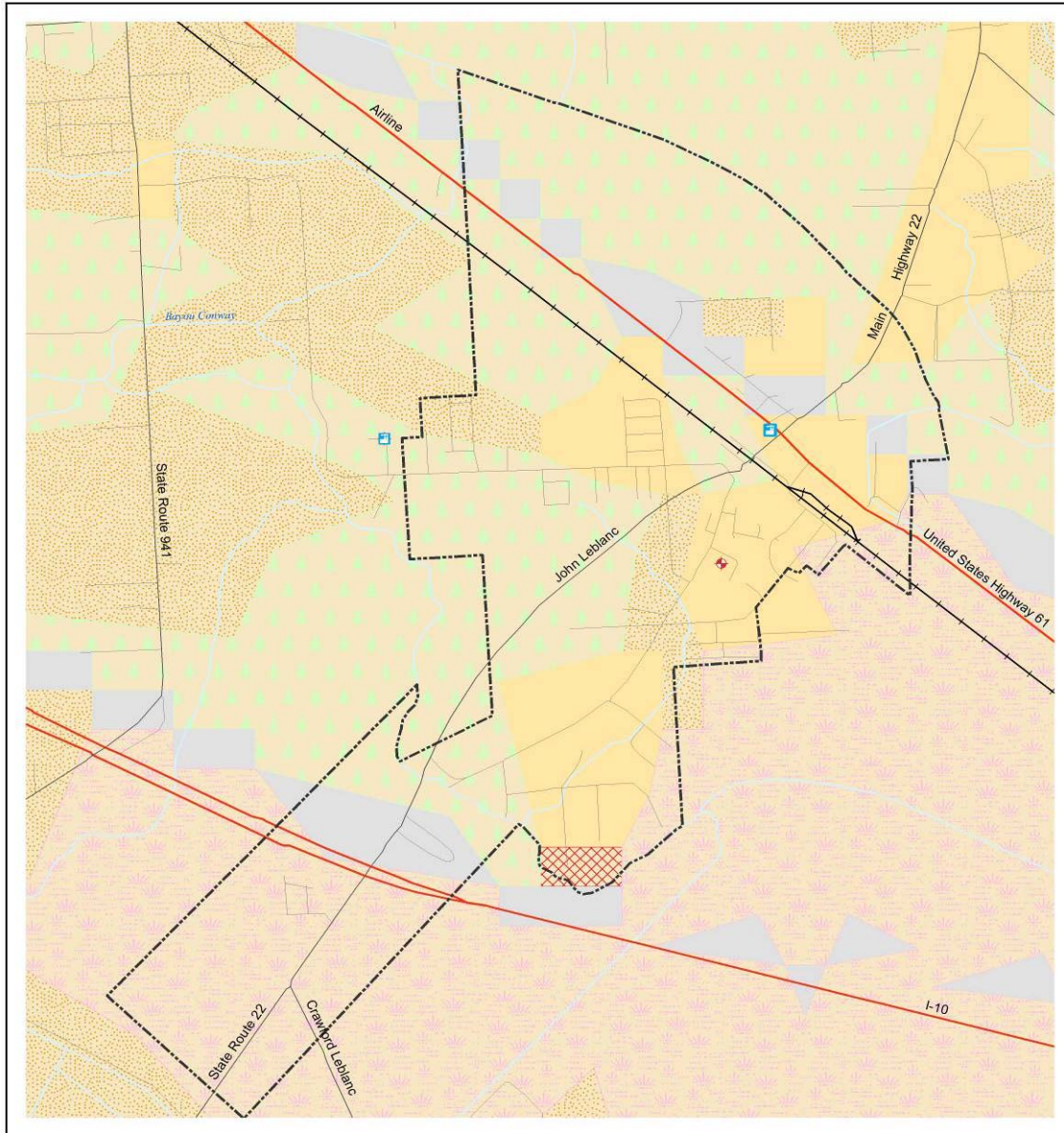
3.1.4 Sorrento (incorporated, pop. 1,227)

Location and Overview. The Town of Sorrento is located between New Orleans and Baton Rouge just off US Highway 61. The town is part of the Greater Baton Rouge Metropolitan Area. While construction of Interstate 10 has provided travelers with an alternate and more expedient route than the formerly heavily-trafficked Highway 61, this also has led to economic decline in the community. In an effort to boost lagging tourism, Sorrento officials are planning a historic district and restoration of an old Cajun area. As it is surrounded by an extensive network of intricate waterways and lakes, Sorrento attracts recreational anglers from around the region.

Current Conditions and Trends. Sorrento had a year 2000 population of 1,227 persons, up from 1,119 in 1990. While sugarcane agriculture was once critically important in the Sorrento area, the stretch of the Mississippi River between Baton Rouge and New Orleans has subsequently developed as one of the most concentrated locations of petrochemical plants in the world. Employment in the plants has become a significant part of the local economy. Moreover, many residents commute to jobs in petrochemical plants in the Baton Rouge area. There is one boat dealership located in Sorrento. Crawfish were the most frequently reported landing for the small local fleet in 2000, followed by shrimp.



Local Retailer in Sorrento



Sorrento

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 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. Sorrento Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,119	1,227
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	578/541	625/602
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	27.8	28.3
18 to 64 years of age	62.7	61.3
65 years and over	9.5	10.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	951	1,027
Black or African American	164	182
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	5
Asian	0	1
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	0
Some other race	4	5
Two or more races	N/A	7
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	20	17
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	20.0	12.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	54.1	66.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	5.5	5.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	12.6	7.6
And Percent who speak English less than very well	3.8	1.9
Household income (Median \$)	22,083	35,234
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	19.6	16.0
Percent female headed household	11.8	10.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	335	82.3
Renter occupied	54	17.7
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	40,200	74,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	200	400
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	52.9	60.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.7	5.3
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	18.7
Service occupations	N/A	13.4
Sales and office occupations	N/A	28.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.4	0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	18.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	21.0
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.2	0.7
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	0.5	0.0
Manufacturing	20.3	16.3
Percent government workers	17.1	10.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	25.9
Percent worked outside of county of residence	35.9	42.2

** Differences in Census data used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons for those years.

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	0
Skimmers	0
Butterfly	0
Crabbers	5-10
Oyster	0
Other Commercial	0
Recreational	-
Freshwater	20-30
Saltwater	5-10
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	0
Seafood Docks/Dealers	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	1
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	0
Net Makers/Dealers	0
Commercial Marine Supply	0
Seafood Transport	0
Air Fill Stations (diving)	0
Fishing Pier	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Seafood Retailer	1
Total	1

Table 4. Sorrento Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Landings and ex-vessel value figures may not be reported under the rule of three.

Table 5. Sorrento 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)	Total Sold in Community
2	0	191	4
Total = 2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 191/100 = 1.9	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 2/100 = 2			

Please reference Table 3.1-2 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 Assumption Parish Communities

This section describes the Assumption Parish study communities. These are: Belle Rose, Napoleonville, and Pierre Part.

Assumption Parish is bordered on the north by Iberville and Ascension Parishes, on the east by St. James and Lafourche Parishes, on the south by Terrebonne and St. Martin Parishes, and on the west by Iberia Parish. The year 2000 population of Assumption Parish was 23,388 persons, making it the 40th most populous parish in Louisiana that year. The parish seat, Napoleonville (844 residents), is located 76 miles from New Orleans and 60 miles west of Baton Rouge.

The parish comprises 339 square miles of land and 26 square miles of water. Bayou Lafourche bisects the eastern part of the parish, and Grand Lake is in the western portion.

Assumption was incorporated in 1807. Its name is derived from the Church of the Assumption, established in 1811. Napoleonville, the sole incorporated municipality in the parish, became so in 1878. The town was first known simply as “Canal,” named after the nearby Attakapas Canal, which closed in 1890. Mail was brought down Bayou Lafourche by boat, and westbound mail was carried by pirogue. Sugarcane and oil production have long been economic mainstays. Today, production of oil field equipment provides numerous jobs for residents.

In 2002, Assumption Parish had 12 active crawfish farms, with a total farm acreage of 300 acres, yearly sales of 120,000 pounds, and a gross value of \$96,000 (Louisiana State University 2002:46). Freshwater fisheries had a gross value of \$2,436,952, with wild crawfish valued at \$2,392,825. This constituted just under a third of the state’s gross farm value for freshwater fishery crawfish, ranking Assumption Parish as one of the primary freshwater fisheries producers in Louisiana. Parish fishers landed nearly \$80,000 in crabs in 2002 (*ibid.*).

The population of Assumption Parish was 67 percent Caucasian and 32 percent African American in 2000. Persons of Hispanic ancestry constituted 1.2 percent of the population. Median family income was \$31,168 in 2000, somewhat below the state median of \$33,312. Some 22 percent of residents lived in poverty, and 20 percent of families with children were headed by single females.

Table 3.2-1 Assumption Parish Earnings, 1990 and 2000

Industry	Earnings (Constant 2000 \$1000s)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings	161,157	181,881	100.0	20,725
Farm earnings	3,624	9,617	5.3	5,993
Ag. services, frstry, fish.	1,156	1,303	0.7	147
Fishing	668	NA	NA	NA
Mining	5,922	1,914	1.1	-4,008
Oil and gas extraction	NA	NA	NA	NA
Construction	4,970	12,071	6.6	7,101
Special trade contractors	1,908	5,720	3.1	3,811
Manufacturing	74,527	69,350	38.1	-5,177
Fabricated metal products	NA	NA	NA	NA
Industrial mach. & equip.	NA	NA	NA	NA
Food and kindred	NA	11,428	6.3%	NA
Chemicals and allied	NA	NA	NA	NA
Petroleum and coal	0	NA	NA	NA
Trans, public utilities	9,157	9,933	5.5	776
Trucking and warehousing	3,594	6,738	3.7	3,144
Water transportation	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transportation by air	0	NA	NA	NA
Wholesale trade	3,245	3,214	1.8	-31
Retail trade	10,997	12,738	7.0	1,741
Eating and drinking places	619	1,654	0.9	1,035
Fin., insurance, real estate	4,457	6,452	3.5	1,994
Services	14,194	20,868	11.5	6,673
Business services	670	NA	NA	NA
Health services	2,065	5,622	3.1	3,556
Legal services	1,537	2,376	1.3	839
Engineer. & mngmt. serv.	728	1,529	0.8	801
Government	28,908	34,421	18.9	5,514

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

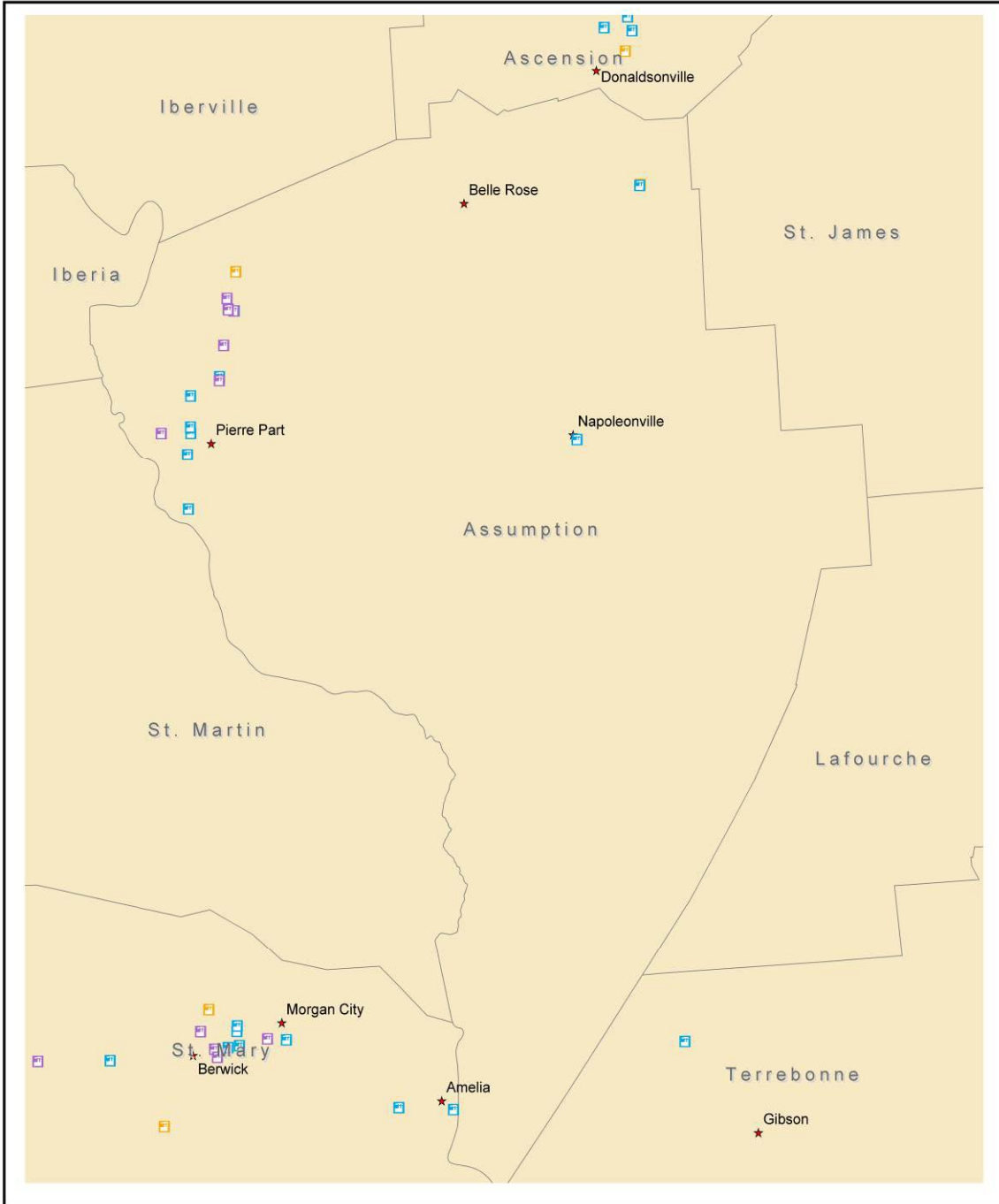
Table 3.2-2 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Assumption Parish*

Permit Type	Study Communities		
	Belle Rose	Napoleonville	Pierre Part
Pelagic Charter	--	--	--
Reef Fish Charter	--	--	--
Swordfish	--	--	--
King Mackerel	--	--	--
Rock Shrimp	--	--	--
Red Snapper	--	--	--
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	--	--	--
Gulf Reef Fish	--	--	--
Shark	--	--	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	--	--
Total Permits 2000	--	--	--
Total Permit Holders 2000	--	--	--
Total State License Holders 2000	15	14	318
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 **	--	--	1

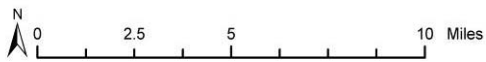
*Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. ** 2003 is the first year for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



1998 USGS Image of Rural Assumption Parish, Napoleonville Area



Assumption Parish



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

3.2.1 Belle Rose (unincorporated, pop. 1,944)

Location and Overview. Belle Rose is located south of Donaldsonville, along Bayou Lafourche. Highway 1 transects the community. There is no central business district, nor direct water access. The area's economy is dependent primarily on sugarcane refineries and chemical plants. The seasonal nature of sugarcane agriculture allows residents to participate in localized part-time commercial and/or recreational fishing activities. While there are no seafood businesses in town, there are several in nearby rural communities that bear Belle Rose addresses. For example, one local processor-dealer has a Belle Rose address, but is actually located in Grand Bayou. In business for 23 years, it has recently turned to value-added manufacturing and now produces a line of ready-to-eat gumbos and *etouffes* in order to increase profits.



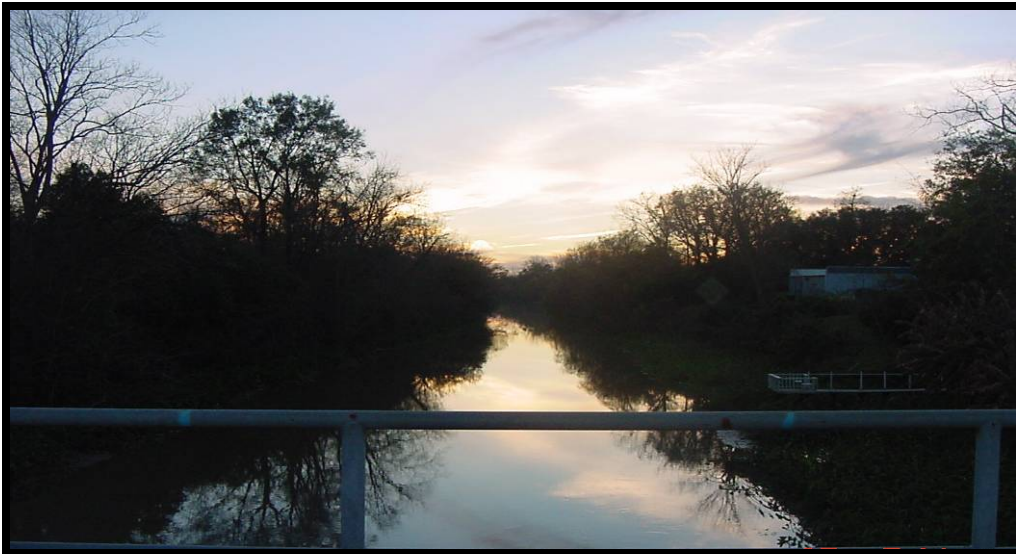
Landsat Image of Sugarcane Fields around Belle Rose

While many residents keep recreational boats on trailers parked in driveways and yards, there is relatively little sign of commercial fishing activity in Belle Rose, and there are no locally-held federal fishing permits. Nevertheless, local residents interviewed for the purposes of this study claim that a few state commercial license holders do live in Belle Rose, but fish elsewhere as might be expected given considerable distance to more expansive waters. Analysis of license data supports this assertion.

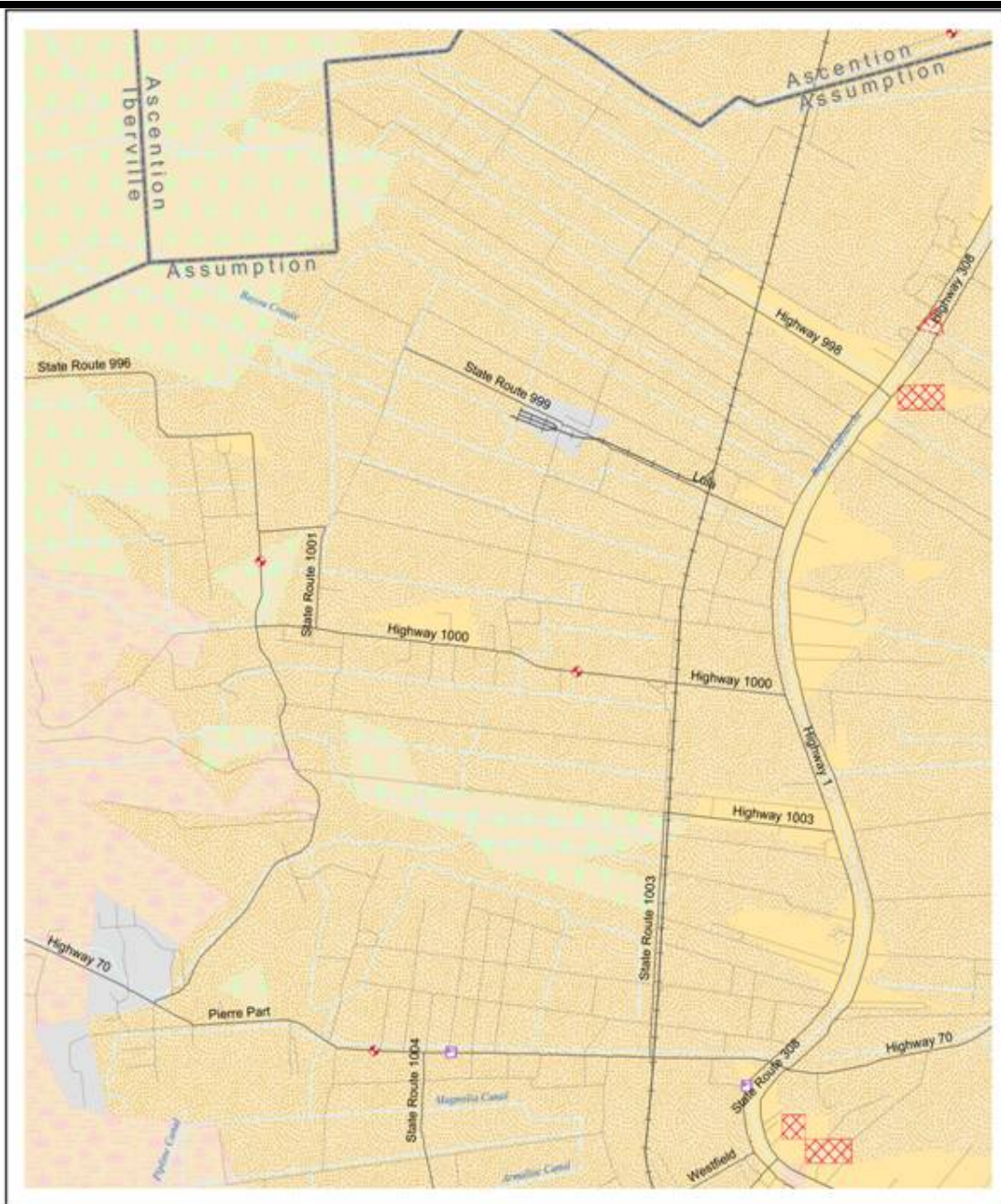
Conditions and Trends. Belle Rose had a year 2000 population of 1,944 persons, an increase of almost 200 persons from the 1990 census. There are few support services for commercial fishers in Belle Rose. Informants claim that commercial fishing was important here once upon a time, but many residents now tend to work at the higher-paying chemical plants. Participants estimate that about 25 percent of local commercial operators fish only on a part-time basis. However, if the fishing season is particularly good, some reportedly will take time off to fish full-time. Crawfish was the most frequently landed species in 2000. Two seafood wholesalers operate in Belle Rose. Local processors employed nine persons in 1980 and 17 in 1990, with no data available for 2000.



Main Street, Belle Rose



Bayou Lafourche at Belle Rose



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. Belle Rose Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,747	1,944
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	815/932	936/1,008
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	29.5	27.4
18 to 64 years of age	57.6	59.2
65 years and over	12.9	13.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	776	1,942
Black or African American	991	776
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	1,163
Asian	0	3
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	0
Some other race	0	0
Two or more races	N/A	2
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	23	26
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	26.2	14.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	53.8	66.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	13.4	7.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	15.8	7.4
And Percent who speak English less than very well	5.2	1.3
Household income (Median \$)	14,873	30,313
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	37.0	28.0
Percent female headed household	17.2	20.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	511	585
Renter occupied	78	89
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	47,900	78,300
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	150	321
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	50.2	52.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	7.2	16.4
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	21.7
Service occupations	N/A	18.3
Sales and office occupations	N/A	20.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.1	0.9
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	17.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	21.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.6	2.8
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	3.7	0.6
Manufacturing	25.2	23.1
Percent government workers	16.8	16.4
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	32.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	50.8	67.6

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

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Belle Rose in 2003

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	5 (small)
Skimmers	5-10
Butterfly	0
Crabbers	1
Oyster	0
Other Commercial	0
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	75-100
Saltwater	20-30
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	1
Seafood Docks/Dealers	1
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	0
Net Makers/Dealers	1
Commercial Marine Supply	1
Seafood Transport	0
Air Fill Stations (diving)	0
Fishing Pier	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Processor; Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)	1
Seafood Retailer	1
Total	2

Table 4. Belle Rose Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	97,011	167,172

Table 5. Belle Rose 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)	Total Sold in Community
5	0	235	185
Total = 5		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 235/674 = .3	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 15/674 = 2			

Please reference Table 3.2-2 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 Napoleonville (incorporated, pop. 686)

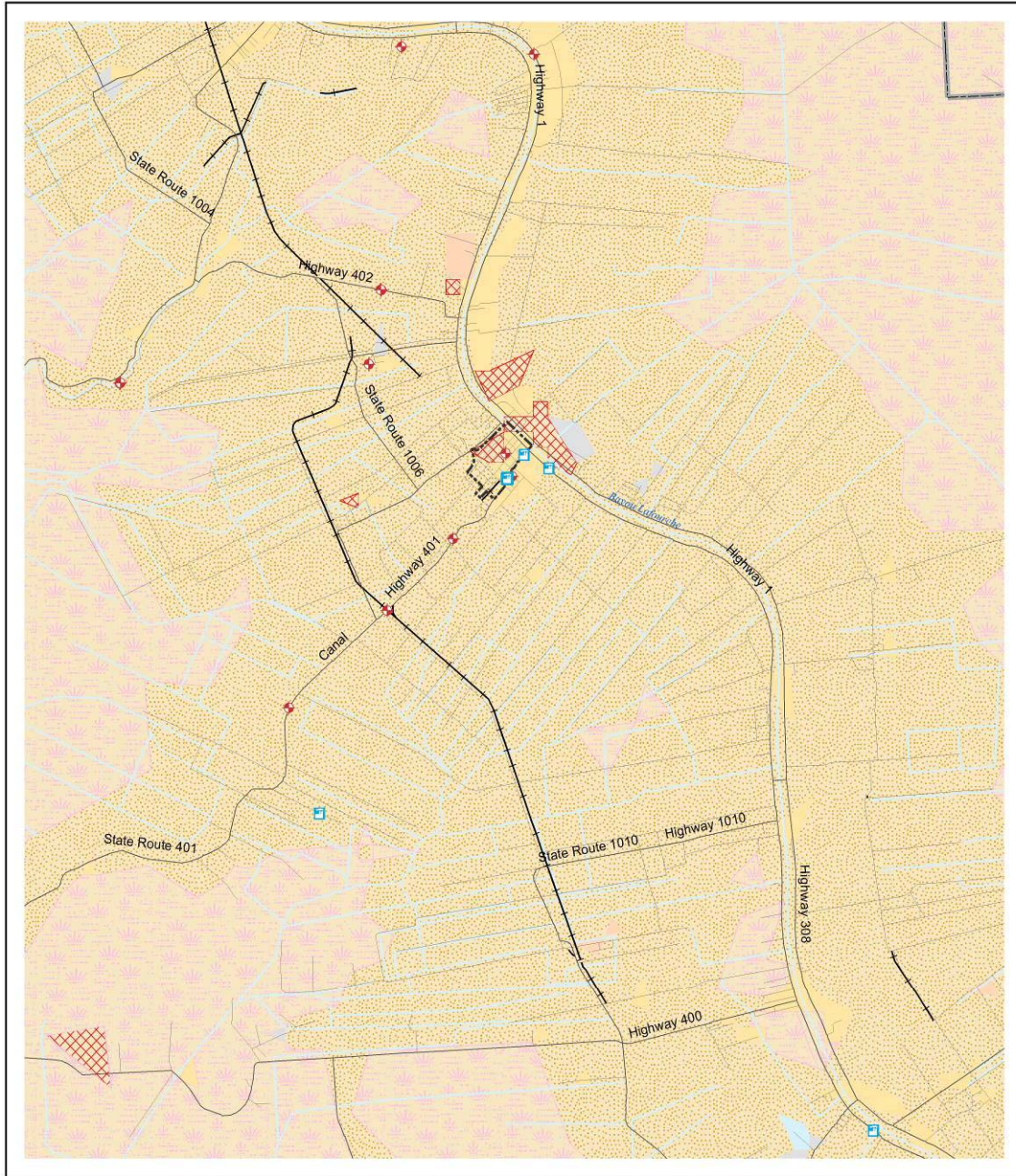
Location and Overview. Napoleonville is a relatively old town that lies along the banks of Bayou Lafourche along Highway 1 between Donaldsonville and Thibodaux. It is also the parish seat of Assumption Parish. While petrochemical production has become increasingly important, sugarcane farming remains important. Persons visiting local historic buildings typically stay at plantation homes that have been converted into bed and breakfast inns. While Napoleonville is not itself a recreational fishing destination, or an important commercial fishing area, recreational anglers can frequent nearby Lake Verret and the Atchafalaya Basin.

History. Plantation-style farming and the emergence of commercial sugarcane agriculture on the Teche Ridge were central to this community's economy in the early 1800s. By the late 19th century, Napoleonville had become a major point of transportation and commerce hub for vessels navigating from New Iberia.

Current Conditions and Trends. Napoleonville had a year 2000 population of 686 residents, down from 802 in 1990. Many residents are involved with some aspect of sugarcane agriculture. Pursuit of crawfish and catfish is popular around Bayou Crab/Attakapas Landing area, Grand Bayou, or Bayou Corne. Informants report that the few commercial fishery participants residing in Napoleonville moor their boats at Lake Verret. Crawfish were the most frequently reported landing in 2002, followed by shrimp and crab.



Historic Area of Napoleonville



Napoleonville

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
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. Napoleonville Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	802	686
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	363/439	308/378
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	30.0	28.1
18 to 64 years of age	51.2	58.1
65 years and over	18.8	13.8
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	330	199
Black or African American	470	479
American Indian and Alaskan Native	2	3
Asian	0	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	0
Some other race	20	0
Two or more races	N/A	5
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	324	2
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	21.8	15.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	51.9	58.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	15.3	13.6
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	10.2	4.7
And Percent who speak English less than very well	2.7	0.6
Household income (Median \$)	16,875	18,977
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	27.6	31.8
Percent female headed household	22.6	27.6
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	174	165
Renter occupied	108	81
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	38,700	47,300
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	164	373
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	51.2	47.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	17.5	14.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	28.2
Service occupations	N/A	19.1
Sales and office occupations	N/A	22.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.8	0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	10.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	19.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.9	0.0
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	4.1	0.9
Manufacturing	11.1	10.9
Percent government workers	20.1	21.4
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	26.7
Percent worked outside of county of residence	34.5	43.6

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

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

Factor	Quantity
Commercial	-
Trawls	None Seen
Skimmers	5-10
Butterfly	None seen
Crabbers	5-10
Oyster	0
Other Commercial	5-10
Recreational	-
Freshwater	20-30
Saltwater	15-20
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	0
Seafood Docks/Dealers	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	0
Net Makers/Dealers	0
Commercial Marine Supply	0
Seafood Transport	0
Air Fill Stations (diving)	0
Fishing Pier	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Seafood Retailer	1
Total	1

Table 4. Napoleonville Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	57,483	92,055

Table 5. Napoleonville 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)	Total Sold in Community
6	0	661	281
Total = 6		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 661/246 = 2.7	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 6/246 = 2.4			

Please reference Table 3.2-2 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.



Sugarcane Harvest at Mill in Napoleonville

3.2.3 Pierre Part (unincorporated, pop. 3,239)

Location and Overview. Pierre Part is located on the banks of Lake Verret. Inland fishing plays a significant role in the local economy and way of life, facilitated, in part, by ease of access to the Atchafalaya Basin via Belle River and Lake Verret. Belle River also offers quick access to Lake Palourde, Flat Lake, and other waterways in the Morgan City area. Crawfish ponds are numerous in the area. Crawfish, catfish, crab, and shrimp are the primary harvests in Pierre Part. A motel in the area serves visiting recreational anglers. While fishing is important, it is done locally, and there were no federal permit holders living in the area in 2000.



Local Seafood Business in Pierre Part, 2003

Current Conditions and Trends. The town had a year 2000 population of 3,239 persons, slightly above the 1990 figure. Most residents fish recreationally, though many also sell shrimp or crawfish from their homes. The majority of houses/camps and boats are moored along the Bayou. Camp boats (small houseboats) used for extended fishing trips or duck hunting are also popular. Some local fishery participants explain that “everyone in town fishes for either shrimp or crawfish” at least on a part-time basis. Many belong to a fishing association called “Common Claws.”



Camps at Pierre Part

There is extensive fishing infrastructure in Pierre Part, with several seafood docks/dealers, bait shops, ice houses, boat launches, fishing piers, and boat sales and repair facilities. The fishing-oriented communities of Bayou Corne and Grand Bayou are nearby. Informants claim that although fishing remains important to Pierre Part’s economy, the influx of Asian catfish, or *bassa*, is hurting local businesses. They note that while it is illegal to advertise *bassa* as catfish, many restaurants do so anyway. Additionally, inclement weather and lack of fresh water are said to be hurting fish stocks and limiting profits. Some resident believe that commercial fishermen here are a “dying breed,” as increasingly fewer young people are entering the industry. Although we could prove physical residence for 232 state commercial license holders, 318 maintained post office boxes or resided in the area in 2000.

Crawfish leads area landings figures, followed by catfish and crab. There is no articulation with the open ocean, and thus no locally-held federal permits. Seafood processors in Pierre Part employed 61 persons in 1980 and nine in 1990. Employment figures cannot be provided for 2000 under the rule of three.

Table 1. Pierre Part

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	3,053	3,239
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,518/1,535	1,574/1,665
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	30.6	27.3
18 to 64 years of age	60.6	61.5
65 years and over	8.8	11.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	3,043	3,214
Black or African American	0	3
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5	7
Asian	1	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	0
Some other race	4	0
Two or more races	N/A	15
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	20	20
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	41.8	27.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	46.7	59.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	3.6	4.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	56.4	39.7
And Percent who speak English less than very well	19.0	11.4
Household income (Median \$)	19,777	37,431
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	20.3	13.6
Percent female headed household	6.3	9.7
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	960	1,096
Renter occupied	96	140
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	45,200	82,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	174	334
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	54.8	57.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.3	5.0
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	21.1
Service occupations	N/A	12.8
Sales and office occupations	N/A	25.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.5	3.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	16.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	20.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.9	3.5
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	3.9	1.8
Manufacturing	16.8	14.4
Percent government workers	6.5	9.4
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	34.0
Percent worked outside of county of residence	56.2	56.3

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

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Pierre Part in 2003

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	20-30
Skimmers	20-30
Butterfly	2
Crabbers	10-20
Oyster	0
Other Commercial	100-150 (crawfish)
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	75-100
Saltwater	75-100
Marinas	3
Seafood Docks/Dealers	9
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	3 (smaller vessels)
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	3 (smaller vessels)
Net Makers/Dealers	1
Commercial Marine Supply	2
Seafood Transport	5

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	1
Processor; Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)	1
Seafood Retailer	4
Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)	6
Total	12

Table 4. Pierre Part Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	4,181,657	6,138,126

Table 5. Pierre Part 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)	Total Sold in Community
232	0	726	807
Total = 232		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 726/1,236 = .6	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 232/1,236 = 18.7			

Please reference Table 3.2-2 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 Avoyelles Parish Community

Avoyelles Parish is located in central Louisiana, around the juncture of the Mississippi, Red, and Atchafalaya Rivers. The parish had a year 2000 population of 41,481 persons, an increase of 5.9 percent from 1990. Its racial composition was 68 percent Caucasian, 30 percent African American, and one percent American Indian/Alaskan Native. Marksville is the parish seat. It had a year 2000 population of 5,537 persons. The median family income was \$29,389 in 2000, well below the statewide figure of just over \$33,000, and some 26 percent of residents lived in poverty.

Avoyelles takes its name from the Avoyels Indians, who originally inhabited the area. French immigrants settled here during the 18th century. In 1783, the Spanish claimed control of the area and established “Poste de la Avoyelles” at Marksville. Favorable soils and forested areas provided economic opportunity for settlers. Agriculture and timber production remain important, and with over 20,000 rivers, lakes, and bayous, many Avoyelles residents are avid anglers and hunters.

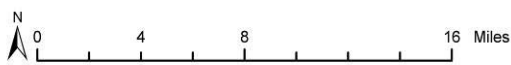
Table 3.3-1 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Avoyelles Parish*

Permit Type	Study Communities
	Simmesport
Pelagic Charter	--
Reef Fish Charter	--
Swordfish	--
King Mackerel	--
Rock Shrimp	--
Red Snapper	--
Spiny Lobster	--
Spanish Mackerel	--
Gulf Reef Fish	--
Shark	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--
Total Permits 2000	--
Total Permit Holders 2000	--
Total State License Holders 2000	46
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 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.



Avoyelles Parish



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

3.3.1 Simmesport (incorporated, pop. 2,239)

Location and Overview. Simmesport is located on Highway 1 near the Mississippi border, northwest of Baton Rouge. This small riverside town sits near the junction of the Red, Old, and Atchafalaya Rivers, and is enclosed by a levee. The Yellow Bayou Memorial Park, the site of a Civil War battle, draws visitors to the region.

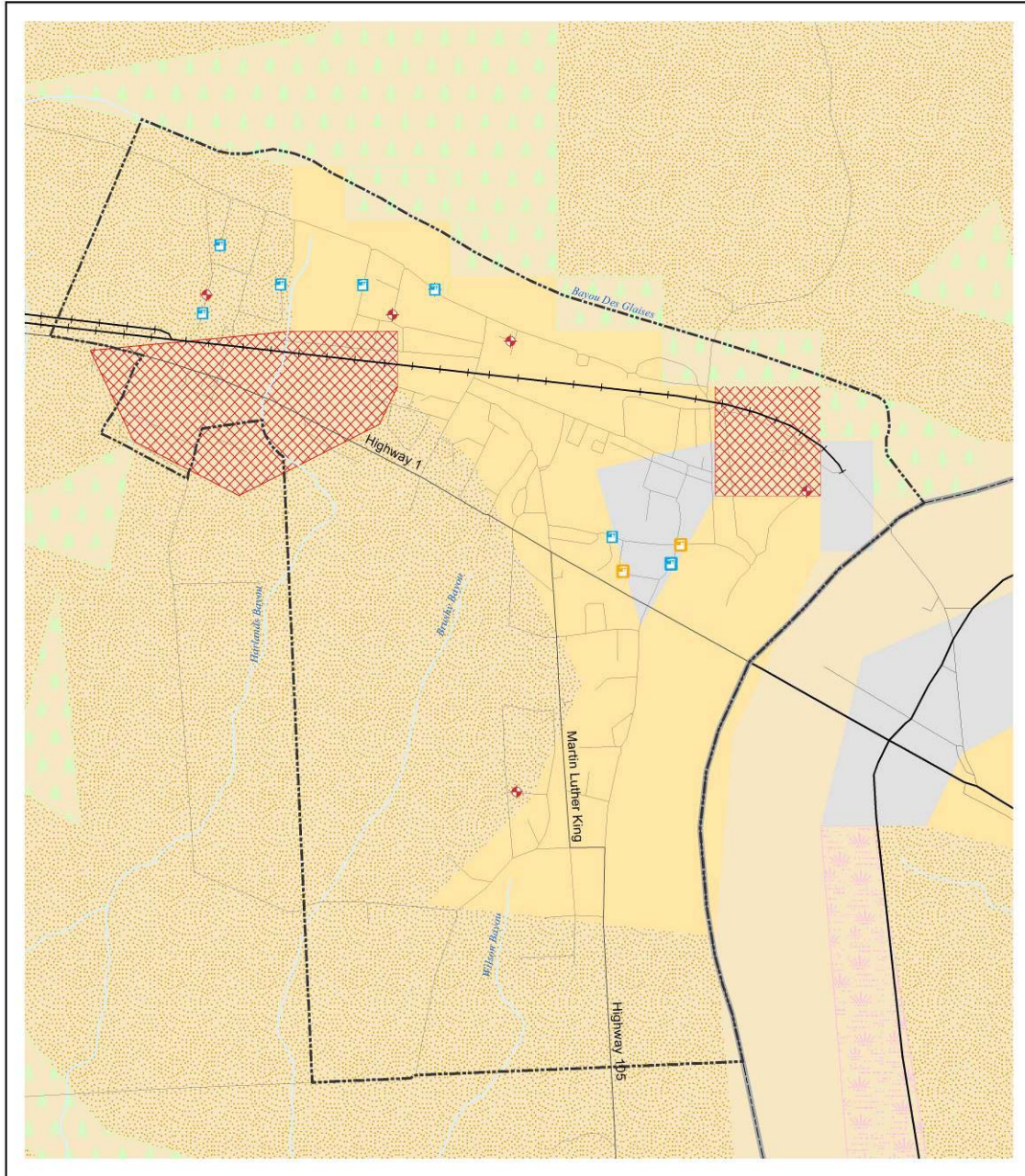
Current Conditions and Trends. This town had a year 2000 population of 2,239 persons, up from 2,092 in 1990. There is an active freshwater commercial fishing fleet based here. Various freshwater finfish are taken, and crawfish is an important seasonal catch. The Louisiana Fisherman's Association is active. There are several wholesalers, retailers, and restaurants. Vendors sell fish and shellfish along the roadside. One wholesaler argues that high fuel costs and low fish prices were hurting local fishing businesses. A local processor employed six persons in 1980 and four in 1990 (we cannot provide year 2000 under the rule of three). There were no federal permit holders residing in this inland area at the time of this study.



Wholesaler in Simmesport



Simmesport Library in 2003



Simmesport

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
---	---	---	--

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. Simmesport Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,092	2,239
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	989/1,103	926/1,313
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	32.9	27.9
18 to 64 years of age	52.9	57.9
65 years and over	14.2	14.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,251	1,166
Black or African American	836	1,045
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	5
Asian	1	5
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	0
Some other race	4	4
Two or more races	N/A	14
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	25	17
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	33.2	21.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	44.2	49.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	5.8	3.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	18.7	10.2
And Percent who speak English less than very well	7.1	1.7
Household income (Median \$)	10,647	15,455
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	45.1	35.8
Percent female headed household	23.9	23.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	474	511
Renter occupied	233	240
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	28,800	41,300
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	107	243
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	45.9	38.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	18.7	12.9
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	12.5
Service occupations	N/A	31.3
Sales and office occupations	N/A	20.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6.3	2.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	13.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	19.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.9	5.5
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	0.7	0.7
Manufacturing	16.3	12.3
Percent government workers	30.0	24.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	27.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	38.6	25.1

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

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

Factor	Quantity
Commercial	-
Trawls	None seen
Skimmers	None seen
Butterfly	None seen
Crabbers	None seen
Oyster	None seen
Other Commercial	Many
Recreational	-
Freshwater	Many
Saltwater	None seen
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	None seen
Seafood Docks/Dealers	4-5
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	None seen
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	1
Net Makers/Dealers	None seen
Commercial Marine Supply	1
Seafood Transport	1
Air Fill Stations (diving)	0
Fishing Pier	1

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Processor; Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)	2
Seafood Retailer	1
Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)/Retailer	1
Total	4

Table 4. Simmesport Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	1,884,782	641,902

Table 5. Simmesport 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)	Total Sold in Community
15	0	107	40
Total = 15		Average Number of Recreational Licenses/ Household: 107/751 = .14	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 15/751 = 1.9			

Please reference Table 3.3-1 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 Calcasieu Parish Communities

This section describes the Calcasieu Parish communities. These are Lake Charles, Sulphur, Vinton, and Westlake.

Calcasieu Parish is located in westernmost South Louisiana. Orange and Newton Counties in Texas lie to the east, Beauregard Parish is north, Jefferson Davis Parish is east, and Cameron Parish is south. The Sabine River separates the parish from Texas. Calcasieu encompasses 1,071 square miles of land.

The year 2000 population of Calcasieu Parish was 183,577 persons, making it the 7th most populous parish in Louisiana that year. Lake Charles is the parish seat. It had a year 2000 population of 75,424 persons.

Calcasieu Parish was established in 1840. It was an early point of dispute between Spain and the United States, but was finally acquired by the United States in 1819. Timber was central to the parish economy early on. Cattle were raised when timber resources were exhausted. By the early twentieth century, rice and sugar were primary crops (Fortier 1904:168). Sulphur mining was important in the 1920s.

Calcasieu Parish and Lake Charles residents have been involved in offshore oil development and associated services since the mid-twentieth century. By 2001, Calcasieu Parish maintained over 3,700 active wells. Petrochemical manufacturing remains important to the economy.

Lake Charles is located at a crossroads of regionally important transportation routes, including Interstate 10 and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. Port facilities include the West Calcasieu Port and the Port of Lake Charles. The Port of Lake Charles is 34 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, making it the deepwater port closest to the Gulf of Mexico in all of Louisiana. It is a foreign trade zone, the 12th largest seaport in the United States, and the fourth largest liner service seaport in the Gulf (Southwest Louisiana Chamber of Commerce 1999:2).

Per the 2000 census, the racial composition of Calcasieu Parish was 74 percent Caucasian, 24 percent African-American, and 1.3 percent Hispanic. Median family income was \$35,372, just above the state median. Some 15 percent of parish residents were living in conditions of poverty, and 20 percent of households were maintained by single females.

As regards fisheries production in Calcasieu Parish, some 515,000 pounds of crawfish were sold in 2002, with a value of \$412,000. Some 62,000 pounds of wild catfish and gar were harvested and valued at \$46,250. In this same year, nearly three million pounds of shrimp and crab were marketed in the parish, with a gross farm value of nearly \$4 million. The alligator fishery was also important and involved over 500 persons in 2002 (Louisiana State University 2002:75).

Table 3.5 Earnings in Calcasieu Parish, 1990-2000

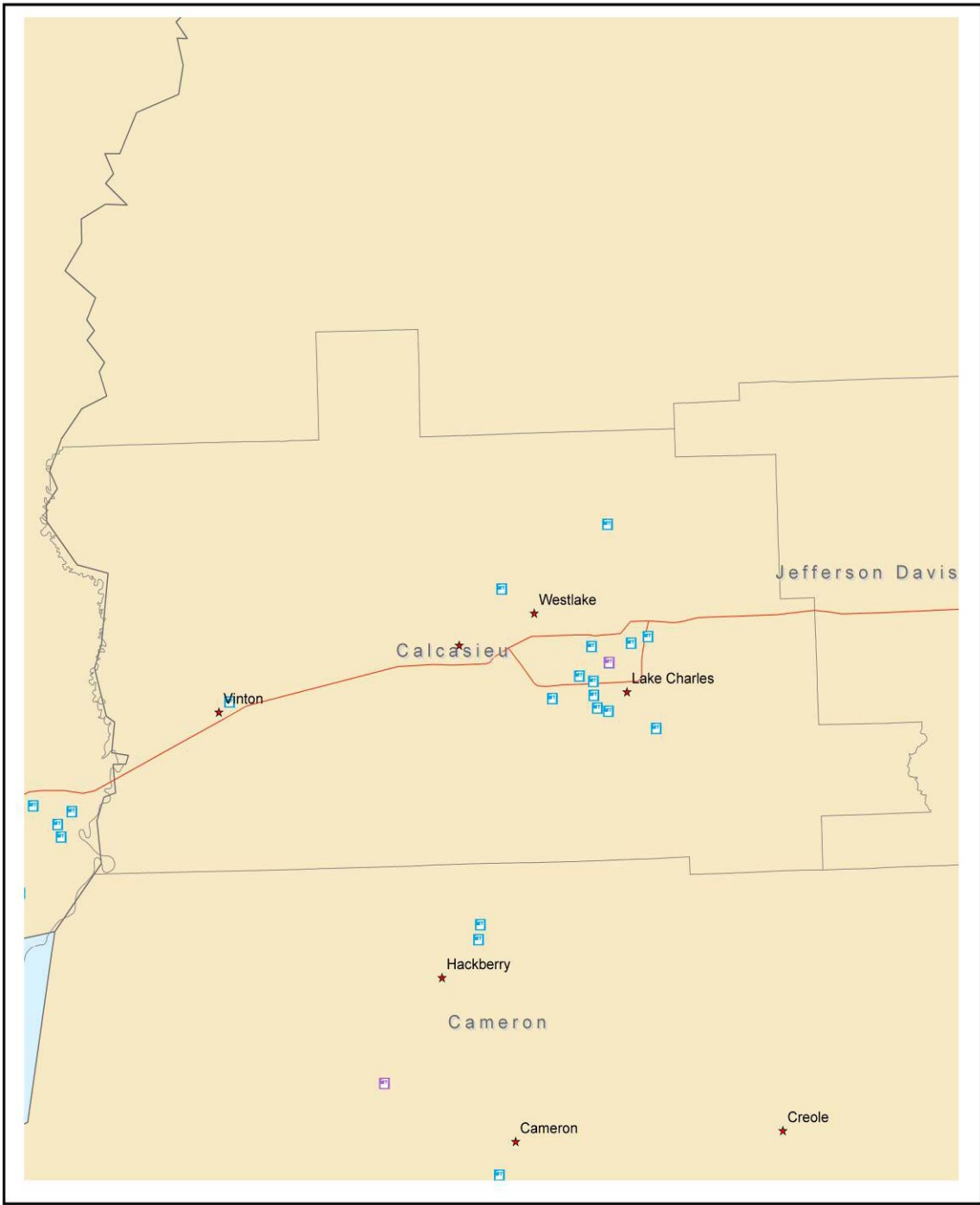
Industry	Earnings (Constant 2000 \$1000s)		% Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings	2,559,123	3,152,881	100.0	593,758
Farm earnings	4,917	1,163	0.0	-3,754
Ag. services, frstry, fish.	9,017	13,811	0.4	4,794
Fishing	NA	969	0.0	NA
Mining	66,846	91,923	2.9	25,077
Oil and gas extraction	66,791	NA	NA	NA
Construction	241,244	405,850	12.9	164,606
Special trade contractors	106,022	129,507	4.1	23,486
Manufacturing	679,064	720,699	22.9	41,635
Fabricated metal products	14,441	13,629	0.4	-811
Industrial mach. & equip.	9,766	14,440	0.5	4,674
Food and kindred	9,257	4,473	0.1	-4,784
Chemicals and allied	330,864	350,117	11.1	19,253
Petroleum and coal	218,458	213,853	6.8	-4,605
Trans., public utilities	205,707	207,954	6.6	2,247
Trucking and warehousing	31,453	34,103	1.1	2,650
Water transportation	30,035	24,110	0.8	-5,925
Transportation by air	NA	20,401	0.6	NA
Wholesale trade	120,278	130,355	4.1	10,077
Retail trade	227,653	261,346	8.3	33,693
Eating and drinking places	47,633	66,680	2.1	19,047
Fin., ins., and real estate	88,203	98,043	3.1	9,839
Services	571,129	788,347	25.0	217,218
Business services	84,322	93,358	3.0	9,036
Health services	225,973	284,244	9.0	58,271
Legal services	69,267	61,684	2.0	-7,583
Engineer. & mngmt. serv.	64,491	70,003	2.2	5,512
Government	345,065	433,390	13.7	88,325

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

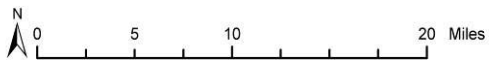
Table 3.4-2 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Calcasieu Parish*

Permit Type	Study Communities			
	Lake Charles	Sulphur	Vinton	Westlake
Pelagic Charter	4	--	--	--
Reef Fish Charter	2	--	--	--
Swordfish	--	--	--	--
King Mackerel	3	--	--	--
Rock Shrimp	--	--	--	--
Red Snapper	3	--	--	--
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	1	--	--	--
Gulf Reef Fish	3	--	--	--
Shark	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	--	--	--
Total Permits 2000	16	--	--	--
Total Permit Holders 2000	6	--	--	--
Total State License Holders 2000	48	56	6	6
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 **	3	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 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.



Calcasieu Parish



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

3.4.1 Lake Charles (incorporated, pop. 71,757)

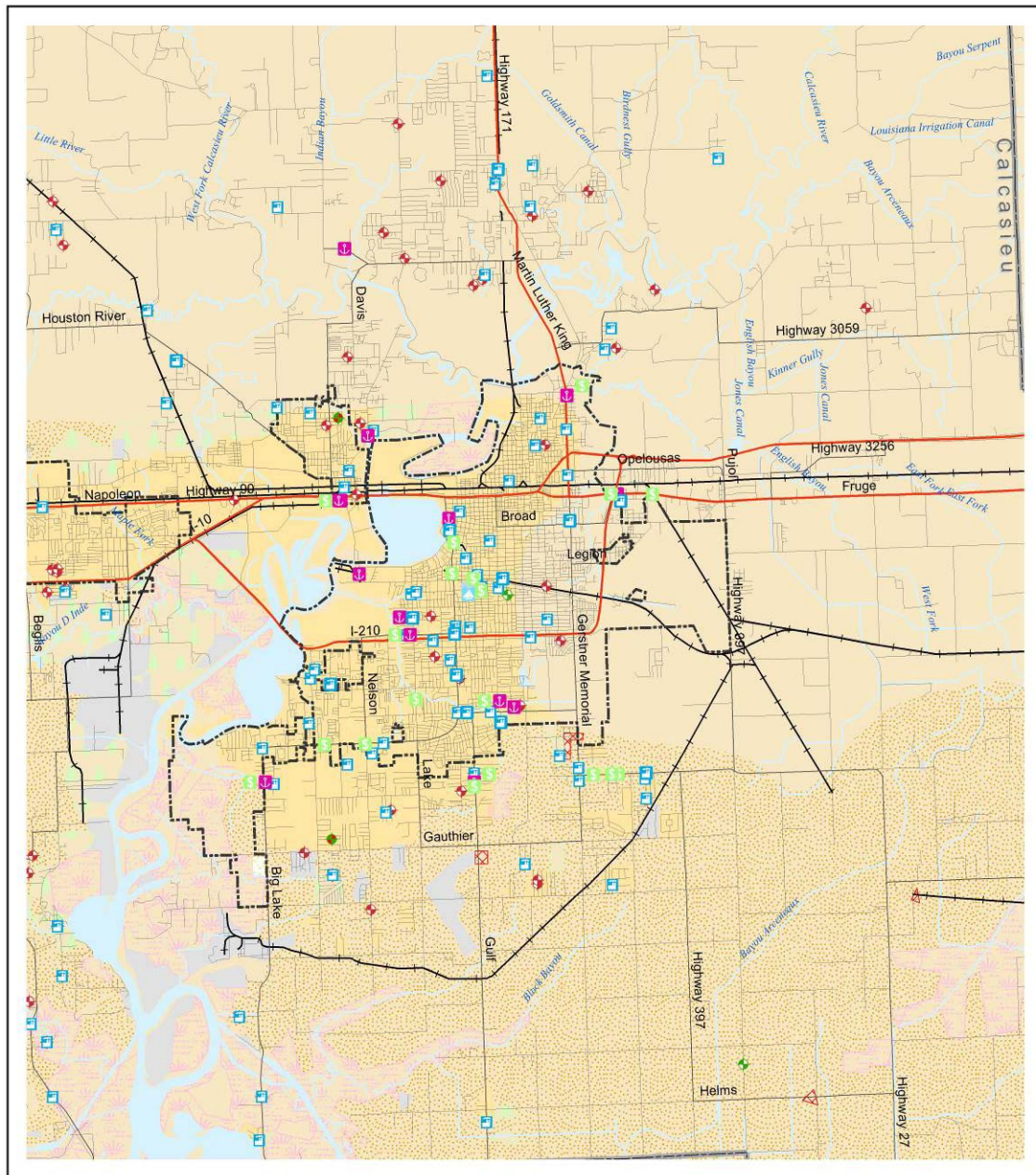
Location and Overview. Lake Charles is located along Interstate 10, roughly 26 miles east of the Texas line, and 65 miles west of Lafayette. Lake Charles is the parish seat of Calcasieu Parish government. Many residents work in the petroleum service industry, and many are employed at the port facility. The city is also a tourist destination, and home to McNeese State University. Points of interest include: Sam Houston Jones State Park (one of the leading birding regions in the state), a children's museum, a large shopping mall, and a historic district. Charter boats are available for fishing on Calcasieu Lake and the Gulf of Mexico. A twelve-day festival called "Contraband Days," attracts tourists to Lake Charles each May.



High-Rise in Downtown Lake Charles

Current Conditions and Trends. The City of Lake Charles had a year 2000 population of 71,757 persons, a slight increase from the 1990 census count of 70,580. The largest economic sector is petrochemical production. The Lake Charles waterfront is also important, and there are several riverboat casinos here, each with large hotels and several restaurants.

There are numerous marinas in the Lake Charles area, and recreational fishing is locally popular. Other fishing-related services include engine/boat repair facilities, fishing supply stores, several seafood wholesalers, and a seafood processor. The local commercial fleet includes several active menhaden vessels, and various shrimp and crab boats. Menhaden led reported year 2000 landings, followed by shrimp and crab. No pelagic finfish harvest was reported for 2000. Local seafood processors employed an average of 59 persons in 1980, and 106 in 1990. No processing data were available for 2000.



Lake Charles

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"> 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. Lake Charles Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	70,580	71,757
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	33,418/37,162	34,177/37,580
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	27.8	25.5
18 to 64 years of age	59.0	59.8
65 years and over	13.2	14.7
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	40,441	36,042
Black or African American	29,387	33,599
American Indian and Alaskan Native	151	167
Asian	377	770
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	18
Some other race	224	338
Two or more races	N/A	823
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	811	1,007
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	15.0	9.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.4	75.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	18.4	20.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	11.5	9.8
And Percent who speak English less than very well	3.7	2.6
Household income (Median \$)	21,225	30,774
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	23.5	19.6
Percent female headed household	17.1	18.7
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	15,661	16,122
Renter occupied	11,154	11,852
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	52,200	72,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	254	462
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	58.3	60.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	10.5	9.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	28.8
Service occupations	N/A	22.4
Sales and office occupations	N/A	26.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.1	0.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	10.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	11.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.2	0.2
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	1.6	0.9
Manufacturing	15.9	11.4
Percent government workers	16.5	16.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	16.9
Percent worked outside of county of residence	2.8	2.3

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

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Lake Charles in 2003

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	None seen
Skimmers	None seen
Butterfly	None seen
Crabbers	None seen
Oyster	None seen
Other Commercial	None seen
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	Many
Saltwater	None seen
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	1
Seafood Docks/Dealers	None seen
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	1
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	1
Net Makers/Dealers	None seen
Commercial Marine Supply	None seen
Seafood Transport	None seen
Air Fill Stations (diving)	None seen
Fishing Pier	1

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	15
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	3
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Fish Hatchery	1
Marina	10
Seafood Retailer	10
Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)/ Retailer	1
Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)	1
Total	42

Table 4. Lake Charles Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	34,733,558	2,663,850

Table 5. Lake Charles 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)	Total Sold in Community
42	6	10,875	11,991
Total = 48		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 10,875/27,974 = .4	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 48/27,974 = .17			

Please reference Table 3.4-2 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 Sulphur (incorporated, pop. 20,512)

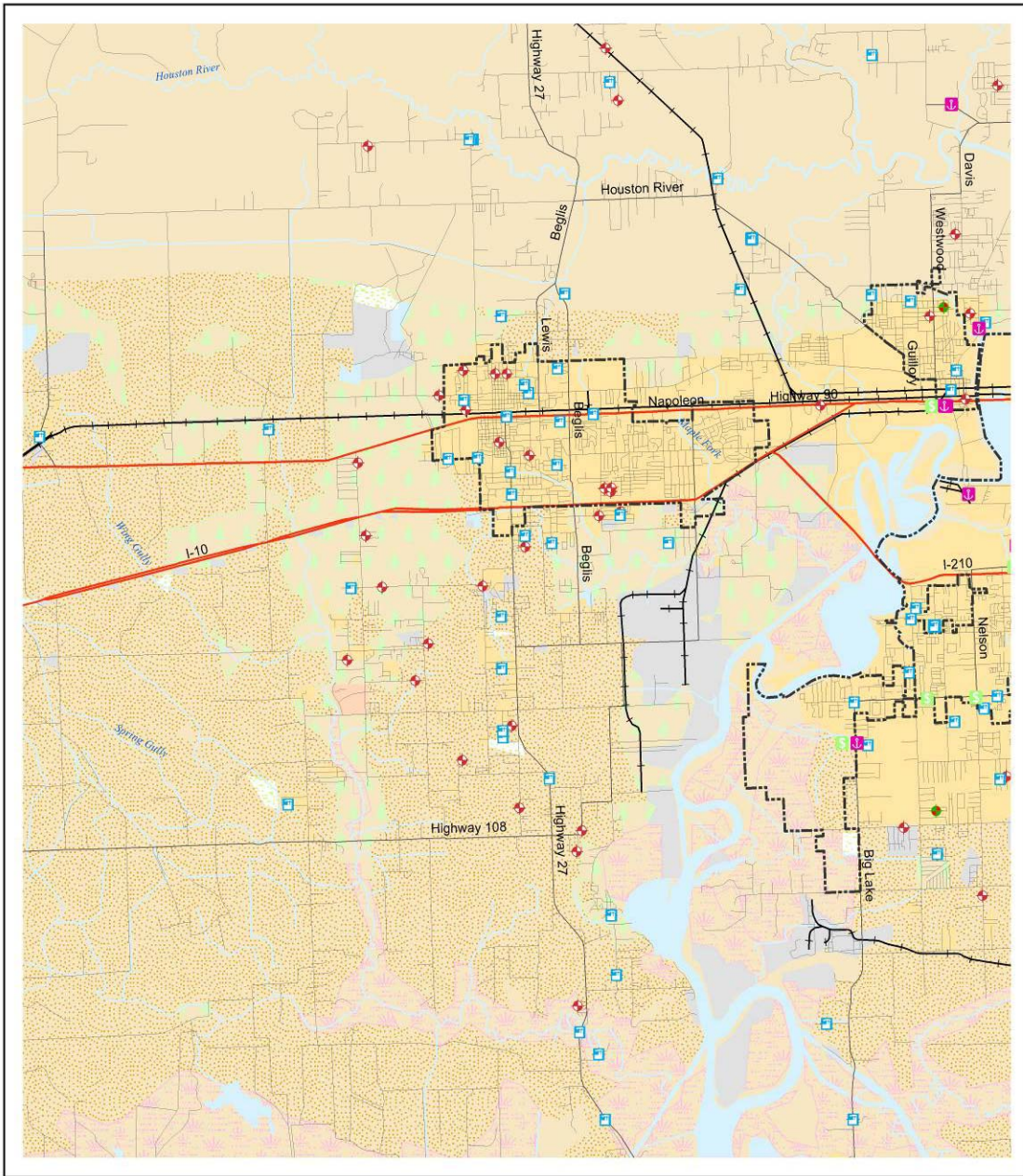
Location and Overview. Sulphur is located along State Route 27, west of Lake Charles and east of the Texas border. Local recreational anglers have ready access to Lake Charles, and more challenging access to remote Calcasieu Lake.

History. Sulphur deposits were discovered in southern Louisiana in the late 1800s, breaking Italy's grip on the world mineral market. The town of Sulphur played an important role in the new industry. Sulphur was incorporated in 1914.

Current Conditions and Trends. Sulphur had a year 2000 population of 20,512 persons, an increase of 387 from 1990. The primary form of is petroleum and chemical production and associated services. Sulphur is connected to the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway via the West Calcasieu Harbor and Terminal, located a few miles south of the city. As such, the active shrimp and crab fleet have access to water bodies to the south, including the Gulf of Mexico. Crab was the most frequently reported landing for Sulphur residents in 2000, followed by shrimp.



Sulphur Retail Area



Sulphur

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

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

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	20,125	20,512
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	9,764/10,361	9,832/10,680
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	29.0	27.1
18 to 64 years of age	59.3	59.5
65 years and over	11.7	13.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	19,197	19,165
Black or African American	777	905
American Indian and Alaskan Native	55	68
Asian	41	76
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	9
Some other race	55	72
Two or more races	N/A	217
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	230	305
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	12.1	7.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.7	80.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	17.2	18.6
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	10.0	8.6
And Percent who speak English less than very well	2.4	1.8
Household income (Median \$)	29,169	38,247
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	11.8	13.3
Percent female headed household	11.3	13.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	5,221	5,738
Renter occupied	2,031	2,163
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	56,700	77,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	263	491
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	60.2	62.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.3	5.3
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	28.0
Service occupations	N/A	16.3
Sales and office occupations	N/A	24.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.1	0.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	14.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	15.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.5	0.3
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	1.7	1.2
Manufacturing	23.9	16.9
Percent government workers	13.0	12.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	17.8
Percent worked outside of county of residence	2.3	2.5

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

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	10
Skimmers	-
Butterfly	-
Crabbers	10-20
Oyster	-
Other Commercial	-
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	Numerous
Saltwater	Numerous
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	0
Seafood Docks/Dealers	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	0
Net Makers/Dealers	0
Commercial Marine Supply	0
Seafood Transport	0
Air Fill Stations (diving)	0
Fishing Pier	0

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

None listed.

Table 4. Sulphur Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	1,120,893	1,221,277

Table 5. Sulphur License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational	
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders (all types)	Total Sold in Community
46	1	5,142	8,105
Total = 47		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 5,142/1,222 = 4.2	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 47/1,222 = 3.8			

Please reference Table 3.4-2 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.

3.4.3 Vinton (incorporated, pop. 3,338)

Location and Overview. Vinton is located between Lake Charles and the Texas border. This is the old Rio Hondo territory, a “no-man's land” once disputed by the United States and Spain. Although rather isolated, Vinton is home to the Delta Downs horse race track and some small casinos. Vinton’s retail economy depends upon traffic from nearby Interstate 10, where several convenience stores, motels, restaurants, and gas stations are located. The Vinton Harbor and Terminal on Black Bayou provides access to the Sabine Wildlife Management Area, the Creole Nature Trail, Sabine Lake, and the Gulf of Mexico.

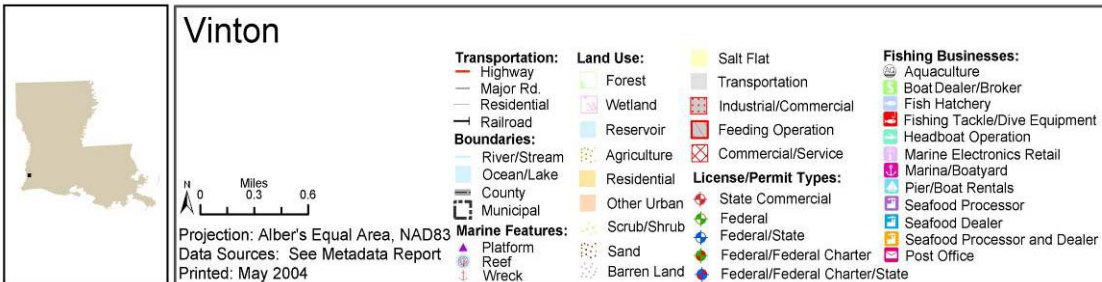
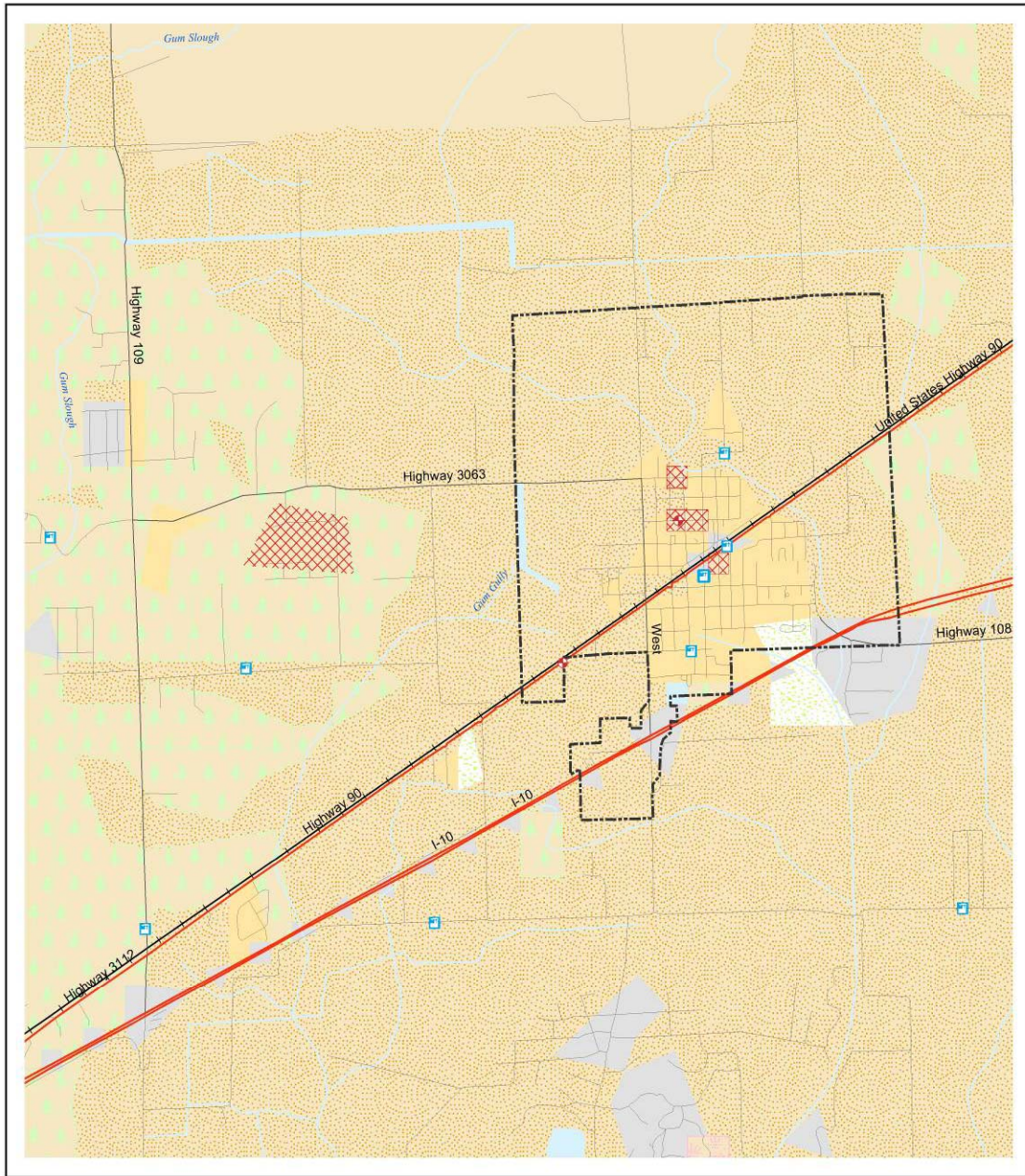
Current Conditions and Trends. The town of Vinton had a year 2000 population of 3,338 persons, an increase of 184 persons from the 1990 census. Many residents fish recreationally, and there is a small but active fleet of local shrimpers. There is little fishing-related infrastructure here.



Boat Ramp near Vinton



Downtown Vinton



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. Vinton Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	3,154	3,338
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,486/1,668	1,595/1,743
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	28.4	29.8
18 to 64 years of age	58.2	58.1
65 years and over	13.4	12.1
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,505	2,489
Black or African American	635	778
American Indian and Alaskan Native	2	20
Asian	6	7
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	3
Some other race	6	3
Two or more races	N/A	38
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	20	30
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	18.8	12.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	61.6	70.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	4.6	7.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	17.3	6.6
And Percent who speak English less than very well	3.3	2.5
Household income (Median \$)	21,373	26,556
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	23.7	22.8
Percent female headed household	12.9	17.7
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	858	863
Renter occupied	316	376
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	40,200	55,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	172	443
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	56.2	57.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	7.6	9.2
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	18.8
Service occupations	N/A	25.7
Sales and office occupations	N/A	26.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.1	0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	16.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	11.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.5	0.7
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	4.6	1.2
Manufacturing	18.4	11.8
Percent government workers	19.7	16.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	20.3
Percent worked outside of county of residence	0	0.9

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

Table 2. Presence of Fishing Infrastructure and Services: Vinton

Factor	Quantity
Commercial	-
Trawls	None seen
Skimmers	None seen
Butterfly	None seen
Crabbers	None seen
Oyster	None seen
Other Commercial	None seen
Recreational	-
Freshwater	15-20
Saltwater	None seen
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	0
Seafood Docks/Dealers	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	0
Net Makers/Dealers	0
Commercial Marine Supply	0
Seafood Transport	0
Air Fill Stations (diving)	0
Fishing Pier	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Seafood Retailer	1
Total	1

Table 4. Vinton Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	35,476	44,845

Table 5. Vinton 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)	Total Sold in Community
6	0	731	754
Total = 6		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 731/1,239 = .6	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 6/1,239 = .48			

Please reference Table 3.4-2 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.

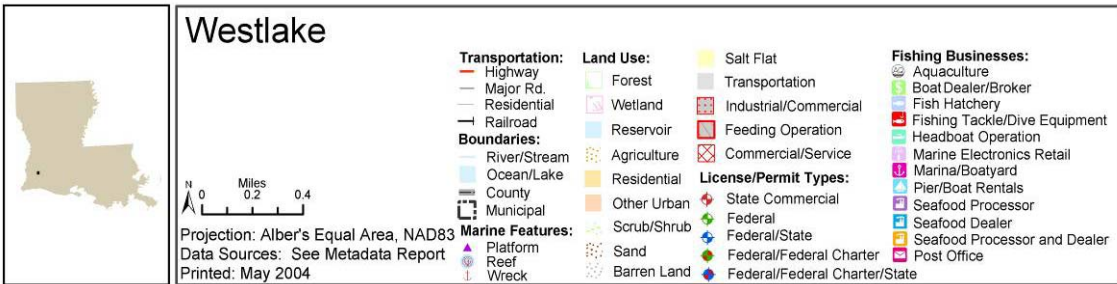
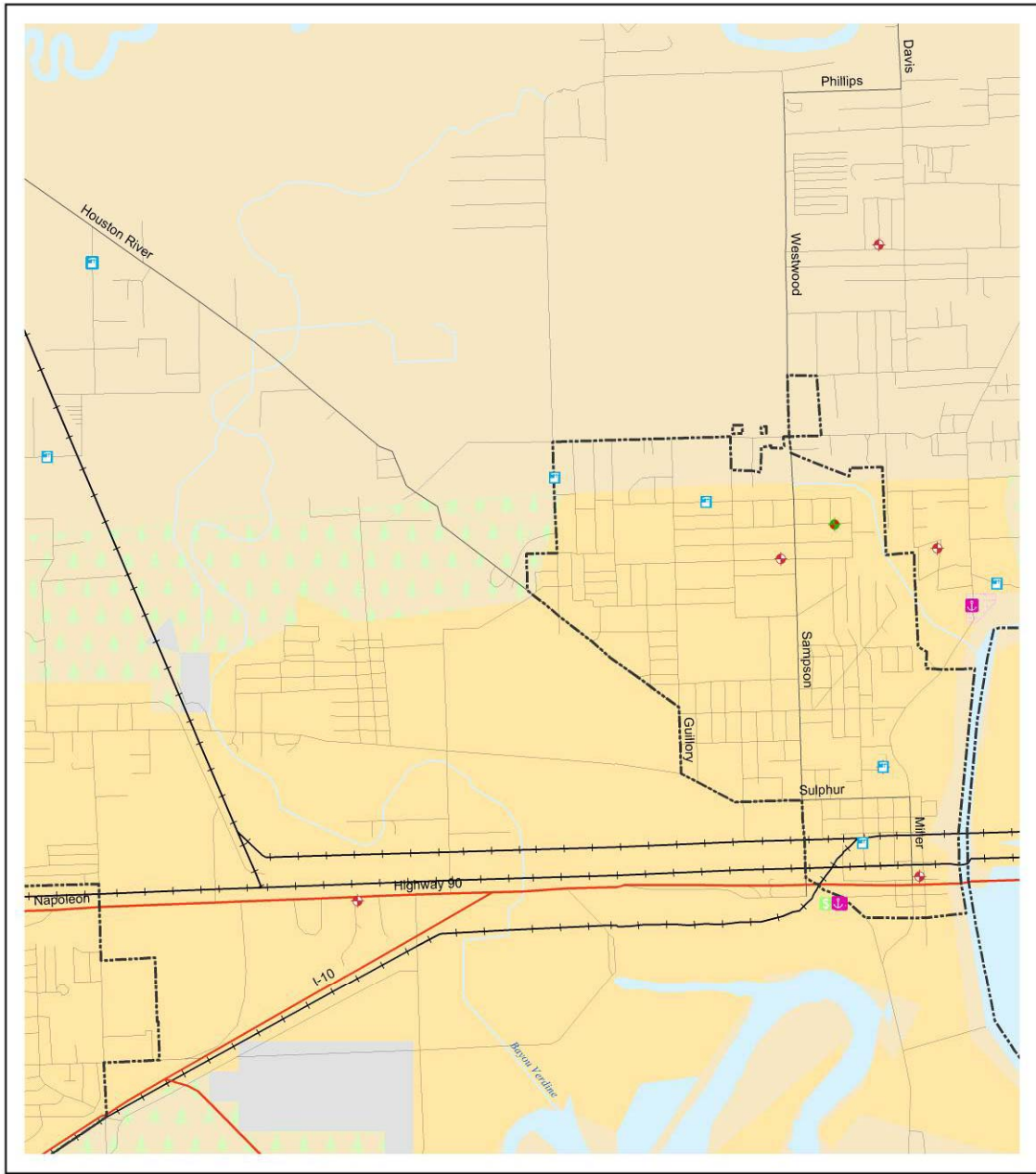
3.4.4 Westlake (incorporated, pop. 4,668)

Location and Overview. Westlake is just west of Lake Charles and east of Sulphur. The town was incorporated around 1870. Early settler, Allen Perkins, is considered the “Father of Westlake.” The town is, in many ways, an extension of Lake Charles, and as for its neighbor, many residents of Westlake are employed in the regional oil and petrochemical industry. The Calcasieu and Houston Rivers, and the Indian Bayou all merge near the town, affording area anglers access to numerous water bodies. The Sam Houston Jones State Park is one such point of access.



View of Westlake along Route 379

Current Conditions and Trends. Westlake had a year 2000 population of 4,668 persons, a decrease of 339 from 1990. There is a very small crab fleet based here. The community lacks significant support services for fishing-related activities.



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. Westlake Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	5,007	4,668
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,443/2,564	2,237/2,431
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	31.2	27.8
18 to 64 years of age	59.2	58.3
65 years and over	9.6	13.9
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	4,246	3,747
Black or African American	735	838
American Indian and Alaskan Native	10	9
Asian	4	10
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	0
Some other race	12	8
Two or more races	N/A	56
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	53	83
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	10.9	6.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.3	77.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	6.1	8.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	9.0	10.1
And Percent who speak English less than very well	3.4	89.9
Household income (Median \$)	24,277	34,583
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	18.8	17.4
Percent female headed household	14.2	16.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,290	1,272
Renter occupied	475	533
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	48,700	68,700
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	255	411
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	59.2	58.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	7.9	7.0
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	19.0
Service occupations	N/A	21.7
Sales and office occupations	N/A	29.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.9	0.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	16.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	13.1
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.5	0.0
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	1.3	0.0
Manufacturing	17.2	20.1
Percent government workers	14.1	13.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	17.8
Percent worked outside of county of residence	3.3	2.4

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

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	None seen
Skimmers	None seen
Butterfly	None seen
Crabbers	None seen
Oyster	None seen
Other Commercial	None seen
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	None seen
Saltwater	None seen
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	None seen
Seafood Docks/Dealers	None seen
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	None seen
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	None seen
Net Makers/Dealers	None seen
Commercial Marine Supply	None seen
Seafood Transport	None seen
Air Fill Stations (diving)	None seen
Fishing Pier	None seen

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Marina	2
Retail Seafood Retailer	1
Total	4

Table 4. Westlake Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	23,195	18,546

Table 5. Westlake 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)	Total Sold in Community
6	0	1,425	258
Total = 6		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,425/1,805 = .8	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 6/1,805 = .33			

Please reference Table 3.4-2 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 Cameron Parish Communities

This section describes the study communities located in Cameron Parish. These are Cameron, Creole, Grand Chenier, and Hackberry.

Cameron Parish is the most southwestern of Louisiana parishes. It is bordered on the north by Calcasieu and Jefferson Davis Parishes, on the east by Vermilion Parish, and on the west by the Sabine River and Orange County, Texas. The Gulf of Mexico lies to the south. The parish is relatively large, encompassing 1,313 square miles of land and 619 square miles of water. It is also quite low-lying: the average elevation is five feet. This combination of features makes the parish an ideal location for recreational hunting and angling, and commercial fishing.

The parish is characteristically rural. Despite its size in spatial terms, its year 2000 population was 9,991 persons, making it the 61st most populous parish in Louisiana that year. The town of Cameron is the parish seat. Its year 2000 population was 1,965 persons.

Cameron Parish was established in 1870 from portions of Calcasieu and Vermilion Parishes (Fortier 1904:151). A dearth of transportation infrastructure underlies its perennially rural character. At the height of regional railroad construction in 1915, Louisiana Western laid its tracks in neighboring Calcasieu and Jefferson Davis Parishes rather than Cameron (Goins and Caldwell 1995:68-70). As such, the parish was historically insular, and, for much of its history, depended in large part on fisheries and agriculture production.

This changed, somewhat, in the mid-20th century, when oil development blossomed along the Outer Continental Shelf. Cameron Parish grew both in population size and in scope of industry, in direct relation to oil activities in the offshore waters. Oil-related activity began to diminish in the mid-1980s when a number of oil companies based in Cameron (e.g., Chevron) moved headquarters to New Orleans.

Even so, parish residents continue involvement in the oil and gas industry. Offshore service, and especially marine transportation, remains an important economic sector. Commercial fishing is also important, and a large processing plant in the town of Cameron is one of the major employers of the parish. Between 1985 and 1989, Cameron Parish produced 12 percent of seafood product in Louisiana (Goins and Caldwell 1995, 83).

Per the 2000 census, the racial composition of the parish was primarily Caucasian (96 percent), making this the least racially diverse parish in Louisiana. Some four percent of residents were African American as of the 2000 census, and two percent were Hispanic. The median income of parish families was \$39,663 in 2000, significantly above the state median of just over \$33,000. Over 12 percent of residents lived in conditions of poverty, and 13 percent of households were maintained by single females.

Table 3.5-1 Earnings in Cameron Parish , 1990-2000

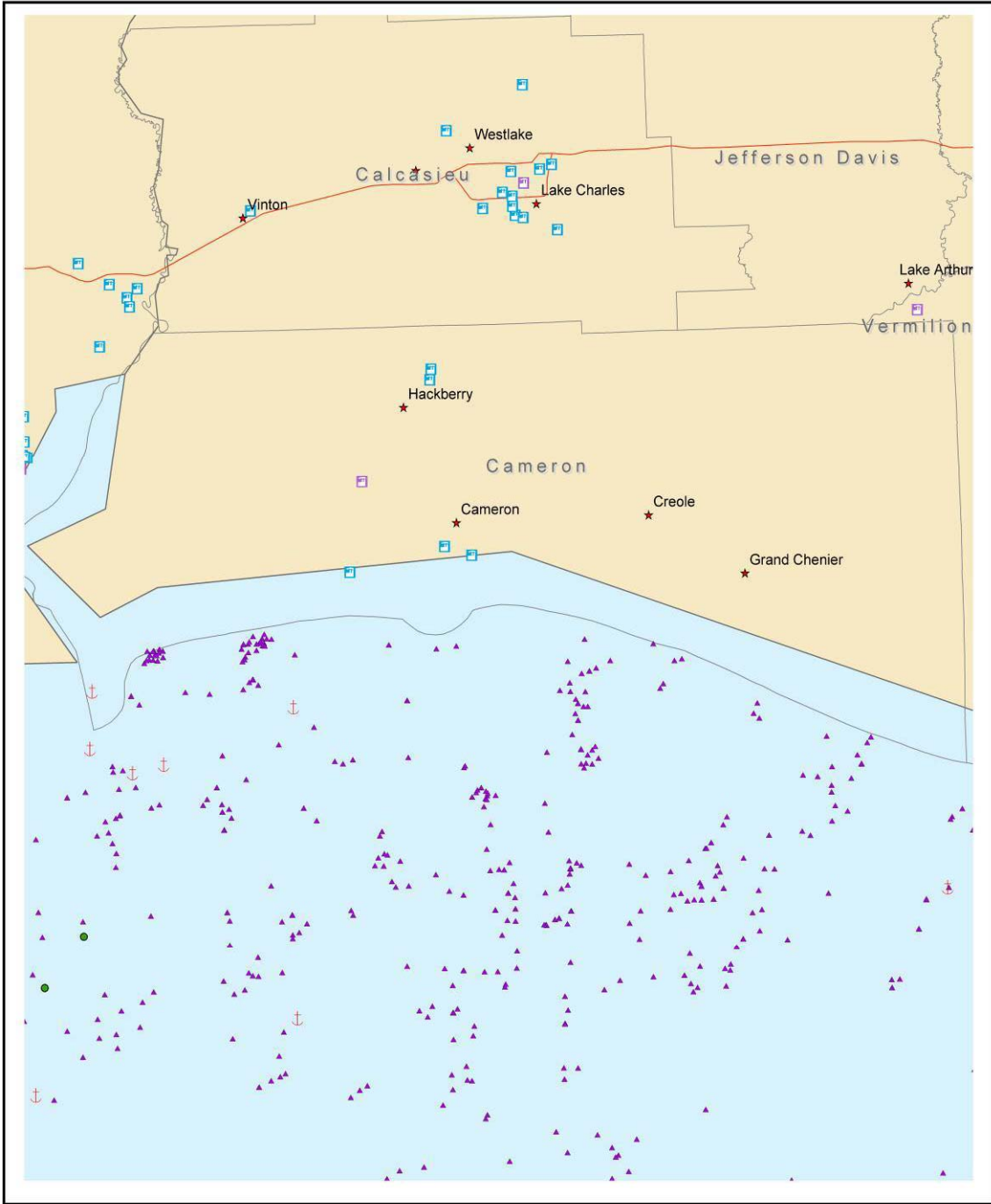
Industry	Earnings (Constant 2000 \$1000s)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings	160,558	160,887	100.0	329
Farm earnings	1,145	2,245	1.4	1,100
Ag. services, frstry, fish.	4,767	1,947	1.2	-2,820
Fishing	4,698	NA	NA	NA
Mining	56,654	18,286	11.4	-38,368
Oil and gas extraction	56,654	18,286	11.4	-38,368
Construction	1,984	6,732	4.2	4,748
Special trade contractors	1,873	NA	NA	NA
Manufacturing	9,974	20,175	12.5	10,201
Fabricated metal products	0	NA	NA	NA
Industrial mach. & equip.	NA	NA	NA	NA
Food and kindred	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chemicals and allied	0	4,184	2.6	4,184
Petroleum and coal	0	NA	NA	NA
Trans., public utilities	34,753	59,874	37.2	25,121
Trucking and warehousing	634	10,044	6.2	9,410
Water transportation	15,656	33,656	20.9	18,001
Transportation by air	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wholesale trade	4,463	8,347	5.2	3,884
Retail trade	5,645	5,055	3.1	-590
Eating and drinking places	416	1,115	0.7	699
Fin, insur, real estate	3,536	725	0.5	-2,811
Services	12,642	9,325	5.8	-3,317
Business services	4,807	NA	NA	NA
Health services	900	NA	NA	NA
Legal services	NA	1,249	0.8	NA
Engineer. & mngmt. serv.	1,278	652	0.4	-626
Government	24,996	28,177	17.5	3,181

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

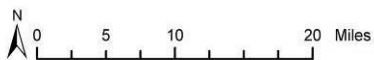
Table 3.5-2 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Cameron Parish*

Permit Type	Study Communities			
	Cameron	Creole	Grand Chenier	Hackberry
Pelagic Charter	--	--	--	1
Reef Fish Charter	--	--	--	--
Swordfish	--	--	--	1
King Mackerel	10	2	--	1
Rock Shrimp	--	--	--	--
Red Snapper	6	2	--	1
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	6	2	--	2
Gulf Reef Fish	9	2	--	3
Shark	--	--	--	1
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	--	--	--
Total Permits 2000	31	8	--	10
Total Permit Holders 2000	10	2	--	4
Total State License Holders 2000	128	15	31	51
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 **	15	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 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.



Cameron Parish



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

3.5.1 Cameron (unincorporated, pop. 1,965)

Location and Overview. Cameron, the county seat of Cameron Parish, is located along Highway 82, in the very southwest corner of Louisiana. Wetlands surround the town, and, as such, the area is an ideal site for many water-oriented recreational activities. The nearby Creole Nature Trail is natural habitat for alligators, migratory fowl, exotic birds and wildlife. Nine miles west of Cameron is Holly Beach, a popular place to camp, swim, and crab. Directly south of Cameron is the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge, a park noted for its fur-bearing animals, hunting, trapping, and bird sanctuary.

Hunting and fishing figure prominently in local culture. Annual events include the Fur and Wildlife Festival in January, and the Deep Sea Fishing Rodeo in July. Cameron has several Bed and Breakfast inns and motels to serve tourists attracted to these activities. Water tours and charter fishing are available. Cameron's economy is based in a mix of seafood production, oil industry, and limited tourism.

History. Cameron Parish has twice been devastated by hurricanes: Hurricane Flossy in 1957 and Hurricane Audrey in 1963. Consequently, few structures in Cameron predate these storms. The Lady of the Sea Catholic Church offers a shrine to the estimated ten percent of parish residents who lost their lives during these hurricanes.



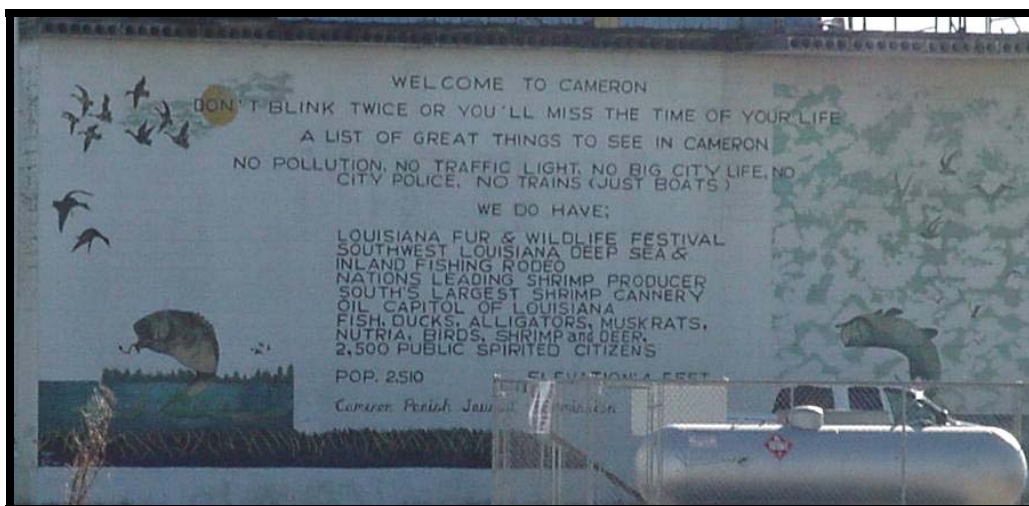
Offshore Trawlers at Cameron



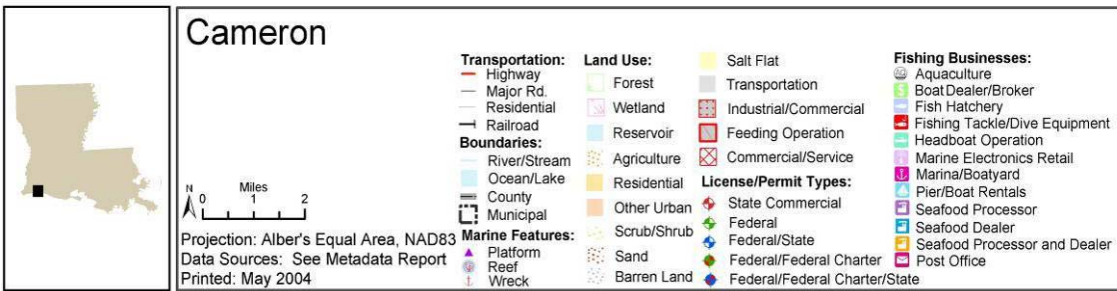
Seafood Dealer in the Cameron Area

Current Conditions and Trends. Cameron is a census-designated place with a year 2000 population of 1,965 persons, down slightly from 2,041 in 1990. Cameron is one of the largest seafood producers in the state; several large seafood processors are based here. There also are many shrimp trawlers and seafood docks in Cameron, and approximately 250 commercial vessels moored here. Cameron may be seen as a place of centralized fishing activity, though many participants live in adjacent Creole and Hackberry. The focus of part of the commercial fleet and area's largest processor is menhaden. Many vessels target shrimp, crab and oysters. Local shrimpers commonly complain about TED requirements and believe required retrofitting is excessive or unnecessary, and that such has affected their livelihood.

There is extensive fishing infrastructure here, including several seafood wholesalers and processing plants. Local processors employed 69 persons in 1980 and 110 in 1990. Employment in processing business remained significant in 2000 through we may not report the numbers. There were 15 resident shrimp permit holders in Cameron in 2002.



Mural Listing Some of Cameron's Attributes



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. Cameron Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,041	1,965
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,028/1,013	996/969
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	32.2	27.5
18 to 64 years of age	59.8	63.4
65 years and over	7.9	9.1
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,747	1,621
Black or African American	257	233
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5	11
Asian	11	6
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	1
Some other race	21	66
Two or more races	N/A	27
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	83	109
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	28.6	22.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	46.6	58.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	5.4	5.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	17.4	14.8
And Percent who speak English less than very well	5.4	6.5
Household income (Median \$)	20,786	30,370
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	20.0	19.4
Percent female headed household	10.0	14.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	545	552
Renter occupied	133	143
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	41,400	52,600
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	214	307
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	60.8	48.9
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.8	6.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	15.0
Service occupations	N/A	17.7
Sales and office occupations	N/A	22.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	11.6	8.9
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	7.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	28.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11.0	10.9
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	11.8	20.6
Manufacturing	8.7	6.1
Percent government workers	17.6	14.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	14.7
Percent worked outside of county of residence	3.8	9.1

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

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	60-100
Skimmers	15-20
Butterfly	5-10
Crabbers	None seen
Oyster	None seen
Other Commercial	None seen
Recreational	-
Freshwater	None seen
Saltwater	30-40
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	Few but large
Seafood Docks/Dealers	5-7
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	None seen
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	None seen
Net Makers/Dealers	None seen
Commercial Marine Supply	None seen
Seafood Transport	None seen
Air Fill Stations (diving)	None seen
Fishing Pier	None seen

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Rentals & Pier	2
Seafood Retailer	2
Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)/ Retailer	5
Total	9

Table 4. Cameron Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	58,683,418	7,530,582

Table 5. Cameron 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)	Total Sold in Community
38	7	572	1,073
Total = 45		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 572/695 = .8	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 45/695 = 6.5			

Please reference Table 3.5-2 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 Creole (unincorporated, pop. 1,660)

Location and Overview. Creole is located on “high” ground at the intersection of Highways 82 and 27, approximately two miles north of the Gulf of Mexico, and about 12 miles east of Cameron. The town is essentially a three-business, rural, highway junction, with a small

residential area along route 82. Many residents consider Cameron, Creole, and Hackberry to be part of the same general community. Creole does have a post office, restaurant, campground, and fire station. Dense clusters of oak trees line the north side of the road, while marsh grass and salt water line the Gulf side.

Current Conditions and Trends. Creole had a year 2000 population of 1,660 persons, a decrease of approximately 200 since 1990. Many residents commute to construction and sales jobs in other parishes.

Although there is little fishing-related support infrastructure here, many residents fish recreationally, and there is a small but active commercial contingent as well. Most resident reportedly moor their boats at Cameron. One or more residents operate(s) a large menhaden operation, and crab and shrimp harvests are considerable.



Retail Seafood Business at Creole



Creole, Louisiana

Table 1. Creole Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,867	1,660
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	919/948	837/823
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	29.8	26.9
18 to 64 years of age	58.8	60.0
65 years and over	11.4	13.1
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,637	1501
Black or African American	226	130
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	3
Asian	2	2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	0
Some other race	2	10
Two or more races	N/A	14
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	13	32
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	17.7	12.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	53.7	67.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	3.9	5.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	26.2	20.9
And Percent who speak English less than very well	10.6	5.9
Household income (Median \$)	27,211	59,658
Poverty Status (% of population with income below poverty line)	15.3	11.3
Percent female headed household	8.6	7.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	570	523
Renter occupied	55	79
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	44,850	50,350
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	210	258
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	62.3	55.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.9	0.6
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	12.1
Service occupations	N/A	21.7
Sales and office occupations	N/A	26.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.3	0.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	12.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	21.7
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.5	4.7
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	11.6	18.2
Manufacturing	7.0	3.7
Percent government workers	21.6	24.3
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	N/A
Percent worked outside of county of residence	9.8	25.6

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

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	None seen
Skimmers	None seen
Butterfly	None seen
Crabbers	None seen
Oyster	None seen
Other Commercial	None seen
Recreational Vessels	-
Freshwater	None seen
Saltwater	None seen
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	None seen
Seafood Docks/Dealers	1
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	None seen
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	None seen
Net Makers/Dealers	None seen
Commercial Marine Supply	None seen
Seafood Transport	None seen
Air Fill Stations (diving)	None seen
Fishing Pier	None seen

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Total	1

Table 4. Creole Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	41,072,255	2,753,773

Table 5. Creole 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)	Total Sold in Community
11	1	178	706
Total = 12		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 178/602 = .3	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 12/602 = 2.0			

Please reference Table 3.5-2 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 Grand Chenier (unincorporated, pop. 964)

Location and Overview. Grand Chenier is located on Highway 82, approximately three miles north of the Gulf of Mexico, and about ten miles east of Creole. The Mermentau River wends its way through town, enabling access to the Gulf via Lower Mud Lake.

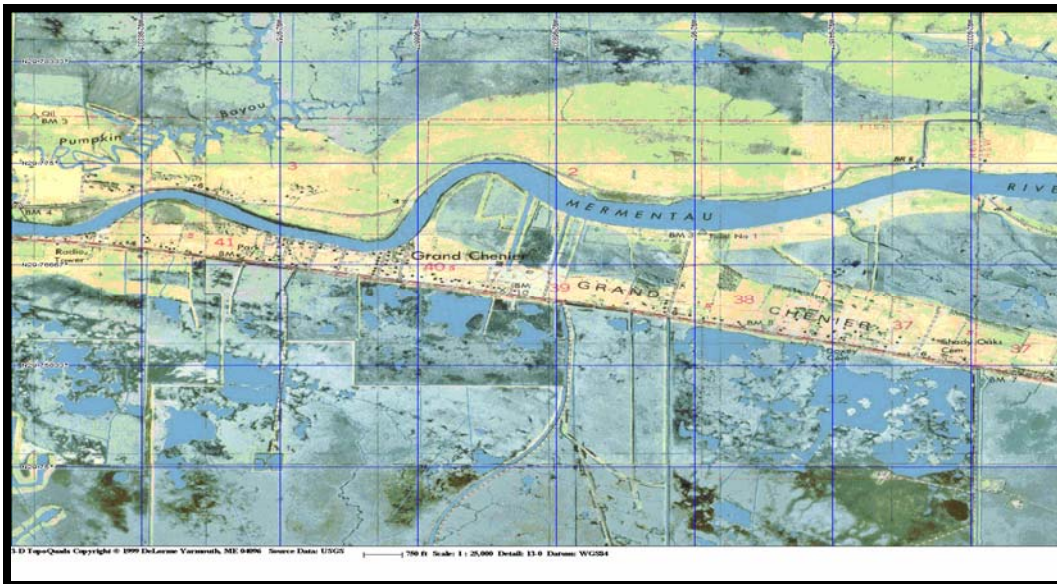
Grand Chenier is several miles long, but barely one block wide. Dense clusters of oak trees line the landward side of the highway, while marsh grass and saltwater line the seaward. The town's

name derives from the French word for oaks, abundant on the “high” sandy ridges that parallel the shoreline. The town is located along the Creole Nature Trail, a 180-mile natural marshland habitat for alligators, migratory fowl, exotic birds and wildlife. Duck and goose hunting are popular pastimes here, especially in the fall and winter. The economy is based in a mix of farming and commercial fishing.

Current Conditions and Trends. Grand Chenier had a year 2000 population of 946 residents, up somewhat from 818 in 1990. The number of residents reporting employment in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations to census administrators has fallen precipitously since 1990. However, there are active crab and shrimp fleets here, as indicated by year 2000 reported landings. The fleet reportedly has a close relationship with processors and services in Cameron. Despite close proximity to the Gulf of Mexico, there were no resident federal permit holders in 2000.



Offshore Trawlers Docked at Grand Chenier



USGS Landsat Image of Grand Chenier from Delorme (1999)



Grand Chenier

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. Grand Chenier Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	818	964
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	421/397	474/490
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	29.9	26.5
18 to 64 years of age	57.6	60.8
65 years and over	12.5	12.7
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	797	939
Black or African American	15	8
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	2
Asian	6	10
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	1
Some other race	0	4
Two or more races	N/A	0
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	13	7
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	14.4	14.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.6	67.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	11.8	11.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	26.4	31.7
And Percent who speak English less than very well	7.1	4.7
Household income (Median \$)	29,113	26,250
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	12.6	20.1
Percent female headed household	0	6.6
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	244	311
Renter occupied	42	51
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	46,000	53,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	150	352
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	63.8	47.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	1.7	3.6
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	20.1
Service occupations	N/A	23.0
Sales and office occupations	N/A	19.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	10.3	4.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	7.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	25.0
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.0	5.5
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	54.5	11.6
Manufacturing	6.6	7.2
Percent government workers	18.7	23.3
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	31.5	9.8
Percent worked outside of county of residence	14.5	32.0

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

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Grand Chenier in 2003

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	40-50
Skimmers	None seen
Butterfly	None seen
Crabbers	None seen
Oyster	None seen
Other Commercial	None seen
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	None seen
Saltwater	Few and small
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	None seen
Seafood Docks/Dealers	None seen
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	None seen
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	None seen
Net Makers/Dealers	None seen
Commercial Marine Supply	None seen
Seafood Transport	None seen
Air Fill Stations (diving)	None seen
Fishing Pier	None seen

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed in Grand Chenier in 2003

None Listed.

Table 4. Grand Chenier Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	356,349	278,256

Table 5. Grand Chenier 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)	Total Sold in Community
21	0	181	439
Total = 21		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 181/362 = .5	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 21/362 = 5.8			

Please reference Table 3.5-2 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 Hackberry (unincorporated, pop.1,699)

Location and Overview. Hackberry is located adjacent to Calcasieu Lake, about 15 miles north (inland) of Cameron, along Highway 27. Its name is derived from a riverbank cousin of the elm tree, common to this wetland area. The town is adjacent to a canal that provides direct access to the Calcasieu Ship Channel, which ultimately merges with the Gulf of Mexico. While it is not a major tourist destination, Hackberry offers motels, marsh tours, and fishing and hunting charters.



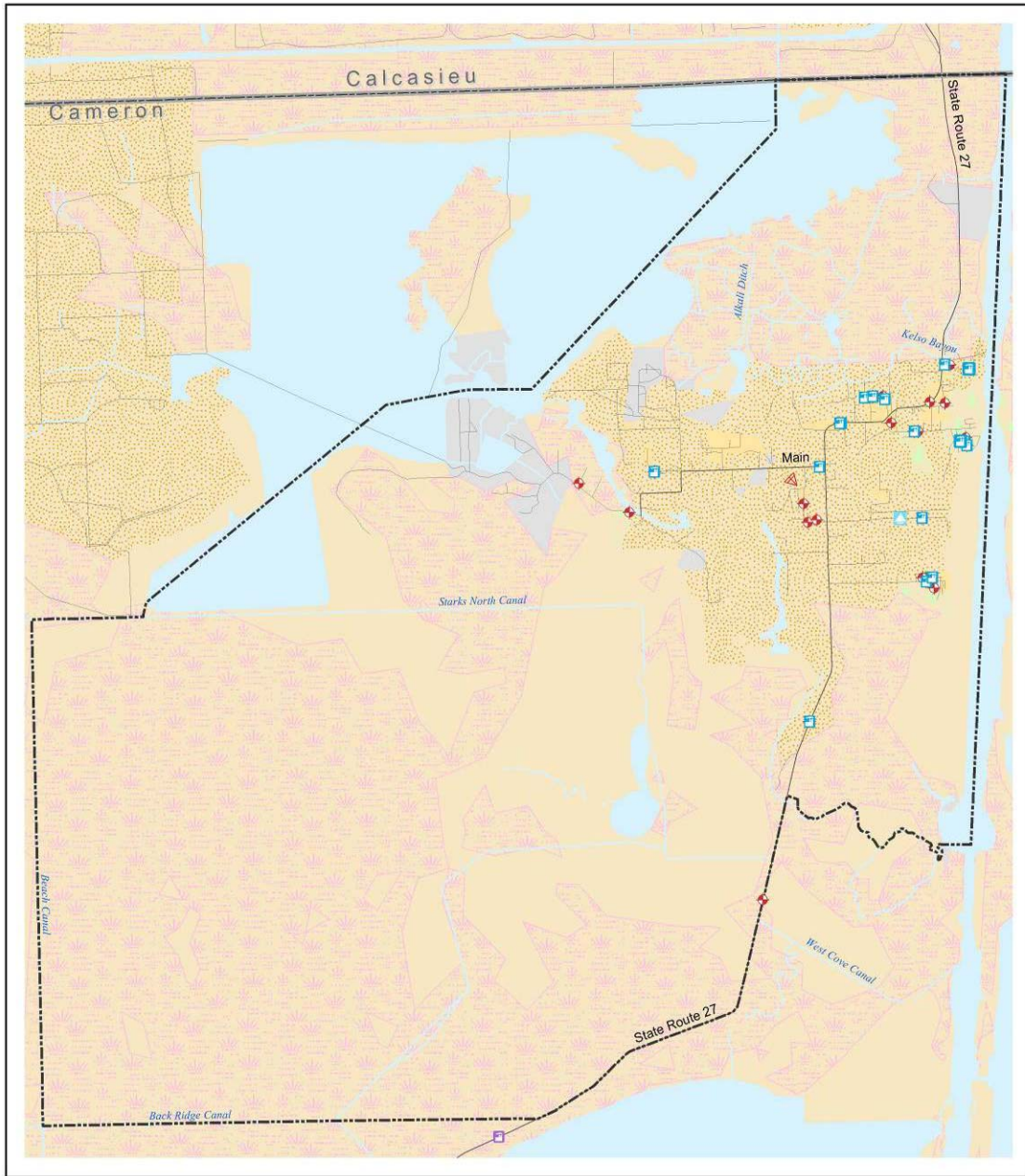
Commercial Trawlers and Skimmers at Hackberry in 2003

Current Conditions and Trends. Hackberry is a census-designated place with a year 2000 population of 1,699 persons, up just slightly from 1990. Commercial fishing is important here, and the fleet and its participants bear a close relationship to processors, dealers, and other participants in Cameron. Commercial license holders say that fishing has been a significant activity in Hackberry for at least the last fifty years, and that the fleet takes mostly black drum, shrimp, crabs, and oysters from Calcasieu Lake. A small contingent works in the Gulf. Some commercial fishery participants report beliefs that competition from the sport fishing industry is leading to decline in the commercial fishery here.

There are a number of icehouses, shrimp docks, and mooring facilities in Hackberry. There is also a boat ramp available for recreational use. Local processing plants reportedly focus on preparation of crabs for wholesale markets.



Recreational Boats in Dry Slips at Hackberry



Hackberry

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"> 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. Hackberry Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,664	1,699
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	846/818	841/858
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	29.6	26.3
18 to 64 years of age	60.3	63.2
65 years and over	10.1	10.5
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,651	1,657
Black or African American	0	8
American Indian and Alaskan Native	4	5
Asian	7	12
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	0
Some other race	2	9
Two or more races	N/A	8
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	15	19
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	16.1	6.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.6	68.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	9.5	13.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	14.5	6.2
And Percent who speak English less than very well	2.4	0.7
Household income (Median \$)	25,260	37,366
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.9	9.2
Percent female headed household	7.0	8.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	489	549
Renter occupied	94	77
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	42,200	52,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	194	356
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	57.4	63.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.2	5.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	24.3
Service occupations	N/A	8.0
Sales and office occupations	N/A	24.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	5.5	6.6
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	15.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	20.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.5	8.0
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	5.3	4.5
Manufacturing	15.7	9.8
Percent government workers	18.1	12.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	28.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	33.5	38.5

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

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	Several
Skimmers	Few
Butterfly	None seen
Crabbers	Few
Oyster	Few
Other Commercial	None seen
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	Many
Saltwater	Many
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	Few
Seafood Docks/Dealers	None seen
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	None seen
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	None seen
Net Makers/Dealers	None seen
Commercial Marine Supply	None seen
Seafood Transport	None seen
Air Fill Stations (diving)	None seen
Fishing Pier	None seen

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Processor; Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)/Retailer	1
Seafood Retailer	1
Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)	1
Total	4

Table 4. Hackberry Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	972,650	918,291

Table 5. Hackberry 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)	Total Sold in Community
31	4	395	809
Total = 35		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 395/626 = .6	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 35/626 = 5.6			

Please reference Table 3.5-2 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.

3.6 Catahoula Parish Community

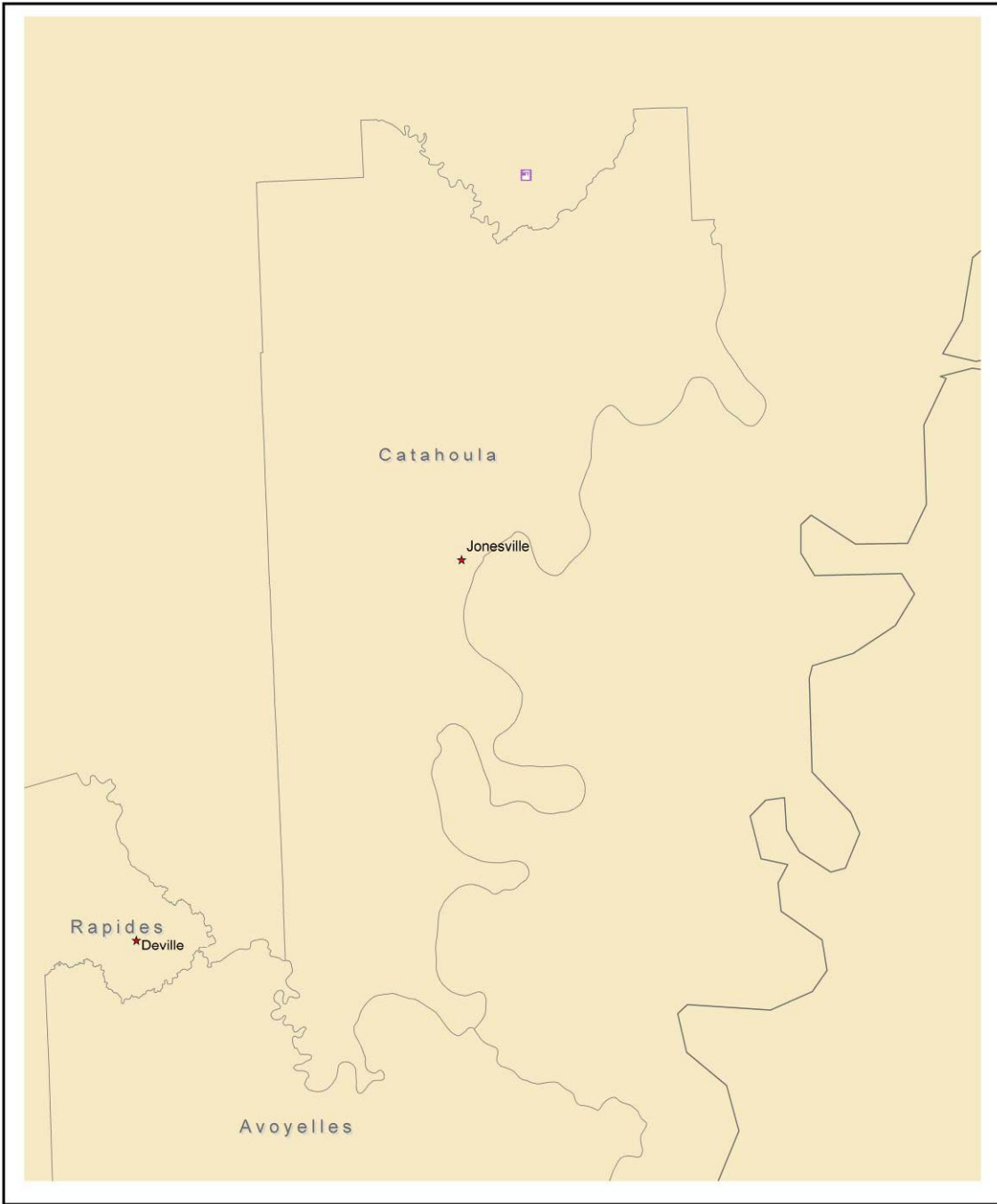
This section describes Jonesville, the sole study community in Catahoula Parish. Catahoula Parish is located in central Louisiana near the Ouachita, Tensas, and Black Rivers. Concordia Parish lies to the east, Lasalle Parish west, and Avoyelles Parish south. The parish had a year 2000 population of 10,920 persons: 72 percent Caucasian, 27 percent African American, and one percent Hispanic/Latino. This figure was down 1.6 percent from 1990. Harrisonburg is the seat of government. It had a year 2000 population of 746 persons.

Catahoula Parish was founded in 1808. Its name derives from “catoola,” the Tensas Indian word for “big, clear lake.” Favorable soils led to its development as a regionally important agricultural area. Today, cotton and soybeans are the principal crops. While agriculture, forestry, and cattle-raising are Catahoula’s major industries, retail was the largest of 20 major economic sectors in 2002. The median family income in Catahoula Parish was \$27,206 in 2000, somewhat below the state median of just over \$33,000. Some 28 percent of persons in Catahoula Parish were living in poverty at the time of the year 2000 Census.

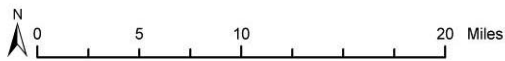
Table 3.6-1 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Catahoula Parish*

Permit Type	Study Community
	Jonesville
Pelagic Charter	--
Reef Fish Charter	--
Swordfish	--
King Mackerel	--
Rock Shrimp	--
Red Snapper	--
Spiny Lobster	--
Spanish Mackerel	--
Gulf Reef Fish	--
Shark	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--
Total Permits 2000	--
Total Permit Holders 2000	--
Total State License Holders 2000	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 used to generate counts of permit 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.



Catahoula Parish



- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| ★ Study Communities | ● Reef |
| ☐ Seafood Processor and Dealer | ⚓ Wreck |
| ☐ Seafood Dealer | ▲ Platform |
| ☐ Seafood Processor | — Interstate |
| ● Reference Cities | |

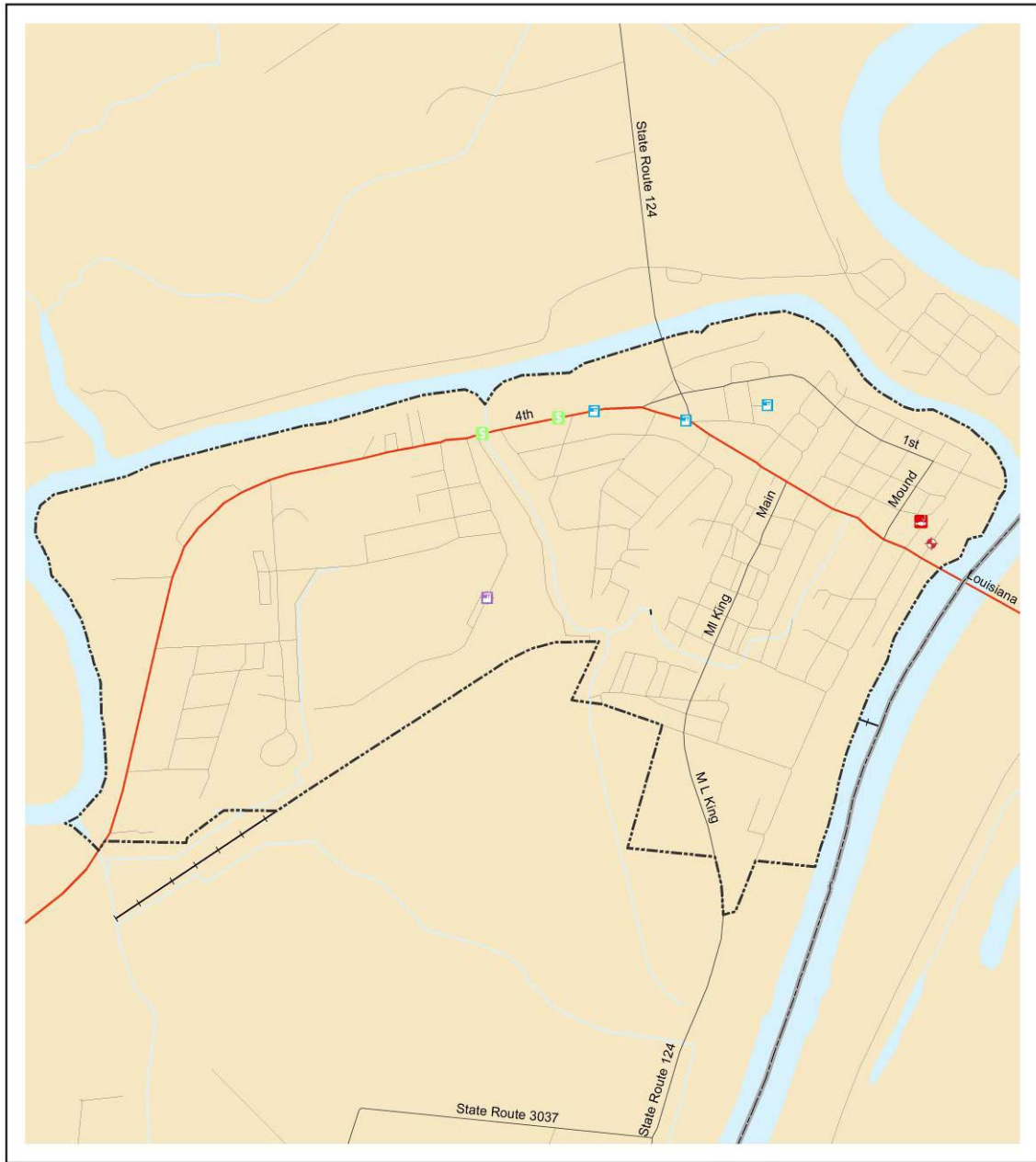
3.6.1 Jonesville (incorporated, pop. 2,469)

Location and Overview. Jonesville is located on the Black River, adjacent to Highways 84 and 124, some 20 miles west of Vidalia. Commercial freshwater fishing is locally important, and there are several catfish farms concentrated in the north end of the city, where it borders the Ouachita River floodplain. Nearby Catahoula Lake, Black River Lake, and Little River provide additional access to freshwater fishing. Jonesville is also surrounded by fertile waterfowl hunting grounds in the Dewey W. Willis Wildlife Management Area and Bayou Cocodrie National Wildlife Refuge. There are several boat launches in these areas.

History. Jonesville is believed to be the site of the Indian Village called "Anilco," described by DeSoto in 1541. The town developed in the early 1800s in association with a large cotton plantation. Cotton remained the primary agricultural commodity after the Civil War. The local availability of this natural resource encouraged two large net-making companies to develop in Jonesville. The plants remain active today.

Current Conditions and Trends. The town of Jonesville had a year 2000 population of 2,469 persons, a decrease of 251 from 1990. While commercial catfish farming and fishing is locally important, there are few structural supports or services here for commercial participants. Jonesville plays an important role in Louisiana's commercial fishing industry in that it is a major manufacturer of fishing nets of all types and sizes. The industry employs many Jonesville residents, and several retail stores in the area sell nets. Most merchandise is shipped to coastal towns in the state and across the Gulf.

Industry participants assert that their town is much less dependent on commercial fishing than it once was. Some complain that federal regulations restricting mullet and red fish take have reduced the demand for freshwater nets, though some of the loss is reportedly recovered through an increase in business with sports and recreational fishers. Some participants in the catfish fishery assert that Jonesville was once "the [freshwater] fishing capital of Louisiana," but that many left the industry when new dams changed the water flow in local water bodies. Full-time commercial participants say they face rising fishing-related costs and increased competition during winter, when farmers on agricultural hiatus take up fishing, resulting in a flooded market and lower prices. Buffalo fish are the most frequently reported landing for Jonesville residents, followed by gizzard shad. A local processing plant employed an average of three persons in 1980 and 1990. One of the local net companies employed a small staff in 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. Jonesville Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,720	2,469
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,255/1,465	1,132/1,337
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	32.8	29.5
18 to 64 years of age	52.7	54.2
65 years and over	14.5	16.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,090	982
Black or African American	1,625	1,461
American Indian and Alaskan Native	4	7
Asian	1	3
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	0
Some other race	0	0
Two or more races	N/A	16
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	4	24
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	28.9	16.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	53.8	57.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	11.4	12.1
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	1.9	2.2
And Percent who speak English less than very well	0.5	0.5
Household income (Median \$)	13,817	18,622
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	44.2	36.8
Percent female headed household	24.8	28.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	655	662
Renter occupied	274	254
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	29,700	42,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	99	279
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	50.0	42.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	16.1	14.4
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	27.2
Service occupations	N/A	19.7
Sales and office occupations	N/A	21.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	5.5	3.6
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	9.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	18.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.2	6.1
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	3.1	2.8
Manufacturing	11.1	4.5
Percent government workers	26.2	26.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	27.5
Percent worked outside of county of residence	31.4	29.5

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

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	0
Skimmers	0
Butterfly	0
Crabbers	0
Oyster	0
Other Commercial	10-15
Recreational	-
Freshwater	15-20
Saltwater	None seen
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	0
Seafood Docks/Dealers	1
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	0
Net Makers/Dealers	2
Commercial Marine Supply	0
Seafood Transport	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	2
Diving & Fishing Equipment	2
Total	4

Table 4. Jonesville Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	491,615	233,219

Table 5. Jonesville 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)	Total Sold in Community
6	0	102	56
Total = 6		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 102/916 = .11	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 6/916 = .65			

Please reference Table 3.6-1 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.



Jonesville Net-making Enterprise



Main Street in Jonesville, Louisiana

3.7 Iberia Parish Communities

This section provides descriptions of the study communities in Iberia Parish. These are Jeanerette, Lydia, and New Iberia.

Iberia Parish is located in south-central Louisiana. The parish is bordered on the north by St. Martin Parish, on the east by Iberville Parish and the Atchafalaya River Basin, and by Vermilion Parish to the west. Its land area is 575 square miles and its water area is 456 square miles. The southwestern part of the parish consists primarily of marshes and tidal swamps. This is an unpopulated area, used mostly for fishing and petroleum production.

The year 2000 population of Iberia Parish was 73,266 persons, making it the 17th most populous parish in Louisiana that year. New Iberia is the parish seat, with a year 2000 population of 33,539 persons. Other communities include Jeanerette, Lydia, and Loreauville.

The Iberia Parish economy is based in a combination of sugar agriculture and milling, and oil and gas production. There are numerous onshore oil fields here, and various services for the offshore component of the industry.

The nearest deepwater port is the Port of Greater Baton Rouge, 80 miles from New Iberia. The Port of Iberia has a depth of 13 feet and is not a foreign trade zone. It handles 367,000 tons of general cargo, 425,000 tons of dry bulk cargo, and 66,000 tons of liquid bulk cargo (short tons) annually. Major import commodities include pipe, shell/limestone/barite, steel, and oil and gas equipment. Major export commodities include pipe, fabrication/modules, agriculture products, and oil and gas equipment.

Iberia Parish was formally established in 1868. Sugar plantations were established early in the history of the parish, some by land grants from the French (Fortier 1909:522). Farms also proliferated, particularly on the western banks of Bayou Teche. On the eastern side of the bayou, where waters tended to spill over during heavy rains and floods, the pastures sustained cattle. Along with sugar, cattle remained an important means of livelihood in the Teche country (Bradshaw and Piazza 1999:86). Oysters and shrimp were also harvested, as they are today. Oil production was initiated in 1939.

There is extensive aquaculture, freshwater and marine fisheries activity in Iberia Parish. Farmed crawfish accrued gross farm value of \$130,650. Oysters brought in \$673,700, and soft-shell crabs generated \$28,500 in revenue. Some \$195,000 in sales was generated through the shrimp harvest in 2002, while the crab harvest generated \$1.44 million (Louisiana State University 2002:131).

Per the 2000 census, 65 percent of the Iberia Parish population was Caucasian. This approximates the statewide percentage and was not much changed from previous decades. Roughly 31 percent was African American, 1.5 percent was Hispanic, .3 percent was Native American, and nearly two percent was Asian. The Asian component is primarily persons of Laotian and Vietnamese ancestry.

Median family income in Iberia Parish in 2000 was \$31,204. This figure was 96 percent of median family income for the state as a whole. Some 23 percent of parish residents were living in poverty and 14 percent of families with children were headed by single mothers.

Table 3.7-1 Earnings in Iberia Parish, 1990-2000

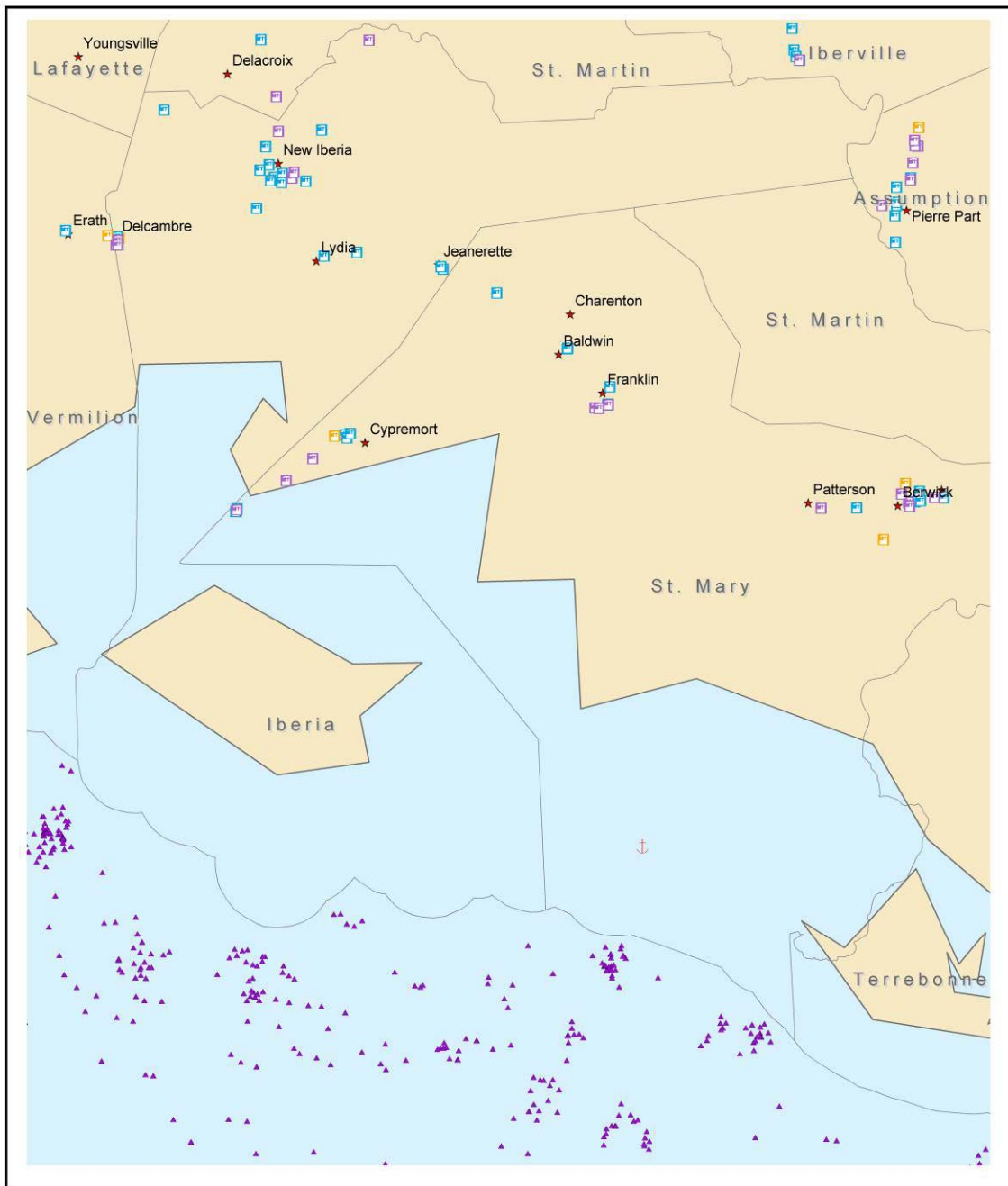
Industry	Earnings (Constant 2000 \$1000s)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings	801,903	1,038,127	100.0	236,224
Farm earnings	10,522	13,533	1.3	3,011
Ag. services, frstry, fish.	2,838	3,955	0.4	1,118
Fishing	995	481	0.0	-514
Mining	127,172	159,234	15.3	32,062
Oil and gas extraction	--	126,568	12.2	--
Construction	42,272	71,338	6.9	29,067
Special trade contractors	37,238	58,866	5.7	21,627
Manufacturing	140,715	183,841	17.7	43,126
Fabricated metal products	16,199	25,844	2.5	9,645
Industrial mach. & equip.	36,950	48,531	4.7	11,582
Food and kindred	28,908	35,155	3.4	6,248
Chemicals and allied	0	--	--	--
Petroleum and coal	0	--	--	--
Trans., public utilities	56,375	86,666	8.3	30,291
Trucking and warehousing	13,950	11,843	1.1	-2,108
Water transportation	19,075	36,306	3.5	17,231
Transportation by air	--	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	42,498	49,971	4.8	7,473
Retail trade	71,701	88,938	8.6	17,237
Eating and drinking places	14,534	14,200	1.4	-334
Fin., insurance, real estate	28,356	32,567	3.1	4,211
Services	168,666	205,569	19.8	36,903
Business services	39,048	50,854	4.9	11,806
Health services	49,494	58,080	5.6	8,586
Legal services	18,787	12,869	1.2	-5,918
Engineer. & mngmt. serv.	15,234	15,801	1.5	567
Government	110,787	142,513	13.7	31,726

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

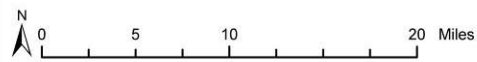
Table 3.7-2 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Iberia Parish*

Permit Type	Study Communities		
	Jeanerette	Lydia	New Iberia
Pelagic Charter	--	--	--
Reef Fish Charter	--	--	--
Swordfish	--	--	--
King Mackerel	--	--	--
Rock Shrimp	--	--	--
Red Snapper	--	--	--
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	--	--	--
Gulf Reef Fish	--	--	--
Shark	--	--	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	--	--
Total Permits 2000	--	--	--
Total Permit Holders 2000	--	--	--
Total State License Holders 2000	22	10	123
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 **	--	1	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 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.



Iberia Parish



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

3.7.1 Jeanerette (incorporated, pop. 5,997)

Location and Overview. Jeanerette is located on Highway 87. The town exhibits a declining downtown area with several restaurants and a local history museum. Most residents shop in Lafayette. Jeanerette's economy is heavily dependent on sugarcane farming and, to a slightly lesser extent, the petrochemical industry. With many points of water access, Jeanerette is a popular destination for recreational anglers. For example, the Jeanerette Canal provides access to Lake Fausse Pointe, Six Mile Lake, Grand Lake, and the Attakapas Island Wildlife Management Area. There are several boat launches for accessing recreational fishing and waterfowl hunting areas. Jeanerette residents and visitors can also access Vermilion Bay and the Gulf of Mexico via Bayou Teche, Bayou Cypremort, Weeks Island, Cypremort Point, and Cote Blanche.

History. Modern Jeanerette has its roots in the plantation-style agriculture that developed along the Teche Ridge after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. John W. Jeanerette purchased the Pine Grove Plantation from Beau Pre, its original owner, in 1830. As the first postmaster in the area, Mr. Jeanerette predictably renamed the town after himself. The emergence of commercial sugarcane agriculture transformed this region and began an agricultural trend that has continued for almost two centuries. Because the dominant local water body, Bayou Teche, is able to accommodate large vessels with deep drafts, Jeanerette also emerged as a major point of transportation for the area.



Jeanerette Historic District



Sugar Mill near Jeanerette

Current Conditions and Trends. Jeanerette had a year 2000 population of 5,997 persons, down somewhat from 1990. While many residents fish recreationally, there is a more limited commercial fleet active in the area. The commercial fleet focuses on local areas, and there are no residents that hold federal permits. One informant explains that he recently left the fishing industry and became a boat builder due to problems with the shrimp market. There are two boat landings, facilities for boat sales and repair, a bait shop, a small marine supply/hardware store and three boat launches in the area. The most frequently reported landings for Jeanerette residents are crawfish, crab, and catfish. A local seafood processor employed two persons in 1990. The facility remained active in 2000.



Local Flavor



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. Jeanerette Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	6,205	5,997
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,880/3,325	2,775/3,222
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	33.8	31.6
18 to 64 years of age	54.3	56.0
65 years and over	11.9	12.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,837	2,299
Black or African American	3,348	3,580
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5	14
Asian	5	10
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	1
Some other race	10	35
Two or more races	N/A	58
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	74	86
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	27.4	16.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	50.8	65.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	4.2	7.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	13.4	7.0
And Percent who speak English less than very well	2.7	2.4
Household income (Median \$)	15,953	22,888
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	36.1	34.2
Percent female headed household	23.7	26.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,515	1,518
Renter occupied	504	539
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	39,500	51,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	149	251
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	53.3	49.0
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	12.8	19.4
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	21.0
Service occupations	N/A	20.0
Sales and office occupations	N/A	24.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.3	0.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	11.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	22.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.8	2.7
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	7.7	5.9
Manufacturing	36.8	19.7
Percent government workers	9.2	17.4
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	25.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	26.3	31.1

**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.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in 2003

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	5-10
Skimmers	10-15
Butterfly	1
Crabbers	5-10
Oyster	0
Other Commercial	0
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	80-100
Saltwater	50-70
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	0
Seafood Docks/Dealers	1
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	1
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	1
Commercial Marine Supply	1

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Seafood Retailer	4
Total	6

Table 4. Jeanerette Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	809,363	968,401

Table 5. Jeanerette 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)	Total Sold in Community
19	0	1292	608
Total = 19		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,292/2,057 = .6	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 19/2,057 = .92			

Please reference Table 3.7-2 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.

3.7.2 Lydia (unincorporated, pop. 1,079)

Location and Overview. Lydia is located along Highway 83. Primarily a sugarcane community, sugarcane fields and grinding mills dominate the landscape. Homes are scattered around a convenience store/gas station and post office that indicate the town center. While there are no waterways in the immediate vicinity, Lydia is a point of road access to Vermilion Bay through Weeks Island, Cypremort Point, and Cote Blanche. Vermilion Bay is adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico.



Lydia Seafood Retailer

Current Conditions and Trends. Lydia is a census-designated place with a year 2000 population of 1,079 persons, down from 1,136 in 1990. Sugarcane agriculture figures prominently in Lydia's economy. There is little fishing infrastructure here. Several part-time shrimpers live in Lydia but keep their boats at Cypremont Point. These persons reportedly work in the sugar mill during grinding season. Many residents fish recreationally, and locals indicate that most people with boats catch for consumptive rather than commercial purposes. Blue crab is the most frequently reported landing for Lydia residents, followed by oysters. There are no seafood processors active in Lydia.

Table 1. Lydia Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,136	1,079
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	564/572	550/529
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	29.4	26.5
18 to 64 years of age	59.9	60.6
65 years and over	10.7	12.9
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,043	932
Black or African American	91	121
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	1
Asian	2	10
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	0
Some other race	0	6
Two or more races	N/A	9
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	14	7
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	23.8	14.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	49.8	73.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	5.5	1.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	20.4	13.3
And Percent who speak English less than very well	5.7	3.4
Household income (Median \$)	25,282	41,146
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	17.4	5.1
Percent female headed household	7.1	10.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	336	339
Renter occupied	40	46
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	38,800	66,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	186	475
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	54.7	56.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.6	4.5
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	12.2
Service occupations	N/A	10.6
Sales and office occupations	N/A	31.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.6	3.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	23.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	19.0
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.6	3.1
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	12.8	18.8
Manufacturing	35.5	13.3
Percent government workers	11.4	6.8
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	28.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	18.6	21.9

**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.

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	None seen
Trawls	0
Skimmers	0
Butterfly	0
Crabbers	0
Oyster	0
Other Commercial	0
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	15-20
Saltwater	15-20
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	0
Seafood Docks/Dealers	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	0
Net Makers/Dealers	0
Commercial Marine Supply	0
Seafood Transport	0
Air Fill Stations (diving)	0
Fishing Pier	0

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

None Listed.

Table 4. Lydia Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	298,603	365,595

Table 5. Lydia 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)	Total Sold in Community
0	0	75	3
Total = 10		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $75/385 = .2$	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: $0/385 = --$			

Please reference Table 3.7-2 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.

3.7.3 New Iberia (incorporated, pop. 32,623)

Location and Overview. Located just fifteen miles south of Lafayette along Bayou Teche between St. Martinville and Franklin, New Iberia is the seat of Iberia Parish. Its outskirts extend to Highway 90, which is the main route into the parish. Sugarcane was historically important and remains so. Port activities and offshore oil industry services also contribute to the economy. New Iberia celebrates this historic continuity every September with its Louisiana Sugarcane Festival and Fair. Recreational anglers visit the area to fish at Lake Peigneur, Lake Fausse Pointe, Vermilion Bay, Spanish Lake, Cypremort Point and the Gulf of Mexico. Active New Iberia-based commercial fishers also work these areas.

History. Spanish settlers arrived in the area now known as Charenton in 1779. Spring floods forced them to higher ground on the banks of Bayou Teche. They christened their new home “Nueva Iberia,” or “New Iberia.” After the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, New Iberia became a regional supply center for the Teche Ridge and the larger Attakapas region. Located at the intersection of two major water and land transportation routes, New Iberia was a center of commerce for travelers and immigrants.



Historic Downtown District: New Iberia

Current Conditions and Trends. The City of New Iberia had a year 2000 population of 32,623 persons, up from 31,828 in 1990. The Port of Iberia is a center for offshore oil construction, and the surrounding industrial area is very important to the local economy. While the vast majority of marine businesses serve this oil field industry, there are various boat sales, builders, and repair facilities available to serve the local fishing fleet.

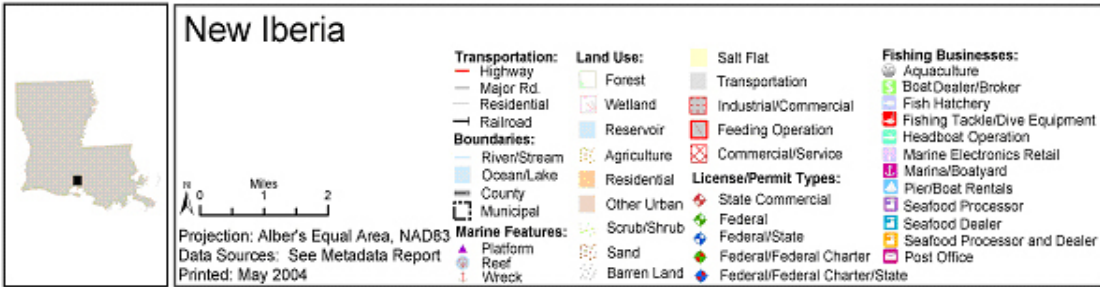
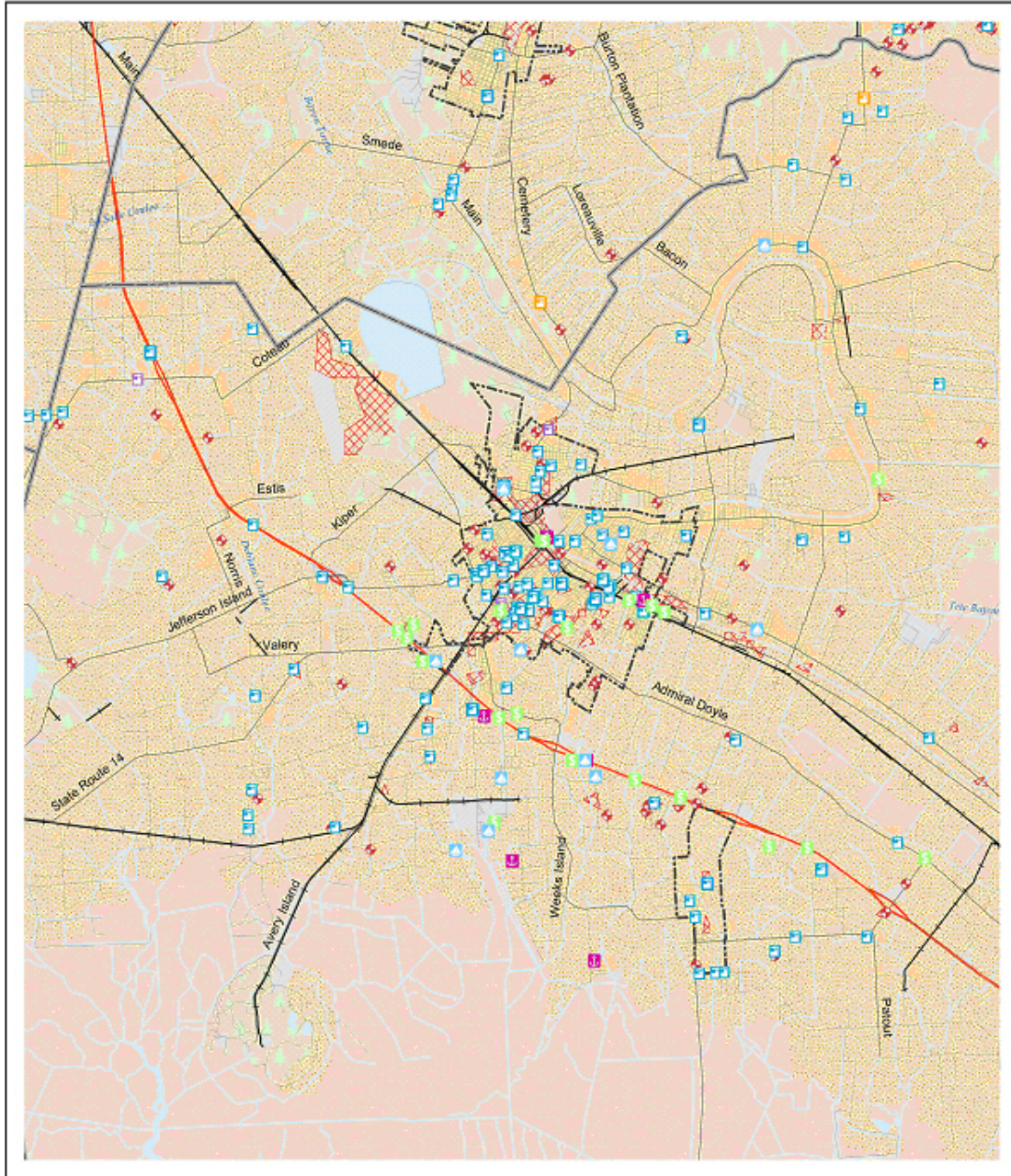
Commercial fishery participants assert difficulty making a living by shrimping, citing high fuel costs and new fishing regulations. Nevertheless, there is a sizeable commercial fleet here, with 123 active state licenses in 2000. There are no resident federal permit holders. Local fishing infrastructure is also considerable. Blue crab was the most frequently landed species for New Iberia residents in 2000, followed by shrimp. Local seafood processors employed ten persons in 1980 and 15 in 1990 (year 2000 employment figures may not be reported under the rule of three).



“Shadows on the Teche,” an Historical Plantation Home in New Iberia



Port of Iberia



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 Iberia Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	31,828	32,623
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	15,080/16,478	15,256/17,367
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	31.4	29.8
18 to 64 years of age	56.2	56.9
65 years and over	12.4	13.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	20,441	18,593
Black or African American	10,605	12,533
American Indian and Alaskan Native	67	70
Asian	628	862
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	7
Some other race	87	166
Two or more races	N/A	392
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	725	487
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	23.7	16.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	57.1	64.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	9.9	12.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	20.8	15.2
And Percent who speak English less than very well	7.6	4.9
Household income (Median \$)	18,506	26,079
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	28.6	29.5
Percent female headed household	18.0	20.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	6,811	7,357
Renter occupied	4,332	4,399
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	46,700	70,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	193	400
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	57.2	54.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	13.0	11.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	24.5
Service occupations	N/A	18.4
Sales and office occupations	N/A	25.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.3	0.9
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	14.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	16.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.1	1.0
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	9.7	10.5
Manufacturing	14.4	8.9
Percent government workers	14.0	13.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	22.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	20.1	22.1

**Differences in the types of data the US Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons for those census year.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in New Iberia in 2003

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	None Seen
Skimmers	4-5
Butterfly	None Seen
Crabbers	4-5
Other Commercial	20-30
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	20-30
Saltwater	20-30
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	2
Seafood Docks/Dealers	numerous
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	8
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	8
Net Makers/Dealers	1
Commercial Marine Supply	4-5

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	18
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	2
Boat Rentals & Pier	10
Marina	4
Seafood Retailer	13
Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)/ Retailer	1
Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)	1
Total	50

Table 4. New Iberia Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	5,772,204	5,191,226

Table 5. New Iberia 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)	Total Sold in Community
112	0	6,972	8,574
Total = 112		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 6,972/11,756 = .6	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 112/11,756 = .9			

Please reference Table 3.7-2 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 Iberville Parish Communities

This section describes the study communities in Iberville Parish. These are Grosse Tete, Maringouin, and Plaquemine.

Iberville Parish is bordered by Pointe Coupee Parish, West Baton Rouge, and East Baton Rouge Parishes to the north, by Ascension Parish to the east, by Assumption and Iberia Parishes to the south, and by St. Martin Parish to the west. The City of Baton Rouge is 15 miles to the northeast. Iberville Parish encompasses 34 square miles of water and 619 square miles of land, much of it coastal marshlands and estuaries. The average elevation is 20 feet.

The year 2000 population of Iberville Parish was 33,320 persons, making it the 32nd most populous parish in Louisiana that year. Plaquemine is the parish seat, with a year 2000 population of 7,284 persons. Plaquemine lies along the west bank of the Mississippi River.

Iberville is characterized by a rapidly growing petrochemical industry, and the majority of parish earnings accrue from the manufacturing of chemicals and allied products. While the parish lies in the oil and gas-producing region of the state and has an abundance of oil wells, its primary involvement in the industry is the manufacturing of petroleum by-products. Agriculturally, Iberville Parish is involved in sugar production (Goins and Caldwell 1995:78).

Iberville Parish is one of the oldest parishes in the state, formally established in 1804. The predominant Acadian community transformed the landscape into sugar plantations that have now been active for better than two centuries. Oil production began toward the middle of the 20th century and remains an important element of the region's economy. Chemical production has become important in more recent history; Dow Chemical Company has a large facility near Plaquemine.

The 2000 population of Iberville Parish was comprised of a nearly equal proportion of African Americans and Caucasians. Other races that contributed to the population in 2000 were as follows: one percent Hispanic, .3 percent Asian, and .2 percent Native American.

At \$29,039, the year 2000 median family income was below the statewide median of \$33,133. Twenty-three percent of parish residents had incomes below the poverty line in 2000, and 17 percent of families with children were headed by a single mother.

Table 3.8-1 Iberville Parish Earnings, 1990-2000

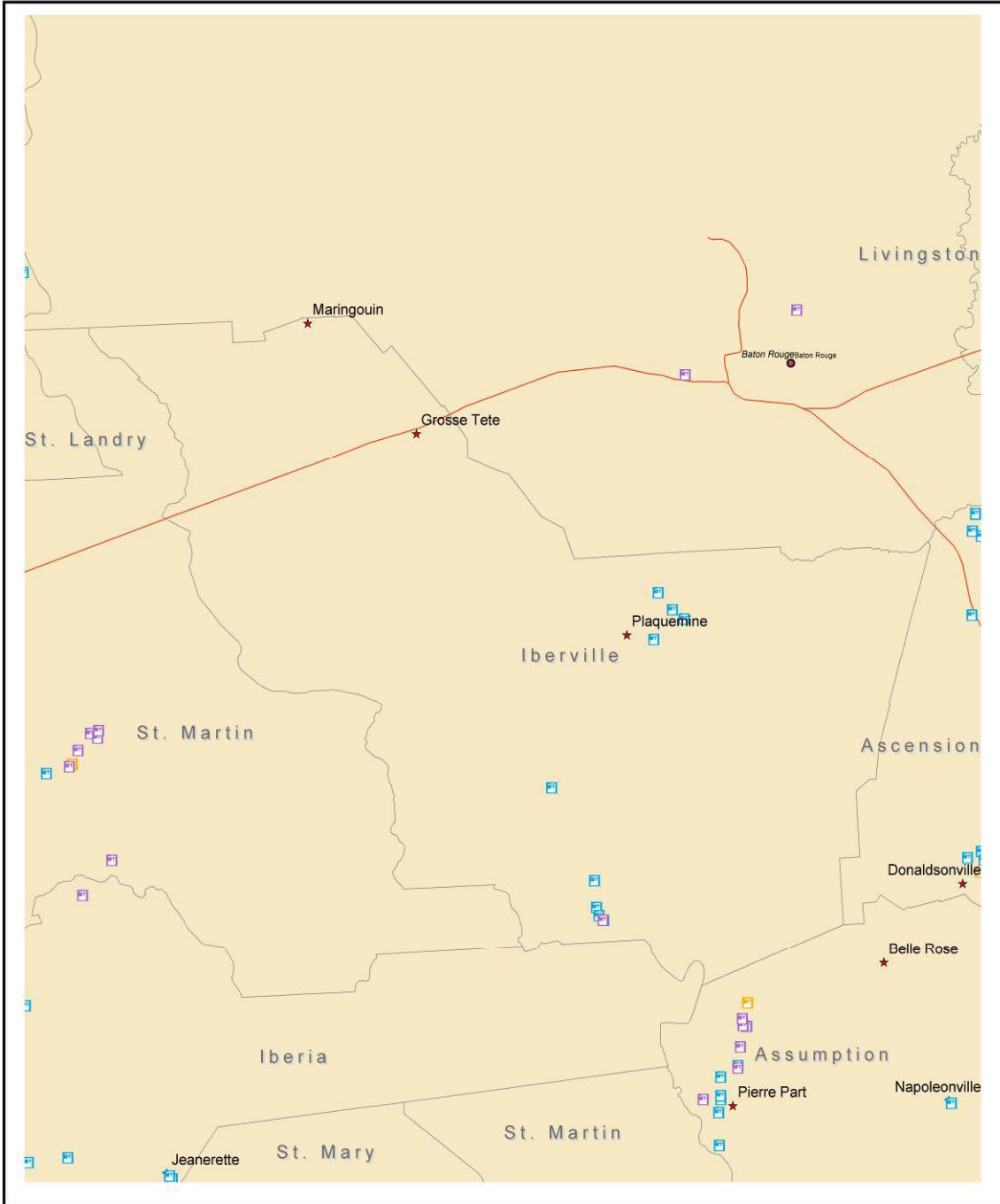
Industry	Earnings (Constant 2000 \$1000s)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings	646,880	696,792	100.0	49,912
Farm earnings	5,538	9,327	1.3	3,789
Ag. services, frstry, fish.	2,413	NA	NA	NA
Fishing	1,513	993	0.1	-520
Mining	6,459	NA	NA	NA
Oil and gas extraction	NA	NA	NA	NA
Construction	37,892	99,580	14.3	61,688
Special trade contractors	11,734	21,154	3.0	9,420
Manufacturing	363,325	304,851	43.8	-58,474
Fabricated metal products	12,225	8,707	1.2	-3,518
Industrial mach. & equip.	5,003	2,976	0.4	-2,027
Food and kindred	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chemicals and allied	334,094	285,532	41.0	-48,562
Petroleum and coal	5,923	NA	NA	NA
Trans., public utilities	31,331	46,526	6.7	15,194
Trucking and warehousing	5,460	23,904	3.4	18,444
Water transportation	4,302	3,286	0.5	-1,015
Transportation by air	0	NA	NA	NA
Wholesale trade	5,658	15,350	2.2	9,693
Retail trade	25,431	28,337	4.1	2,906
Eating and drinking places	4,000	4,366	0.6	366
Fin, ins., and real estate	9,244	9,680	1.4	436
Services	67,745	69,501	10.0	1,756
Business services	13,610	19,383	2.8	5,773
Health services	26,798	23,450	3.4	-3,348
Legal services	5,307	5,201	0.7	-106
Engineer. & mngmt. serv.	4,212	3,610	0.5	-602
Government	91,843	108,713	15.6	16,870

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

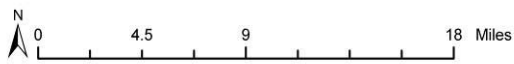
Table 3.8-2 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Iberville Parish*

Permit Type	Study Communities		
	Grosse Tete	Maringouin	Plaquemine
Pelagic Charter	--	--	--
Reef Fish Charter	--	--	--
Swordfish	--	--	--
King Mackerel	--	--	--
Rock Shrimp	--	--	--
Red Snapper	--	--	--
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	--	--	--
Gulf Reef Fish	--	--	--
Shark	--	--	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	--	--
Total Permits 2000	--	--	--
Total Permit Holders 2000	--	--	--
Total State License Holders 2000	12	13	235
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 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.



Iberville Parish



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

3.8.1 Grosse Tete

Location and Overview. Grosse Tete is located along the banks of Bayou Grosse Tete between Baton Rouge and Lafayette. The town is now bisected by Interstate 10, and various services have been developed to accommodate travelers and commuters.

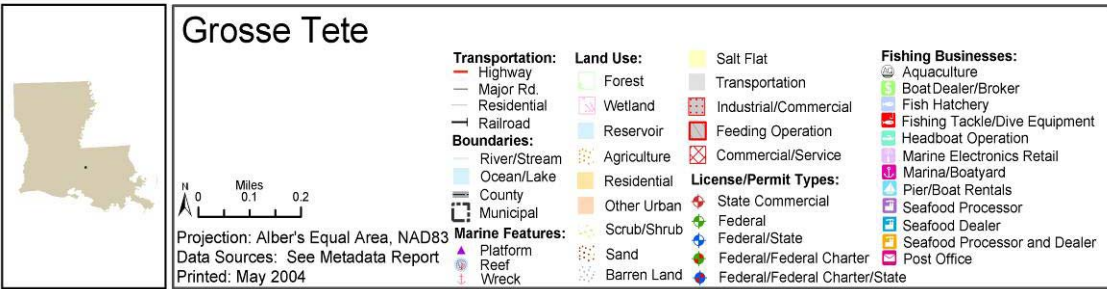
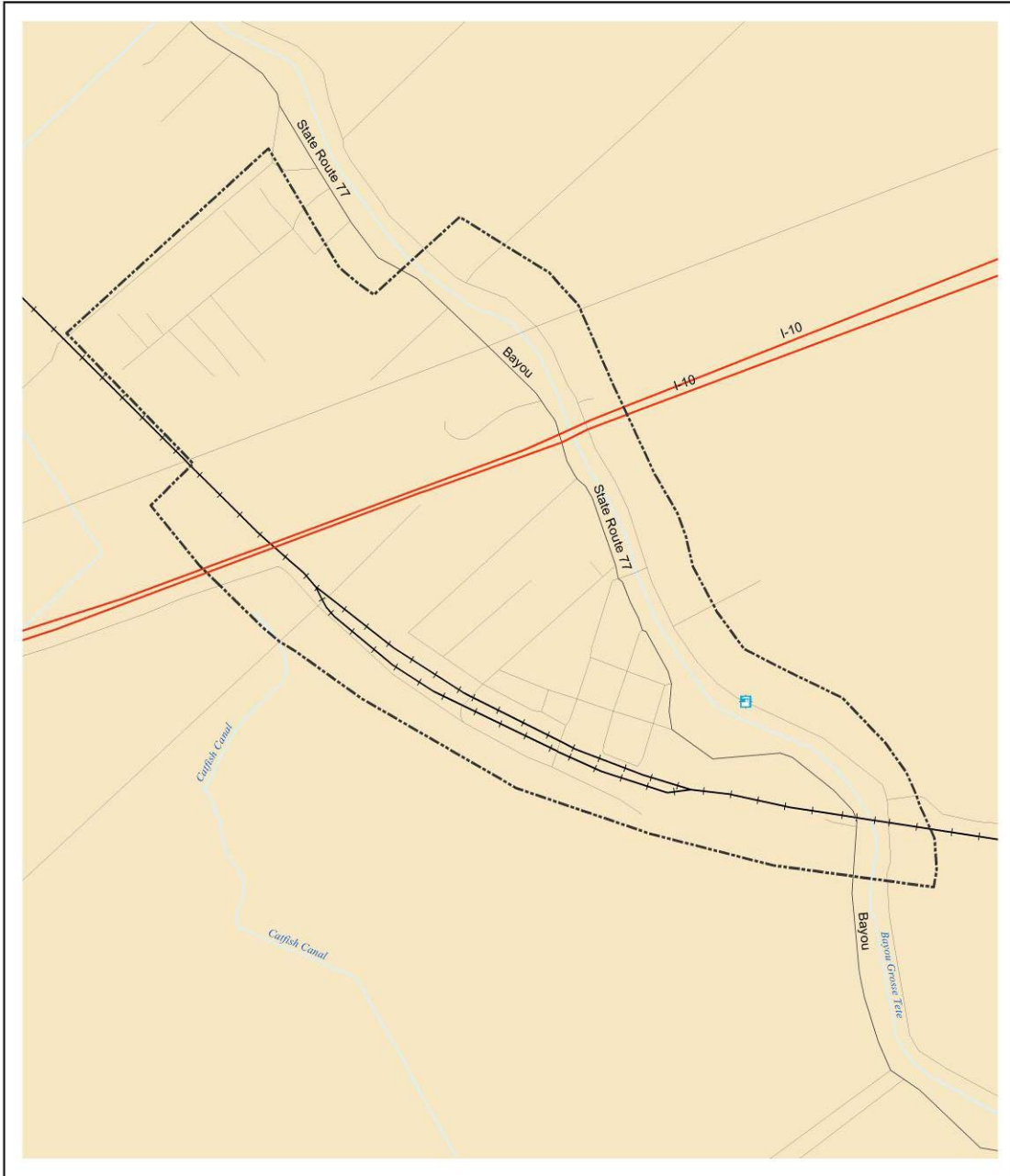
History. Numerous canals and bayous made the settlement of Grosse Tete accessible to the Atchafalaya Basin during the early years of the 20th century. Construction of the Atchafalaya Basin Protection Levees in the 1930s subsequently obviated that access. Bayou Grosse Tete is no longer navigable except by small *bateau*.



Grosse Tete Bait Shop and Marine Supply Store

Current Conditions and Trends. The population of Grosse Tete grew from 541 persons in 1990 to 670 in 2000. Most residents work in manufacturing plants outside Baton Rouge, such as DOA Chemical and Entergy. Little remains of the historical Grosse Tete fishing infrastructure. Two boat ramps enable access to the eastern Atchafalaya floodway, and one to the central Atchafalaya floodway and the Atchafalaya River. A single store serves as a bait shop and marine supply for recreational anglers. Nearly every household has a small recreational boat in their yard.

There are 12 active state commercial licenses here. Crawfish was the most most frequently reported commercial landing for Grosse Tete residents in 2000, followed by catfish. One fish processor was operating in Grosse Tete at the time of this study.



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. Grosse Tete Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	541	670
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	246/295	302/368
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	28.2	27.3
18 to 64 years of age	61.7	58.8
65 years and over	10.1	13.9
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	282	372
Black or African American	259	287
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	2
Asian	0	5
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	0
Some other race	0	2
Two or more races	N/A	2
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	8	3
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	21.4	14.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	62.9	67.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	7.8	6.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	1.0	2.6
And Percent who speak English less than very well	0.4	0.2
Household income (Median \$)	17,019	27,734
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	29.8	23.4
Percent female headed household	21.4	19.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	152	205
Renter occupied	39	56
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	49,300	82,200
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	125	375
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	55.7	56.9
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	8.1	4.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	18.6
Service occupations	N/A	9.5
Sales and office occupations	N/A	34.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.6	1.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	17.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	18.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.5	3.0
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	4.8	1.5
Manufacturing	4.8	10.2
Percent government workers	22.9	18.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	31.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	52.9	61.4

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

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Grosse Tete in 2003

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	None observed
Trawls	0
Skimmers	0
Butterfly	0
Crabbers	0
Oyster	0
Other Commercial	5-10 (Trailerred basin boats)
Recreational	-
Freshwater	30-50
Saltwater	10-15
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	0
Seafood Docks/Dealers	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	0
Net Makers/Dealers	0
Commercial Marine Supply	1
Seafood Transport	0
Air Fill Stations (diving)	0
Fishing Pier	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Processor	1
Total	1

Table 4. Grosse Tete Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	304,618	291,552

Table 5. Grosse Tete 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)	Total Sold in Community
3	0	188	70
Total = 3		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 188/261 = .7	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 3/261 = 1.1			

Please reference Table 3.8-2 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 Maringouin (incorporated, pop. 1,262)

Location and Overview. Maringouin means “mosquito” in French, named by its Cajun settlers. Maringouin is surrounded by abundant wetlands, and is an old railroad stop on the banks of Bayou Maringouin. Located along Highway 77 between Baton Rouge and Lafayette, many who stop are lured by the nearby Atchafalaya Basin's National Wildlife Refuge and the Sherburne Wildlife Management Area, encompassing 27,000 acres of fishing, boating, hunting, and camping. Other attractions include historic places, such as the 1814 Valverde Plantation home.

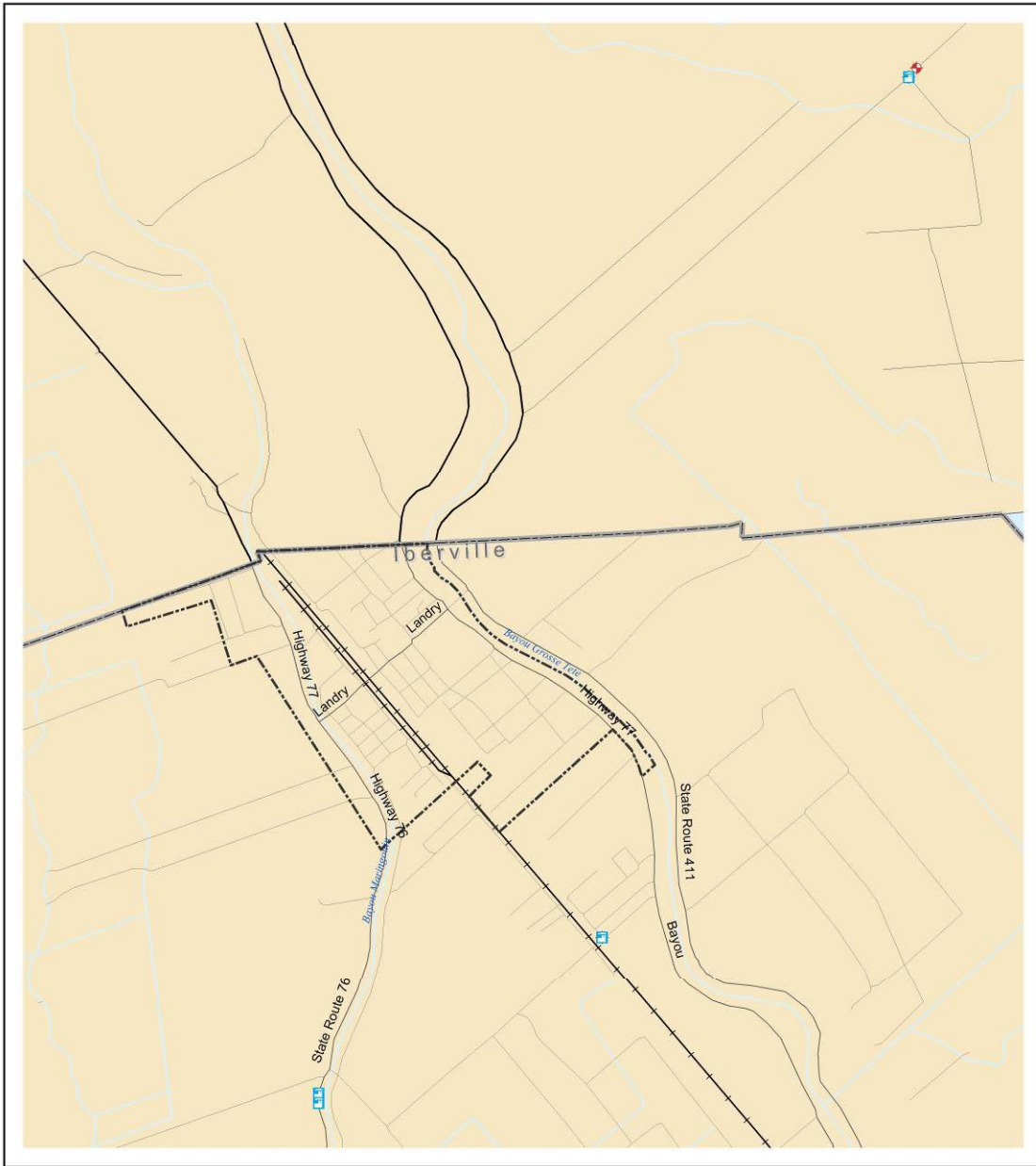
Current Conditions and Trends. The town of Maringouin had a year 2000 population of 1,262 persons, up from 1,149 in 1990. Maringouin has no direct access to any significant marine fishery and there is little fishing infrastructure. Nevertheless, most residents fish recreationally. There are two nearby boat ramps that allow access to the eastern Atchafalaya Floodway, and one at Butte la Rose (10-15 miles west) that links to the central Atchafalaya Floodway and River. Bait and marine supplies can be purchased at the local gas station. Crawfish are the most frequently reported commercial landings. There are no local processors, nor federal permit holders.



Street Scene in Maringouin



Maringouin Lumber Yard



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. Maringouin Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,149	1,262
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	537/612	564/698
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	32.9	33.1
18 to 64 years of age	53.4	53.8
65 years and over	13.7	13.1
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	348	254
Black or African American	795	1,002
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1	0
Asian	0	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	0
Some other race	5	1
Two or more races	N/A	5
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	1	1
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	21.1	16.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	58.6	63.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	4.3	9.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.1	1.3
And Percent who speak English less than very well	2.3	0.2
Household income (Median \$)	14,205	23,816
Poverty Status (Percent of population in poverty)	35.9	31.5
Percent female headed household	25.0	27.6
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	269	286
Renter occupied	118	135
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	41,200	66,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	132	266
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	55.1	50.9
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.3	8.9
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	21.5
Service occupations	N/A	23.6
Sales and office occupations	N/A	17.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.5	0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	17.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	19.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.0	0.7
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	2.0	0.0
Manufacturing	11.3	9.5
Percent government workers	17.9	22.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	35.9
Percent worked outside of county of residence	57.8	70.3

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

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	None observed
Trawls	0
Skimmers	0
Butterfly	0
Crabbers	0
Oyster	0
Other Commercial	0
Recreational Vessels	-
Freshwater	15-20
Saltwater	None observed
Infrastructure and Services	None observed
Marinas	0
Seafood Docks/Dealers	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	0
Net Makers/Dealers	0
Commercial Marine Supply	0
Seafood Transport	0
Air Fill Stations (diving)	0
Fishing Pier	0

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

None listed.

Table 4. Maringouin Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	93,429	153,464

Table 5. Maringouin 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)	Total Sold in Community
4	0	159	95
Total = 4		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 159/421 = .4	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 4/421 = .9			

Please reference Table 3.8-2 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 Plaquemine (incorporated, pop. 7,064)

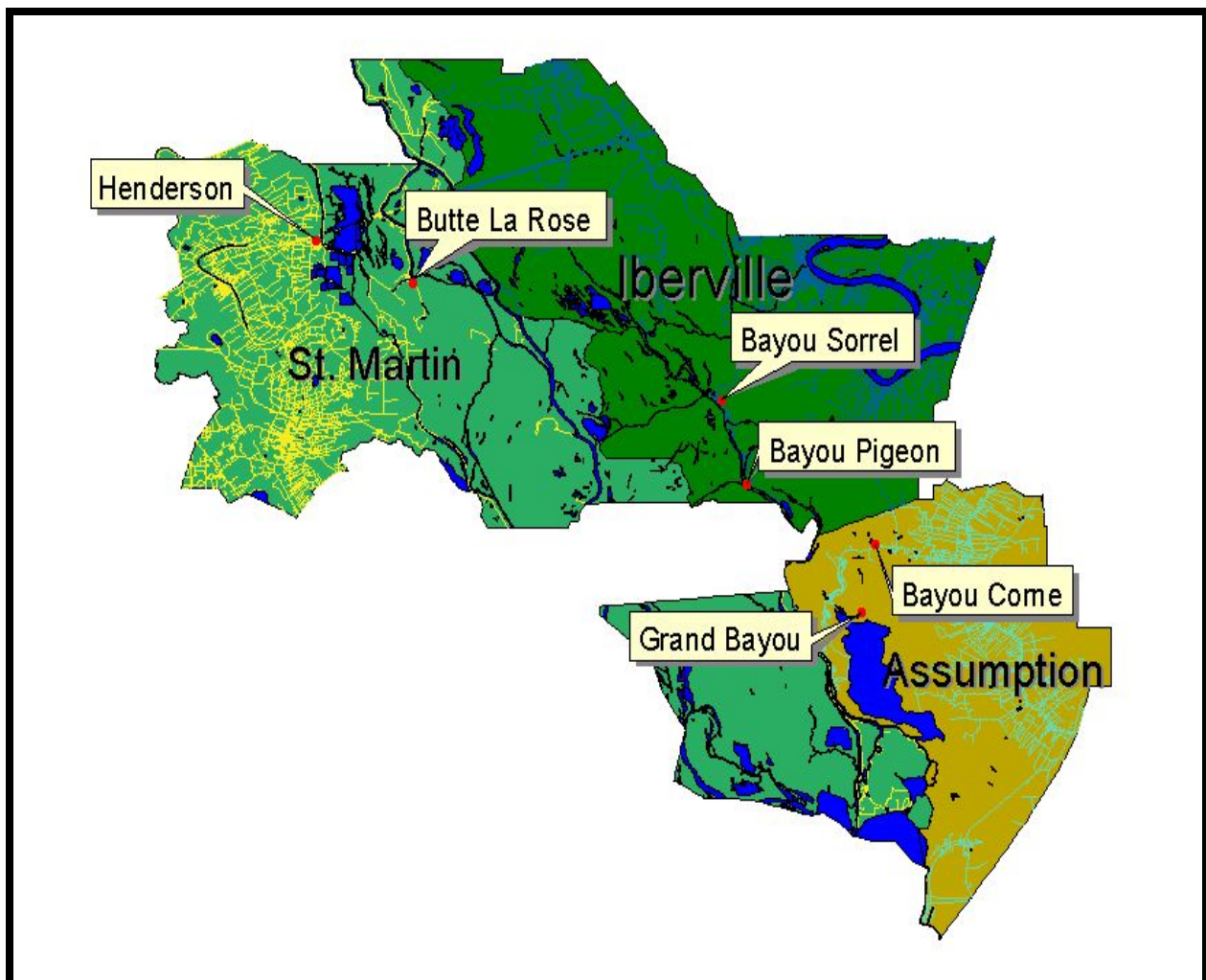
Location and Overview. Plaquemine is located along the banks of the Mississippi River and adjacent to Bayou Plaquemine. Baton Rouge is roughly 20 miles northeast. Plaquemine's economy is dominated by sugarcane agriculture and petrochemical production. Highway 1 links Plaquemine to points north and south. Nearby Bayou Maringouin and the Atchafalaya Basin are popular recreational fishing sites.

History. Plaquemine was the commercial center for sugarcane production in nineteenth century Iberville Parish. This period has left its mark on the contemporary city. Several historic Acadian

plantation homes remain. Nottoway Plantation has been converted into a prominent hotel and restaurant, and is one of the city's main attractions.

Once the lock between Bayou Plaquemine and the Mississippi River was completed in 1909, Plaquemine became a local transit center. While this lock is now closed and filled, a new lock at Port Allen connects the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway with Morgan City.

Current Conditions and Trends. This small city had a year 2000 population of 7,064 persons. Many residents fish recreationally and there is a sizeable commercial fleet in the area. Informants regarded Bayou Sorrel and Bayou Pigeon (to the southwest) as fishing-oriented communities. While these areas are not part of Plaquemine proper, residents use Plaquemine post office addresses. A map of these and other small Atchafalaya Basin fishing-oriented communities is provided following the Plaquemine map, and additional information about the communities is presented in the final section of this report.



Small and Little-Known Fishing-Oriented Communities in the Atchafalaya Basin



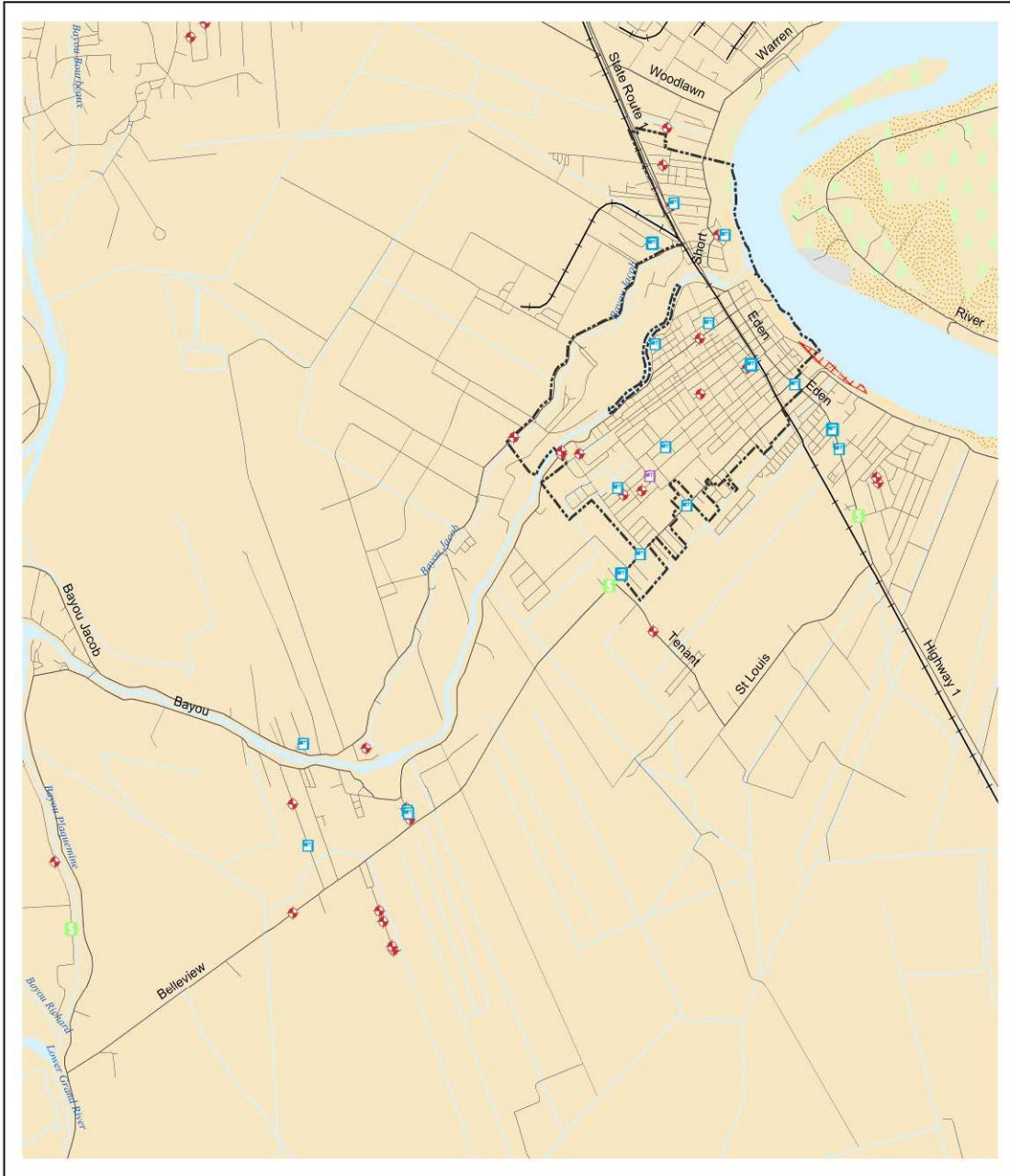
Festival Site and Farm Machinery: Plaquemine

Decomposing leaves in the Atchafalaya Swamp—the largest hardwood swamp in North America—fuel a rich wetland ecosystem around Bayou Sorrel and Bayou Pigeon. Informants assert that abundant bass, bream, crappie, and catfish support many commercial fishing families in the area. Boat ramps at Bayou Pigeon and Bayou Sorrel provide access into the east side of the Atchafalaya Swamp. There are commercial boat and engine repair facilities, bait shops, and ice-houses in Plaquemines. Crawfish is the most frequently reported landing for area residents. There are no seafood processors in Plaquemine, but there is extensive fishing infrastructure here. Although we could prove physical residence for 115 state commercial license holders, 235 resided or maintained post office boxes in the area in 2000.

Local fishery participants at Bayou Pigeon claim historic dependence on commercial fishing. However, because water flow through the Basin is now being diverted, they report that it is increasingly difficult to earn a living in this manner. Informants express their perception and lament that the commercial fishing industry is being replaced by recreational and sports fishing.



Highway 1 through Plaquemine



Plaquemine

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. Plaquemine Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	7,186	7,064
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	3,355/3,831	3,311/3,753
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	28.0	25.8
18 to 64 years of age	56.3	57.7
65 years and over	15.7	16.5
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	3,865	3,480
Black or African American	3,301	3,504
American Indian and Alaskan Native	9	12
Asian	5	19
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	2
Some other race	6	6
Two or more races	N/A	41
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	93	81
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	19.1	13.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	55.4	65.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	10.8	10.4
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	6.1	4.3
And Percent who speak English less than very well	1.2	1.1
Household income (Median \$)	19,710	28,364
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	28.9	24.4
Percent female headed household	22.6	22.7
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,736	1,779
Renter occupied	803	814
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	49,100	71,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	192	387
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	50.4	51.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	7.9	9.6
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	23.3
Service occupations	N/A	17.5
Sales and office occupations	N/A	25.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.1	0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	15.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	18.2
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.6	0.2
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	2.3	1.0
Manufacturing	24.3	14.4
Percent government workers	23.8	18.4
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	24.9
Percent worked outside of county of residence	33.9	40.5

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

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	10-20
Skimmers	10-20
Butterfly	0
Crabbers	5-10
Oyster	0
Other Commercial	100-125 (crawfish)
Recreational	-
Freshwater	100-150
Saltwater	75-100
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	0
Seafood Docks/Dealers	5
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	2
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	2
Net Makers/Dealers	1
Commercial Marine Supply	2
Seafood Transport	2

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	3
Retail Seafood Dealer	5
Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)/ Retailer	2
Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)	2
Total	12

Table 4. Plaquemine Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total	3,397,776	5,390,276

Table 5. Plaquemine 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)	Total Sold in Community
115	0	1,098	817
Total = 115		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,098/2,593 = .4	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 115/2,593 = 4.4			

Please reference Table 3.8-2 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.



Bayou Sorrel and Protective Levee



Baptist Church in Bayou Sorrel

3.9 Jefferson Parish Communities

This section describes the study communities in Jefferson Parish. These are: Avondale, Barataria, Bridge City, Grand Isle, Gretna, Harvey, Lafitte, Marrero, Metairie, Terrytown, and Westwego.

Jefferson Parish is elongated on a north-south axis from the southern shores of Lake Pontchartrain south to the Gulf. Its northern third encompasses much of western New Orleans. Its central and southern reaches have always been very rural and are characterized geologically as much by water as by land. Indeed, the parish encompasses 306 square miles of land area and 336 square miles of water. A good portion of the latter includes the rich fishing grounds of Barataria Bay.

The year 2000 population of Jefferson Parish was 455,466 persons, making it the second most populous parish in Louisiana that year. Gretna, located 11 miles southeast of New Orleans, is the parish seat. Its year 2000 population was 17,802 persons.

Formed in 1807 in the division of the Orleans territory, Jefferson Parish formerly included parts of Orleans and Plaquemines Parishes. Named for Thomas Jefferson, it was officially organized in 1825 (Vexler et al. 1978). The present-day boundaries of Jefferson Parish were surveyed in 1874.

While the northern portion of Jefferson Parish has always been associated with the urban economy of New Orleans, the economy of the central and southern portions has been constrained by the low-lying landscape. Limited agriculture and some manufacturing have contributed, but various wooded areas and bayous have long provided opportunity for subsistence hunting and fishing.

Significant growth occurred in Jefferson Parish following discovery of oil in the Dupre Cut, in Lafitte, by the Texas Company in 1935. Involvement in the oil industry continues to date, and as of 2001, oil firms in Jefferson Parish were operating roughly 2,700 oil wells (Louisiana Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association 2001).

The National Park Service maintains the Jean Lafitte National Historic Park and Preserve in the central portion of the Parish. South of the Park, residents of Barataria and Lafitte are able to access adjacent bayous and Barataria Bay via the Barataria Bay Waterway Canal, and, with sufficient time and fuel, the Gulf of Mexico. Grand Isle is located in the very southern portion of the county. This resort area is the only barrier island on the Gulf accessible by road (via Highway 1 in Lafourche Parish). Many residents here are deeply involved in commercial and recreational fishing and associated industry.

During the period 1940 to 1980, the population of Jefferson Parish grew from 50,000 to 455,000 persons due to suburban expansion from the New Orleans metropolitan area. By 1980, the northern portion of Jefferson Parish had itself been transformed into an urban environment. In the 1980s, significant out-migration took place, as many residents moved to new suburban areas, such as Tammany Parish. The current population of the parish remains essentially as it was in 1980.

Per the year 2000 census, the parish population was 70 percent Caucasian, 22 percent African-American, seven percent Hispanic, and three percent of Asian ancestry. The resident African-American population has continued to grow in recent decades - from 78,900 persons in 1990 to 104,100 persons in 2000. Median family income in Jefferson Parish in 2000 was \$38,000, well above the state median of \$30,219. Some 14 percent of families in the parish lived in poverty, and 22 percent received public assistance.

Table 3.9-1 Earnings: Jefferson Parish, 1990-2000

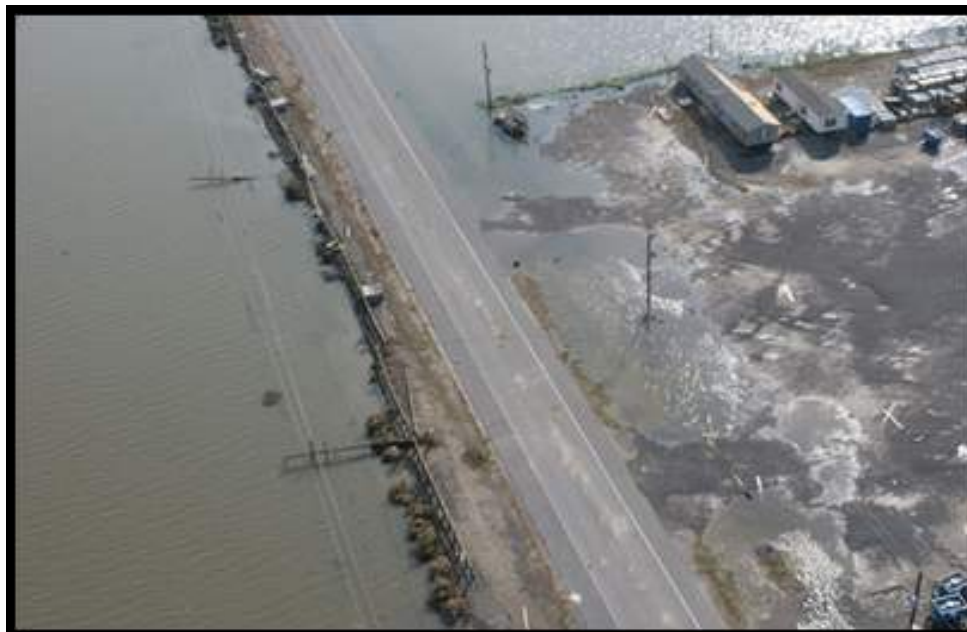
Industry	Earnings (Constant 2000 \$1000s)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings	6,603,027	8,345,278	100.0	1,742,251
Farm earnings	865	1,242	0.0	377
Ag. services, frstry, fish.	31,503	42,327	0.5	10,824
Fishing	14,748	NA	NA	NA
Mining	136,251	195,409	2.3	59,158
Oil and gas extraction	NA	190,668	2.3	NA
Construction	432,444	625,919	7.5	193,475
Special trade contractors	275,021	412,313	4.9	137,292
Manufacturing	665,145	808,720	9.7	143,575
Fabricated metal products	42,403	NA	NA	NA
Industrial mach. & equip.	80,251	100,275	1.2	20,024
Food and kindred	38,219	39,475	0.5	1,257
Chemicals and allied	93,951	142,188	1.7	48,237
Petroleum and coal	28,391	24,611	0.3	-3,780
Transportation and public utilities	593,366	591,018	7.1	-2,348
Trucking and warehousing	88,332	94,073	1.1	5,741
Water transportation	120,217	95,072	1.1	-25,146
Transportation by air	117,398	85,022	1.0	-32,376
Wholesale trade	639,615	792,641	9.5	153,026
Retail trade	876,084	998,355	12.0	122,271
Eating and drinking places	210,984	278,075	3.3	67,092
Finance, insurance, and real estate	410,269	606,717	7.3	196,448
Services	2,085,784	2,771,494	33.2	685,710
Business services	425,607	569,193	6.8	143,586
Health services	777,863	784,367	9.4	6,503
Legal services	155,802	192,335	2.3	36,533
Engineer. & mngmt. Serv.	255,612	290,440	3.5	34,828
Government	731,700	911,437	10.9	179,737

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

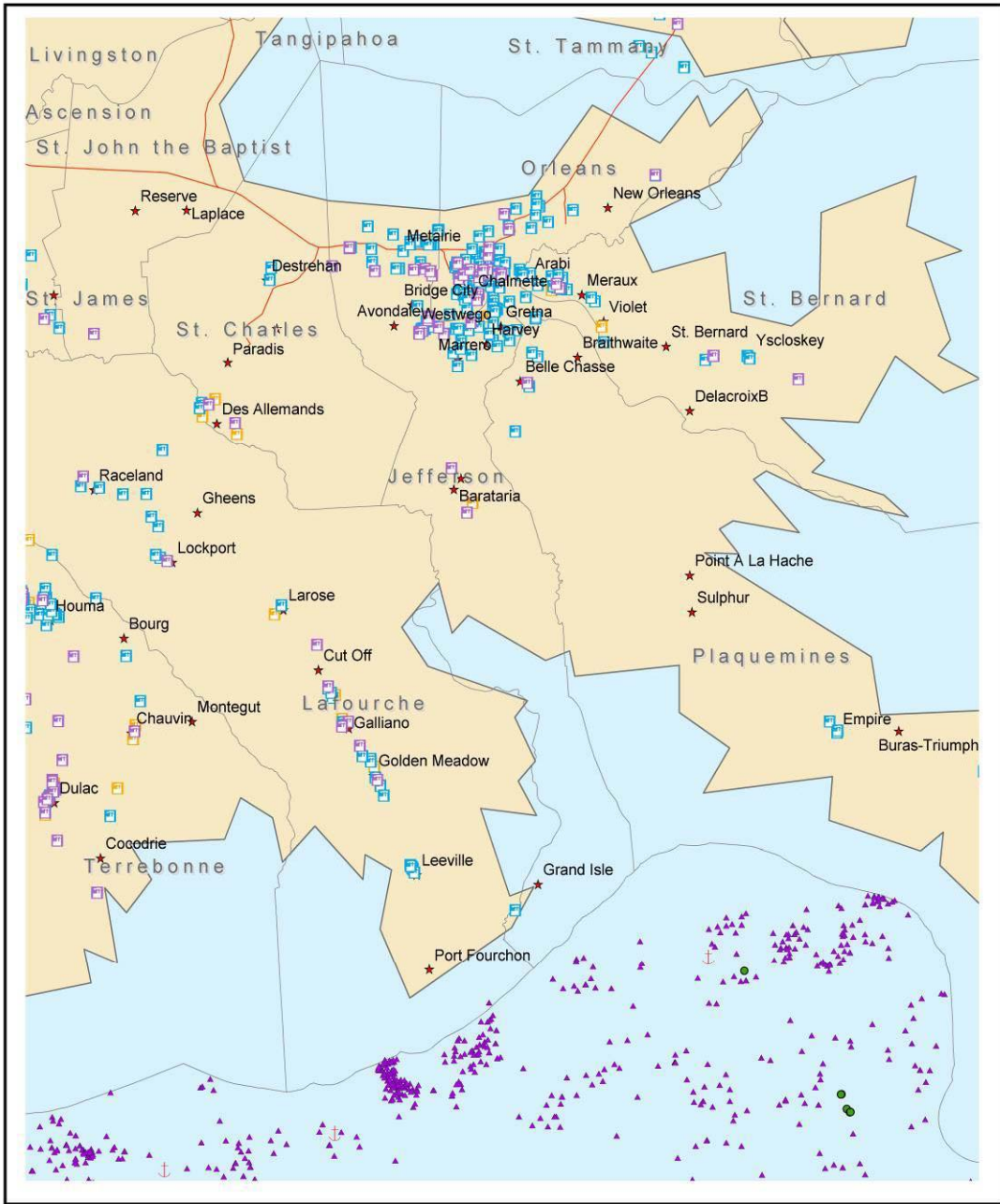
Table 3.9-2 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Jefferson Parish*

Permit Type	Study Communities										
	Avondale	Barataria	Bridge City	Grand Isle	Gretna	Harvey	Lafitte	Marrero	Metairie	Terrytown	Westwego
Pelagic Charter	--	--	--	5	1	1	--	--	4	--	--
Reef Fish Charter	--	--	--	7	2	1	--	--	5	--	--
Swordfish	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
King Mackerel	--	--	--	28	4	1	--	--	3	--	--
Rock Shrimp	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Red Snapper	--	--	--	8	2	1	--	--	3	--	--
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	--	--	--	21	1	--	--	--	2	--	--
Gulf Reef Fish	--	--	--	13	3	1	--	--	3	--	--
Shark	--	--	--	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Permits 2000	--	--	--	83	20	5	--	--	20	--	--
Total Permit Holders 2000	--	--	--	36	6	1	--	--	8	--	--
Total State License Holders 2000	30	126	11	83	86	77	226	192	69	9	87
Shrimp Permits 2003 **	1	2	4	8	4	8	8	5	1	--	5

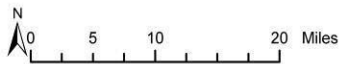
* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. ** 2003 is the first year for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



Aerial View of Grande Isle Thoroughfare Following Hurricane Katrina
(Photo courtesy of HoumaToday.com)



Jefferson Parish



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

3.9.1 Avondale (unincorporated, pop. 5,441)

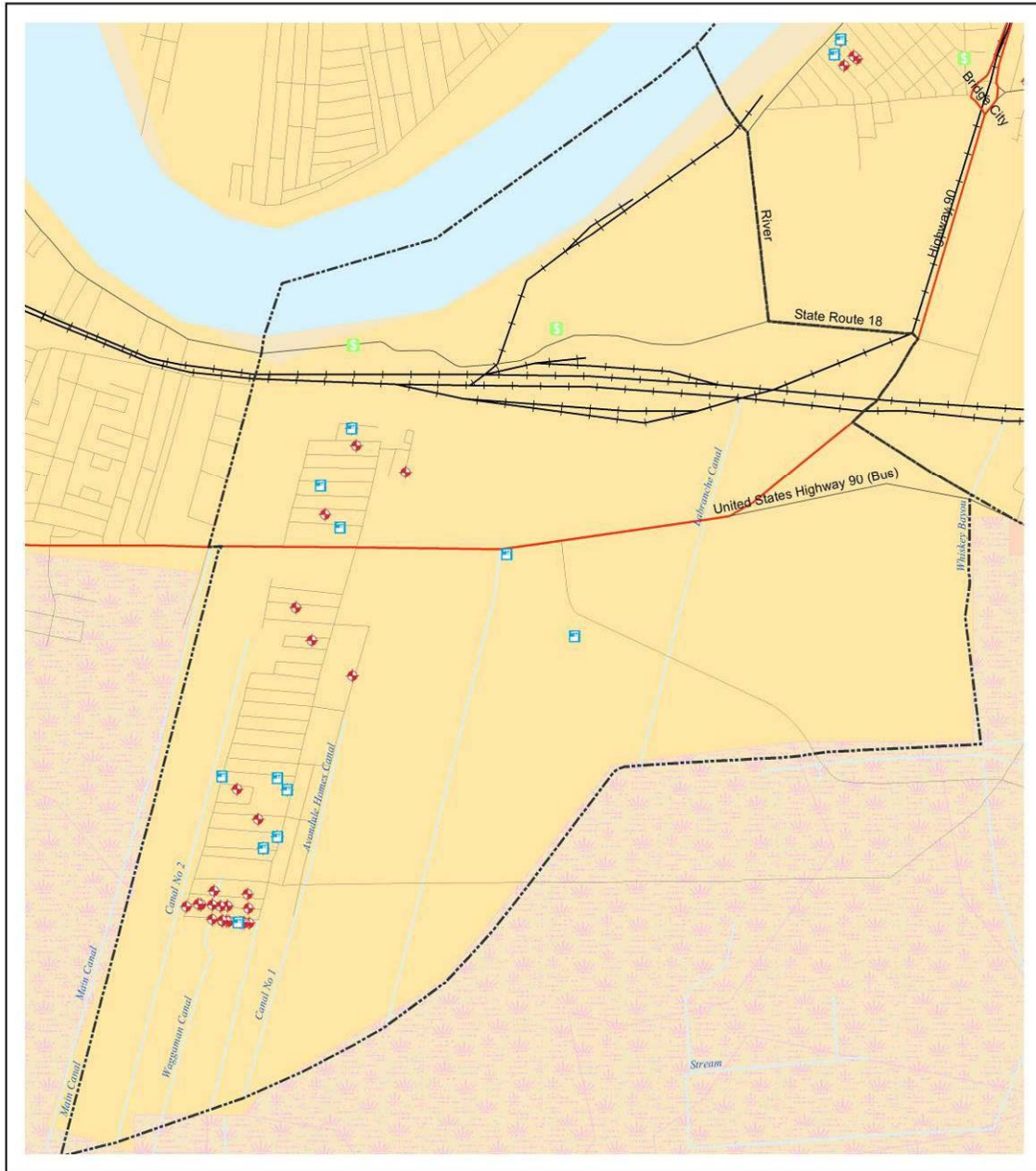
Location and Overview. Avondale, a small New Orleans suburb, is an inland community straddling Highway 90 in Jefferson Parish. Shipyards on the Mississippi River are major employers. The larger of these companies, such as Avondale Industries, construct military and commercial ships, often longer than 800 feet. While the older part of the community is located on the Mississippi River, most residents live in working-class subdivisions near Highway 90.



To the Point: Tackle Business in Avondale

Current Conditions and Trends. Avondale was home to 5,441 persons as of the year 2000 census, down from persons 5,813 in 1990. Relatively few residents work in the fishing industry. The majority of resident commercial fishers are of Vietnamese ancestry, clustered on the southern end of the town. Locals also estimate that at least half of the residents in Avondale who fish recreationally do so for freshwater fish like brim, perch, and bass. Individuals with recreational boats put in at Westwego, Lafitte, or Des Allemands. There is a single convenience store in Avondale that sells bait, fishing supplies, and licenses. No processors are located here, and there are no resident federal permit holders.

A small number of residents held active state commercial fishing licenses in 2000, with shrimp the primary catch. Informants report that most captains operate from Lafitte and points south where there is easier access to water bodies such as Lakes Catahouche and Salvador.



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. Avondale Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	5,813	5,441
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,848/2,965	2,611/2,830
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	32.6	29.1
18 to 64 years of age	63.0	63.1
65 years and over	4.4	7.8
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	4,209	3,466
Black or African American	782	1,102
American Indian and Alaskan Native	36	29
Asian	723	664
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	0
Some other race	63	86
Two or more races	N/A	94
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	347	261
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	18.0	9.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	60.7	65.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	3.4	3.4
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	19.2	17.4
And Percent who speak English less than very well	8.2	8.2
Household income (Median \$)	26,940	35,917
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	17.7	17.3
Percent female headed household	13.6	15.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,435	1,486
Renter occupied	240	240
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	44,000	58,600
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	339	499
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	63.9	59.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	10.1	6.5
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	11.5
Service occupations	N/A	14.2
Sales and office occupations	N/A	35.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.8	1.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	14.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	23.2
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.3	1.9
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	0.9	1.2
Manufacturing	18.6	16.5
Percent government workers	10.8	12.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	30.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	26.1	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.

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	0
Skimmers	Less than 5
Butterfly	0
Crabbers	4-5
Oyster	0
Other Commercial	Oil field and shipping on the Mississippi
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	50-100
Saltwater	10-20
Fishing Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	0
Seafood Docks/Dealers	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	1
Net Makers/Dealers	0
Commercial Marine Supply	0
Seafood Transport	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	1
Total	1

Table 4. Avondale Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	1,278,198	2,192,168

Table 5. Avondale 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)	Total Sold in Community
30	0	851	1,026
Total = 30		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 851/1,726 = .5	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 30/1,726 = 1.7			

Please reference Table 3.9-2 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.

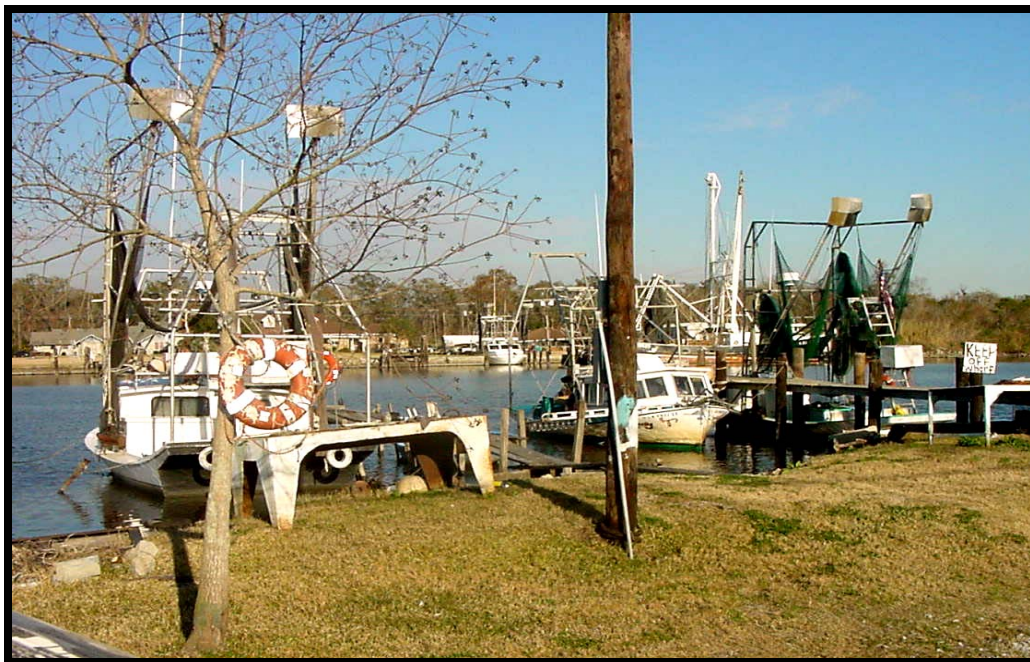
3.9.2 Barataria (unincorporated, pop.1,333)

Location and Overview. Barataria is a small town, developed along both sides of the Barataria Bay Waterway in central Jefferson Parish. The only link to Barataria is via a drawbridge at Jean Lafitte, about a mile north. As there are very few services available in Barataria, residents typically travel the short distance to Lafitte for groceries, church, schools, postal services, repairs, and petroleum. However, Barataria's lower housing costs reportedly make living there more affordable than in Lafitte. While many residents are involved in commercial fishing,

tourism and sports fishing are, reportedly, gradually replacing commercial fishing as an important component of the local economy.

Like many other areas along Louisiana's coast, the Barataria-Lafitte area is quickly gentrifying. Indeed, several real estate developments are breaking ground, and many lots are for sale along State Roads 301 and 45. Barataria is also becoming an increasingly popular area for tourism. The Barataria Unit of the Jean Lafitte National Historical Park attracts visitors to the region: this is an 8,600-acre preserve of coastal wetlands, freshwater marshes, swamps, and hardwood forests, located on Highway 45, north of Barataria. Guides lead anglers through the area's productive bayous and canals.

Current Conditions and Trends. Barataria is a census-designated place with a year 2000 population of 1,333 persons. Only a small population increase has occurred since 1990. Because of Barataria's location on open water and its direct access to saltwater fishing, both the Barataria Channel and Gulf Intracoastal Waterway are heavily trafficked by fishing and offshore oil service vessels. Commercial and recreational participants engage in all types of fishing (inland and offshore shrimping, crabbing) in the region. This area is also a popular place to catch soft shell crabs.



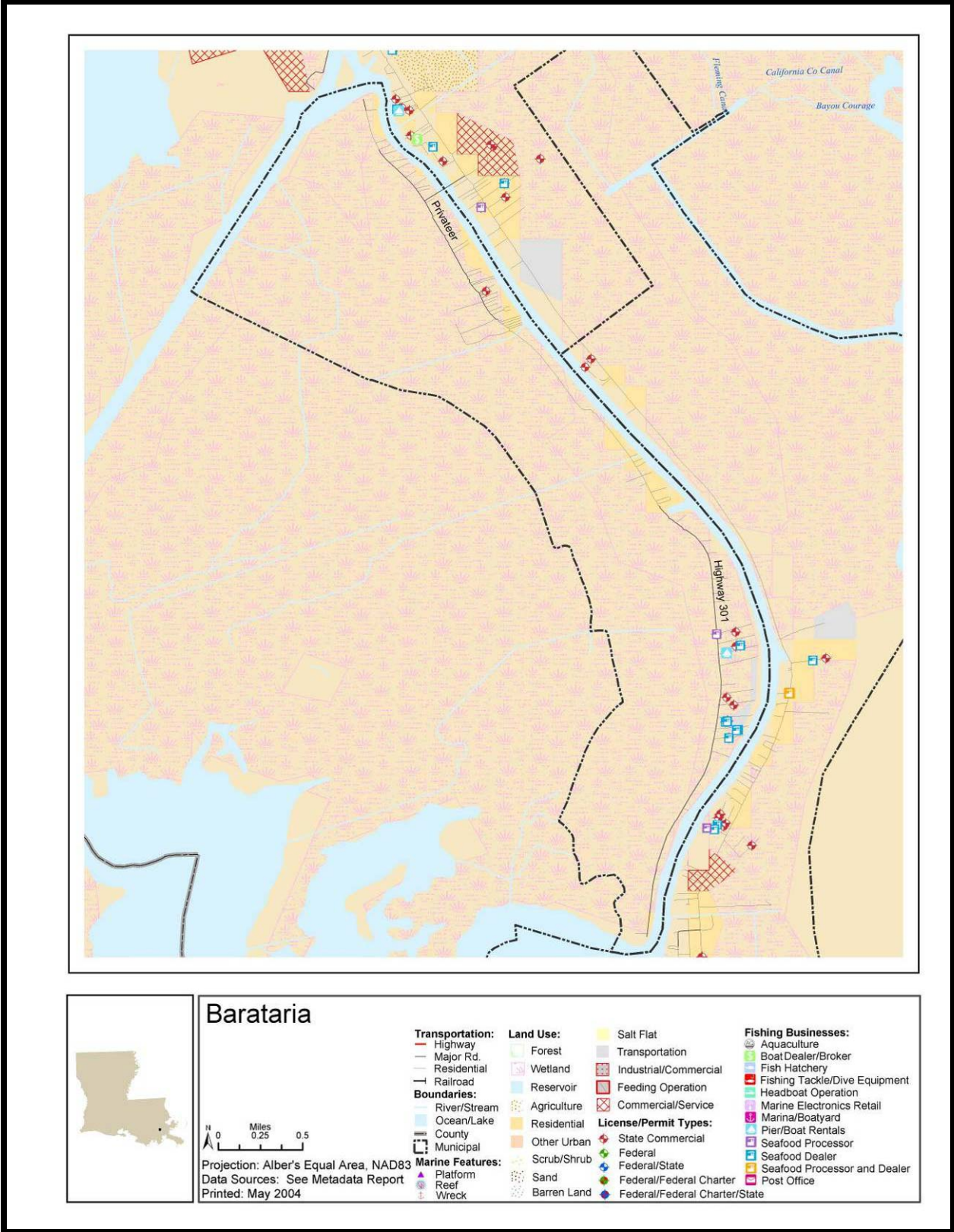
Skimmer-rig and larger trawler in Barataria Basin, 2003

While fishing remains important, local informants describe both the commercial fishing, and (to a lesser extent) the region's oil industry, as in a state of decline. Poor sales have inspired a local seafood retailer, in business since 1967, to sell his business, though there has been little interest from potential buyers. This businessman attributes recent poor sales to a combination of "constraining" fishing regulations and market problems. Another informant claims that many have sold their vessels, and that the number of big boats in the area has dwindled from 100 to a dozen or so over the last 25 years. Low prices are, reportedly, the biggest problem facing the local fleet.

Barataria has several seafood docks, boat launches, and repair facilities for both large and small vessels. There is also an engine repair service, two bait shops, and an ice house. There is a large full-service marina with boat storage available, and a number of charter boats near the end of the island. There are numerous federally-licensed seafood wholesalers in town, though none provide business listings. A local processor employed less than five persons in 1990. No processor employment data were available for 2000. Although we could prove physical residence for 72 state commercial license holders, 126 maintained post office boxes or resided in the area in 2000.



Fishing Camps at Barataria, 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. Barataria Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,160	1,333
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	588/572	661/672
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	26.8	23.6
18 to 64 years of age	61.5	62.6
65 years and over	11.7	13.7
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	980	1,159
Black or African American	170	148
American Indian and Alaskan Native	8	8
Asian	1	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	0
Some other race	1	3
Two or more races	N/A	15
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	15	25
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	41.2	20.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	36.9	60.8
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	1.5	10.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	7.4	8.3
And Percent who speak English less than very well	0	0.8
Household income (Median \$)	22,966	28,169
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	19.7	15.9
Percent female headed household	10.2	10.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	342	420
Renter occupied	68	80
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	49,800	104,700
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	252	247
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	56.0	49.9
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.9	5.3
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	15.4
Service occupations	N/A	22.0
Sales and office occupations	N/A	20.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	23.3	17.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	12.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	11.2
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	20.0	17.7
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	6.7	4.4
Manufacturing	14.8	10.0
Percent government workers	0.7	20.3
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	39.9
Percent worked outside of county of residence	13.8	22.5

**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.

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	~25
Skimmers	~45
Butterfly	5-10
Crabbers	~35
Oyster	1
Other Commercial	1
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	100-150
Saltwater	100-150
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	1
Seafood Docks/Dealers	2
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	1
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	1
Net Makers/Dealers	1
Commercial Marine Supply	1
Seafood Transport	1
Fishing Pier	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Total	1

Table 4. Barataria Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	4,140,847	5,644,446

Table 5. Barataria 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)	Total Sold in Community
72	0	287	763
Total = 72		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 287/500 = .6	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 72/500 = 14.4			

Please reference Table 3.9-2 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.

3.9.3 Bridge City (unincorporated, pop. 8,323)

Location and Overview. Bridge City is located just south of western New Orleans, on the south bank of the Mississippi River. Main employers in town are the shipyards and a large criminal juvenile justice facility. Bridge City celebrates its Cajun roots each year with a popular gumbo festival.

History. The recent history of Bridge City began in the 1930s, when the Huey P. Long Bridge was constructed to link the town to nearby New Orleans. This link precipitated a thirty-year economic boom. However, the bridge was too narrow to support the demands of modern day traffic. Subsequent construction of US 90, Veteran’s Boulevard, and Interstate 10 offered travelers in the region more efficient and direct routes to and through New Orleans. Travelers were thus diverted around, rather than through, Bridge City, and the town subsequently suffered an economic decline from which it has not recovered.

Current Conditions and Trends. Bridge City is a census-designated place with a year 2000 population of 8,323 persons, little changed since 1990. Although residents hunt and fish recreationally at nearby Bayou Segnette and Lafitte, there is only a small commercial fleet in residence. Rather, many of its residents work in the area’s shipyards. Bridge City residents confirm this, and also describe Bridge City as a city in slow economic decline. One resident stated that the only people who now move to Bridge City are too poor to live anywhere else.

There are two boat broker/builders, and a marine supply store in the area. Although observation and business listings indicate otherwise, there are numerous licensed seafood dealers in the area.



Huey P. Long Bridge at Bridge City



Popular Bridge City Restaurant

Table 1. Bridge City Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	8,327	8,323
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	4,002/4,325	4,056/4,267
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	36.0	34.0
18 to 64 years of age	57.4	58.0
65 years and over	6.6	8.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	4,483	3,752
Black or African American	3,537	3,958
American Indian and Alaskan Native	65	63
Asian	149	328
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	2
Some other race	93	106
Two or more races	N/A	114
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	277	371
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	20.8	15.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	57.2	57.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	3.5	3.6
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	12.1	10.4
And Percent who speak English less than very well	3.9	4.4
Household income (Median \$)	18,654	23,002
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	28.7	32.0
Percent female headed household	25.7	28.6
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,711	1,834
Renter occupied	964	1,000
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	44,800	58,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	196	346
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	59.7	52.0
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	12.3	13.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	17.1
Service occupations	N/A	21.2
Sales and office occupations	N/A	28.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.5	0.6
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	12.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	20.0
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.1	0.8
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	2.1	1.4
Manufacturing	20.5	12.8
Percent government workers	13.8	11.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	27.0
Percent worked outside of county of residence	25.4	19.8

**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.

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	5
Skimmers	5
Butterfly	2
Crabbers	2
Oyster	0
Other Commercial	0
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	20-30
Saltwater	5-10
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	0
Seafood Docks/Dealers	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	3
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	3
Net Makers/Dealers	0
Commercial Marine Supply	1
Seafood Transport	0
Air Fill Stations (diving)	0
Fishing Pier	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	4
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Seafood Retailer	1
Total	4

Table 4. Bridge City Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	112,638	203,666

Table 5. Bridge 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 (all types)	Total Sold in Community
6	0	547	5
Total = 6		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 547/2834 = .2	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 6/2,834 = .2			

Please reference Table 3.9-2 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.

3.9.4 Grand Isle (unincorporated, year-round pop.1,541)

Location and Overview. Grand Isle is a small oceanfront town located at the southern terminus of Highway 1 in southernmost Jefferson Parish. The town is situated on Louisiana's only inhabited barrier island, some 20 miles south of the linear settlements along Bayou Lafourche. A unique mix of local residences and "camps" characterize the area. Many owners of the seasonally-occupied camps reside most of the year in primary residences in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Houma, and Lafayette. Grand Isle is a prime location for recreating at the coast, and thus the local economy is based in part in seasonal tourism. Commercial shrimp and crab fisheries, and services related to offshore oil and gas production are also locally important.

Grand Isle is Louisiana's only true seaside beach resort. A 400-foot fishing pier at Grand Isle State Park at the east end of the island is a popular tourist destination. Seafood restaurants are crowded and no vacancy signs are common throughout the summer months. The Grand Isle Tarpon Rodeo is held each July, and the Grand Isle Migratory Bird Celebration attracts visitors in April.

History. Prior to the Louisiana Purchase, Grand Isle was part of the territory controlled by pirate and privateer Jean Lafitte. Once in Barataria Bay, Lafitte trafficked in a variety of commandeered goods, including slaves. By the 1850s, Grand Isle was already popular tourist destination, and resident entrepreneurs were shipping seafood to New Orleans via steamboat. One hundred years later, Exxon (previously Esso and Humble Oil) had established facilities on the east end of Grand Isle. This was the first facility in the world dedicated to the support of offshore petroleum development. It is still in operation today.



Offshore Supply Vessel in Barataria Pass near Grand Isle, 2003

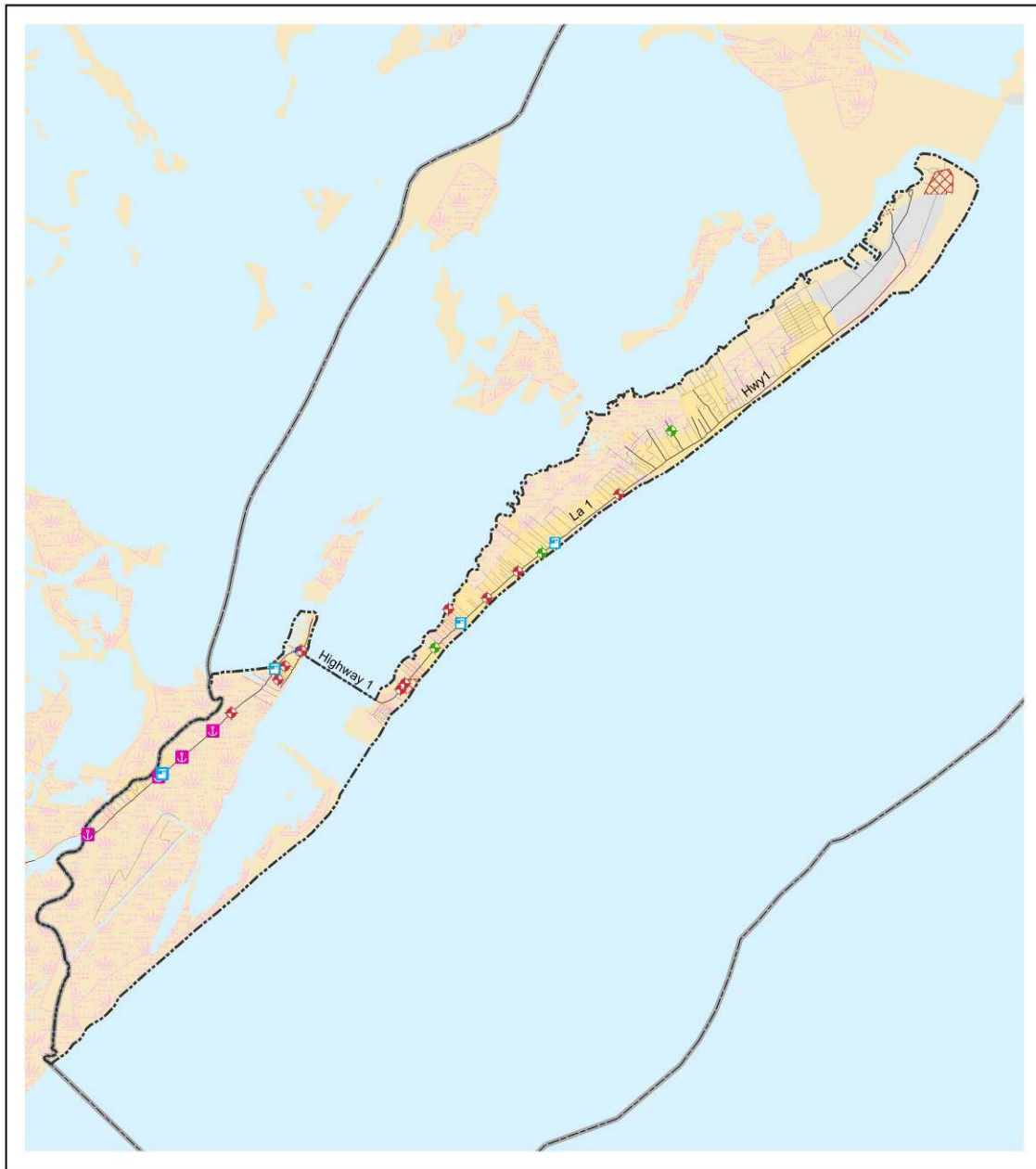
Current Conditions and Trends. Grand Isle had a year 2000 population of 1,541 persons, up from 1,455 persons in 1990. The number of residents employed in farming, fishing, and forestry occupations has increased significantly since 1990. The petroleum industry contributes significantly to Grand Isle's economy, and a considerable portion of Exxon-Mobile's offshore activity is supported locally.

Recreational and commercial fishing boats abound in Grand Isle. There are 200-foot oil industry vessels, 125-foot crew boats, 90-foot offshore trawlers, numerous small trawlers, and various skimmer and butterfly-rigged vessels - all docked at the Exxon-Mobile yard. Recreational boats range from 50-foot offshore fishing boats to 12-foot bateaus hanging under camps for use in the calm surf. It is not uncommon to see 27-foot offshore fishing boats with three 225 horsepower outboards adjacent to 18-foot bay boats with one 75 horsepower outboard stored under elevated camp structures. There are very few local residents who do not own a boat. Secondary sources indicate local processors employed an average of four persons in 1980, four in 1990, and two in 2000. Although we could prove physical residence for 18 state commercial license holders, 83 maintained post office boxes or resided in the area in 2000. Many charter operators are based here.

Most local informants involved in shrimping blame the import of Asian-processed shrimp for the shrimp market's current depressed prices. Many shrimpers also blame federal regulations such as the turtle excluder devices (TEDs) and by-catch reduction devices (BRDs) for decreased harvest levels. One seafood dock owner laments that his business is currently declining in a "devastating manner." He has attended several fisheries meetings to express his concerns about imports but contends that federal agencies marginalize the concerns of commercial fishermen, in part because environmentalists would prefer to see the more lucrative sport fishing industry dominate. Another seafood dealer blames the universities for the decline in profits because "they're the ones cloning fish eggs and crawfish, and shipping them off to China to be cultivated and imported."



Skimmer-Rigged Lafitte Skiff at Grand Isle



Grand Isle

0 0.45 0.9
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 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. Grand Isle Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,455	1,541
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	738/717	788/753
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	28.4	23.7
18 to 64 years of age	49.4	63.1
65 years and over	7.8	13.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,447	1,480
Black or African American	2	3
American Indian and Alaskan Native	6	35
Asian	0	3
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	0
Some other race	0	6
Two or more races	N/A	14
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	11	23
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	23.9	17.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	57.0	68.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	5.6	13.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	28.2	18.4
And Percent who speak English less than very well	10.9	3.2
Household income (Median \$)	19,454	33,548
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	25.8	13.2
Percent female headed household	9.7	8.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	391	498
Renter occupied	137	124
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	42,100	69,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	249	316
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	55.1	57.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.9	4.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	22.0
Service occupations	N/A	16.9
Sales and office occupations	N/A	22.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	5.4	8.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	13.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	15.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.4	8.3
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	8.5	6.9
Manufacturing	17.6	8.9
Percent government workers	13.8	14.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	15.7
Percent worked outside of county of residence	7.0	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.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Grand Isle in 2003

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	30-40
Skimmers	100-150
Butterfly	20-30
Crabbers	40-50
Oyster	5-10
Other Commercial	Numerous oil field vessels
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	20-30
Saltwater	Hundreds
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	6
Seafood Docks/Dealers	5-6
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	1
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	1
Net Makers/Dealers	0
Commercial Marine Supply	1
Seafood Transport	15-20
Fishing Pier	1

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Marinas	4
Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)	1
Total listed	5

Table 4. Grand Isle Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	3,589,630	4,949,755

Table 5. Grand Isle 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)	Total Sold in Community
18	3	396	4,812
Total = 21		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $396/522 = .7$	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: $21/522 = 4$			

Please reference Table 3.9-2 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.

3.9.5 Gretna (incorporated, pop. 17,423)

Location and Overview. Gretna is the parish seat of Jefferson Parish, and part of the Greater New Orleans metropolitan area. Old Gretna (adjacent to Algiers) is the only part of the municipality of New Orleans on the west bank of the Mississippi River. A ferry connects this part of Gretna with Jackson Avenue in uptown New Orleans. This was the main business end of town prior to development of Highway 90. Many businesses are located along Highway 90 (the West Bank Expressway), and there are many old homes, seafood restaurants, and motels throughout the town. In sum, Gretna grew as a part of New Orleans and it has retained urban character over time. The parish government complex for Jefferson Parish (Louisiana's second most populous) is located along the River in Gretna, adjacent to the town's municipal government offices.

History. Originating in 1836 as a settlement of German immigrants, Gretna was once a railroad center of importance to Greater New Orleans. In early 1900s, the town was the main point of departure for all Texas-Pacific rails heading north and west of the Mississippi. The original westward rail route along the Gulf coast from Gretna to Morgan City was completed in 1857. The Gretna station is on the National Register of Historical Places. The Gretna Historical Society sponsors museums in the town, and the Gretna Heritage Festival is held each October.



Historic Government Building: Gretna

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census reported a population of 17,423 persons, little changed from 1990. Along with the usual employment in urban areas, there is a contingent of offshore oil workers living in Gretna.

Guide fishing services are available in Gretna, mostly in pursuit of speckled trout, redfish, and bass in the fresh/brackish wetlands to the west of town. Fishing assumes a role in the history of Gretna, as the town is located fairly close to Lake Salvador, and local vessels can access the Gulf of Mexico via a circuitous route through Lower Plaquemines Parish. Shrimp, crab, and oyster are the top landings. Six federal fishing permits are held locally, and landings data suggest tuna is an important target species. But, the commercial industry appears to be in a state of decline, and its contribution to the local economy has been superseded by urban economic opportunity and enterprise.

The many boats in yards and driveways indicate the popularity of recreational angling here. But many of the numerous local commercial fishery participants reportedly moor their vessels elsewhere. Business related to commercial fishing is reportedly in decline in Gretna. Secondary source processor employment data are available for 1980 only (during that year an average of 55 persons were employed by local processors).



Seafood Retail Business in Gretna

Table 1. Gretna Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	17,208	17,423
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	8,465/8,743	8,717/8,706
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	24.8	23.8
18 to 64 years of age	61.2	62.2
65 years and over	14.0	14.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	10,792	9,813
Black or African American	5,866	6,191
American Indian and Alaskan Native	69	105
Asian	247	543
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	8
Some other race	234	458
Two or more races	N/A	305
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	752	1,105
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	18.1	10.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	60.2	70.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	8.0	11.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	9.4	12.5
And Percent who speak English less than very well	3.1	4.6
Household income (Median \$)	17,344	28,065
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	29.8	24.2
Percent female headed household	19.1	19.6
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	3,373	3,504
Renter occupied	3,243	3,454
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	52,200	75,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	257	457
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force ⁰	52.1	55.0
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	11.1	8.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	24.2
Service occupations	N/A	20.5
Sales and office occupations	N/A	26.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.2	0.6
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	14.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	13.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.3	0.9
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	1.9	2.2
Manufacturing	9.9	8.1
Percent government workers	18.9	14.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	24.8
Percent worked outside of county of residence	31.4	33.2

**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.

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	2-3
Skimmers	5-10
Butterfly	0
Crabbers	5-10
Oyster	0
Other Commercial	0
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	~75
Saltwater	~40
Marinas	0
Seafood Docks/Dealers	3
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	2
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	2
Net Makers/Dealers	0
Commercial Marine Supply	1
Seafood Transport	3
Fishing Pier	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	7
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Processor; Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)	1
Seafood Retailer	10
Total	19

Table 4. Gretna Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	2,455,635	4,162,182

Table 5. Gretna 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)	Total Sold in Community
76	6	3,620	4,297
Total = 82		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 3,620/6,958 = .5	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 82/6,958 = 1.1			

Please reference Table 3.9-2 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.

3.9.6 Harvey (unincorporated, pop. 22,226)

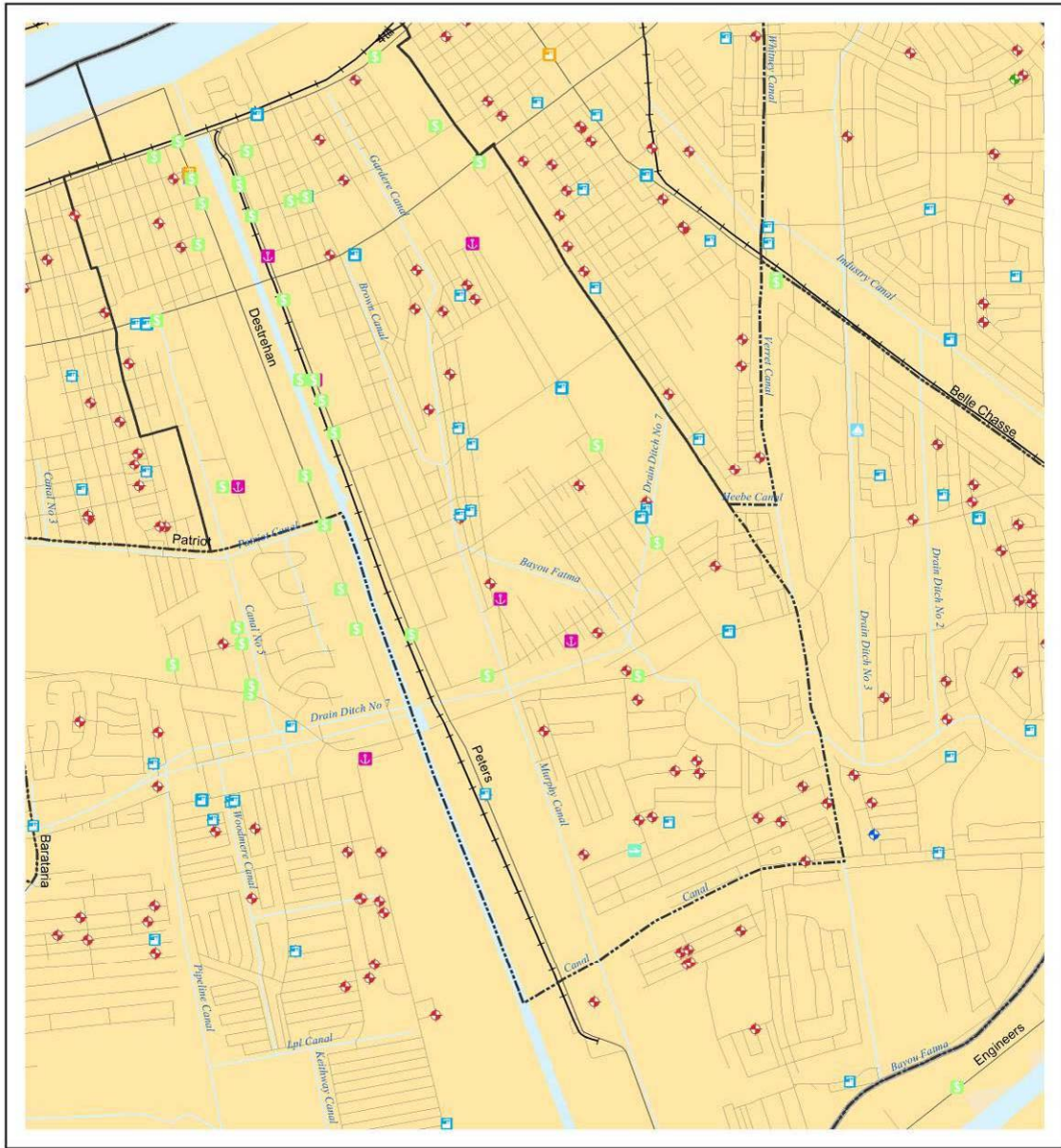
Location and Overview. This unincorporated urban community is located between Gretna and Marrero just across the Mississippi south of New Orleans. Harvey is within the New Orleans metropolitan area, and is well-trafficked, in part, due to its location along US Highway 90. The freeway facilitates access to the various retail centers between Gretna and Westwego. There are several small strip malls, motels, and restaurants in Harvey. A large casino here uses an old river steamboat theme to attract visitors.

Given its close proximity to New Orleans, many residents commute to jobs in the city. But marine-based industry is locally important in economic terms. With direct access to the Mississippi River, the Harvey Canal is heavily used by small to mid-sized vessels serving the offshore oil and gas industry and the many residents that work in the sector. The shrimp fleet also contributes to the local economy. There is significant fishing industry infrastructure here, as noted in the community map and in Table 2 below.

Current Conditions and Trends. Harvey had a year 2000 population of 22,226 persons; an increase of 1,004 persons from 1990. As noted above, Harvey's economy is mixed, and commercial fishing is but one component. Some local restaurants buy product from nearby Venice. But in absolute terms, commercial fishing is important to a small sub-population of residents. Moreover, there are various commercial fishing support services here, such as various vessel repair services along the Harvey Canal, and various retail stores. The Harvey Canal area is also the site of shipyards and several boat and marine supply stores. Local seafood processors employed an average of 62 persons in 1980 and 24 persons in 1990 (none in 2000). There is an active head boat operation here.



Vessel Repair Yard on the Harvey Canal



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. Harvey Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	21,222	22,226
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	10,335/10,887	10,623/11,603
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	30.9	29.4
18 to 64 years of age	61.1	62.3
65 years and over	8.0	8.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	12,207	10,696
Black or African American	7,813	9,434
American Indian and Alaskan Native	112	113
Asian	842	1,164
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	5
Some other race	248	453
Two or more races	N/A	361
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	897	1,186
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	13.8	10.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.4	71.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	12.1	14.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	13.2	13.2
And Percent who speak English less than very well	5.9	5.2
Household income (Median \$)	22,490	30,010
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	22.6	23.7
Percent female headed household	17.4	21.6
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	4,125	4,601
Renter occupied	3,337	3,277
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	60,000	86,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	280	488
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	64.3	64.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.8	9.2
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	26.3
Service occupations	N/A	19.9
Sales and office occupations	N/A	27.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.6	0.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	11.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	15.0
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.5	0.0
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	2.9	2.5
Manufacturing	13.1	10.7
Percent government workers	15.4	15.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	26.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	37.9	35.1

**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.

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	10-12
Skimmers	5-10
Butterfly	2
Crabbers	15-20
Other Commercial	5-10 (Oil field)
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	75-100
Saltwater	100-150
Infrastructure and Services	-
Seafood Docks/Dealers	3
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	10
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	10
Net Makers/Dealers	1
Commercial Marine Supply	5
Seafood Transport	2
Air Fill Stations (diving)	1

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

Type of Business	Total
Boat Builder/Broker	37
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	2
Marina	5
Processor; Seafood Retailer	1
Seafood Retailer	6
Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)	1
Total	52

Table 4. Harvey Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	4,065,690	6,830,167

Table 5. Harvey 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)	Total Sold in Community
71	1	3,213	3,811
Total = 72		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $3,213/7,878 = .4$	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: $72/7,878 = .9$			

Please reference Table 3.9-2 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.

3.9.7 Lafitte (unincorporated, pop.1,576)

Location and Overview. Lafitte is located in Jefferson Parish at the southern-most end of Highway 45. Residents in this area often speak of Lafitte and Barataria as a single community. Indeed, the towns share a single church, school, and post office, and are connected by a drawbridge. The recent introduction of a four-lane highway (SR 3124) has improved access to both Lafitte and Barataria, and has led to some measure of local gentrification. Bayou tours and charter boat fishing services are available here, as are several bed and breakfast inns.

Lafitte's close proximity to Barataria Bay, Lake Salvador, and the vast wetland areas in the region makes it an ideal location for inland and bay shrimping and fishing. Lafitte is known as one of the best places in Louisiana for soft shell crabs. Informants stressed the importance of a local fishing heritage. With its maritime theme, the Catholic Church additionally reveals the importance of fishing and shrimping to residents of Lafitte.

History. Lafitte is named after Jean Lafitte, a pirate and smuggler who assisted U.S. forces in the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812. In 1810, Lafitte and his men settled in the area of Barataria Bay and preyed on Spanish ships in the Gulf of Mexico. In 1814, the British attempted to persuade Lafitte to assist in an attack on New Orleans. Instead, he revealed their plans to the Americans and helped Andrew Jackson defend the city in January 1815.



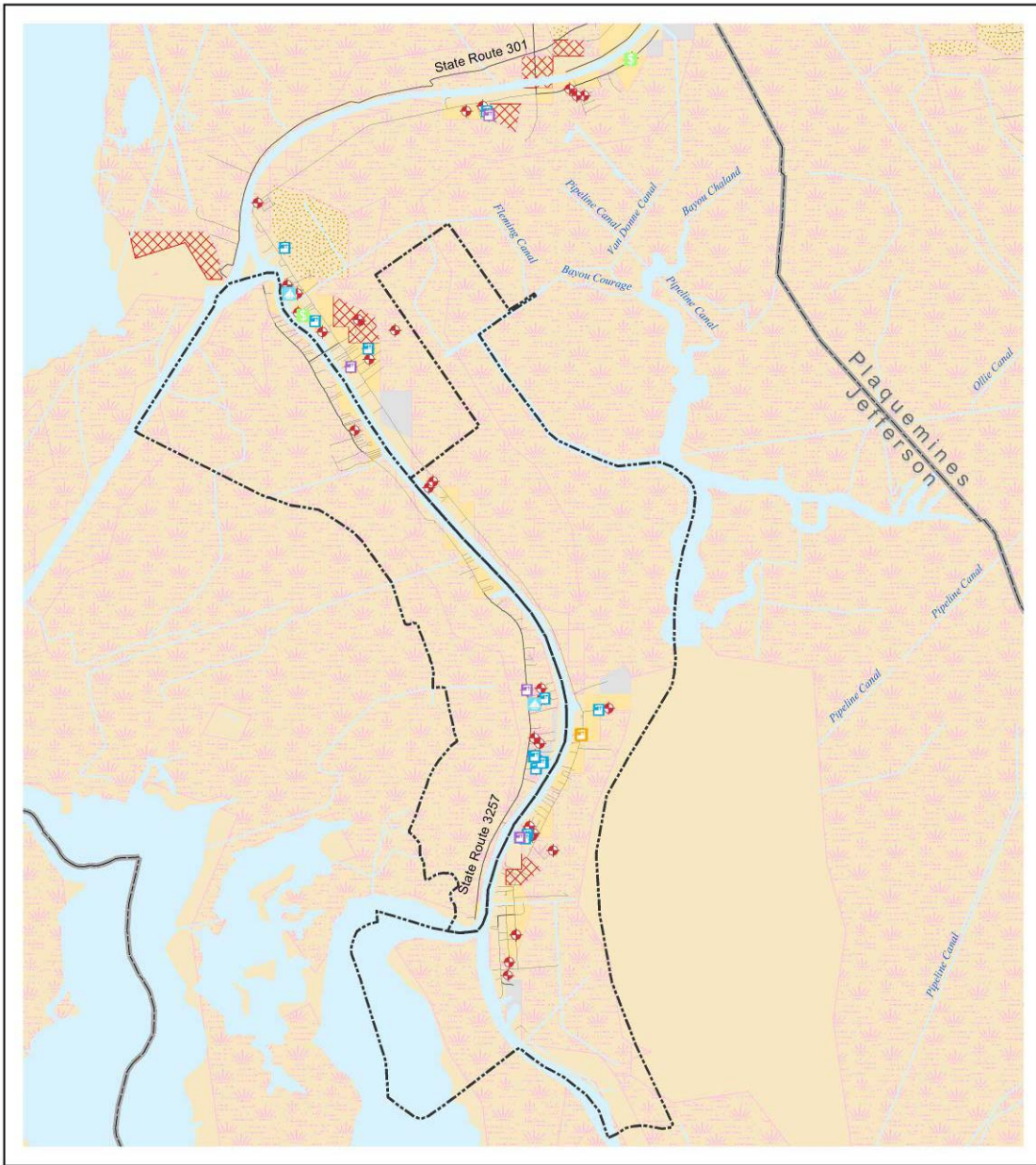
Boats on Bayou Barataria in Lafitte

Current Conditions and Trends. Lafitte is a census-designated place with a year 2000 population of 1,576 persons, slightly above the 1990 figure. The commercial fishing industry is important to the Lafitte economy, and numerous residents claim fishing as their primary occupation. Meanwhile, many offshore oil workers shrimp part-time to participate in the popular inshore shrimp fishery. There are no federal permits holders in residence. Although we could prove physical residence for 126 state commercial license holders, 226 resided or maintained post office boxes in the area in 2000.

Observation in Lafitte revealed extensive fishing infrastructure. There are several ice houses, bait shops, boat launches, and boat/engine repair facilities available for both commercial and recreational vessels. Additionally, several seafood restaurants, dealers, docks, processors, and seafood outlets serve the town. However, local shrimpers (members of the Southern Shrimp Alliance) and informants stated worries that Honduran and Nicaraguan shrimp imports will have a long-term detrimental impact on shrimp prices. Additionally, these shrimpers fear that increasing fuel prices, hurricanes, and the pending Central American Free Trade Agreement will put them out of business.



Fishing Museum in Lafitte



Lafitte

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"> 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. Numerous state licenses are not depicted for Lafitte given limited availability of physical address data.

Table 1. Lafitte Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,507	1,576
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	768/739	810/766
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	30.7	24.2
18 to 64 years of age	61.0	64.8
65 years and over	8.3	11.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,452	1,490
Black or African American	9	18
American Indian and Alaskan Native	28	36
Asian	16	8
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	0
Some other race	2	1
Two or more races	N/A	23
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	26	28
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	28.6	29.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	50.6	57.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	7.7	6.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	5.6	7.6
And Percent who speak English less than very well	2.6	2.1
Household income (Median \$)	16,985	33,872
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	26.9	15.9
Percent female headed household	17.4	7.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	433	474
Renter occupied	80	82
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	47,300	103,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	237	283
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	56.5	53.9
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	9.1	5.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	19.3
Service occupations	N/A	9.4
Sales and office occupations	N/A	28.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	10.2	14.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	13.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	15.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.2	14.2
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	8.2	10.9
Manufacturing	14.2	11.3
Percent government workers	15.3	7.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	43.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	15.9	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.

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	~250
Skimmers	~250
Butterfly	30-40
Crabbers	~125
Oyster	5-10
Other Commercial	5-10
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	30-50
Saltwater	150-200
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	3
Seafood Docks/Dealers	6
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	8
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	8
Net Makers/Dealers	3
Commercial Marine Supply	2
Seafood Transport	10
Air Fill Stations (diving)	1
Fishing Pier	10

Table 3. Primary Fishing-Related Businesses Listed for Lafitte in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	2
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Processor; Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)	1
Total	4

Table 4. Lafitte Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	6,732,048	9,319,926

Table 5. Lafitte 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)	Total Sold in Community
126	0	757	1,884
Total = 126		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 757/1,884 = .4	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 126/556 = 22.7			

Please reference Table 3.9-2 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.

3.9.8 Marrero (unincorporated, pop. 36,165)

Location and Overview. Marrero is an urbanizing extension of New Orleans located in Jefferson Parish between Harvey and Westwego on the south bank of the Mississippi. There are several small strip shopping malls here, but no distinct downtown area. The approximate center of the community is the intersection of Barataria Boulevard and the West Bank Expressway.

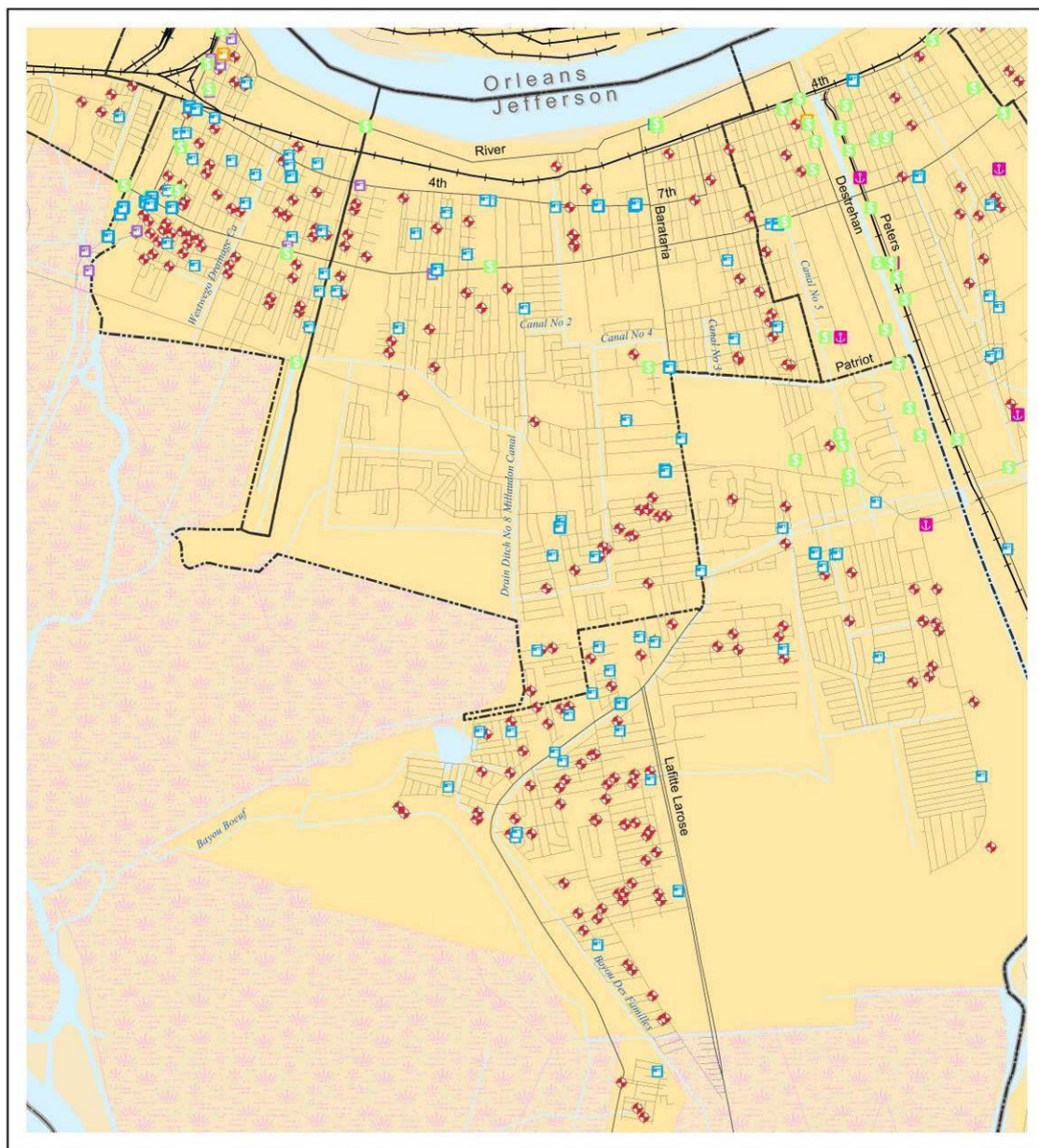
The local economy is mixed, with many residents commuting into New Orleans to work, others traveling to offshore oil rigs, and yet others to the region's fishing grounds. The Marrero area along Barataria Boulevard leads to Barataria and Lafitte, and some resident fishers operate from those communities. There are boat sales, restaurants, an icehouse, motels, marine suppliers, and seafood retail outlets on Highways 90 and 45. Marrero does not have the "classic" appearance of a fishing-oriented town, but has all the support structure for such a community.

Current Conditions. Nearby Bayou Segnette State Park has one of the busiest boating launches in the state, and is one of its chief recreational fishing areas. This launch area is just west of Marrero, at the northern end of the Barataria Basin, and enables access for recreational fishermen to a vast area that includes Lake Cataouatche, Lake Salvador, Lake Des Allemands, Lake Bouef, Bayou Des Allemands, and Bayou Gauche. The area is noted for its good bass fishing.

One informant offered the following telling view of Marrero: "There are a lot of fisherman [who live here but] work out of Lafitte, so while it does not look like a fishing community, it has a community of fishermen." While residents in Marrero work at various sorts of jobs, there appears to be a strong, if spatially scattered, underlying involvement in fishing and associated industries. Some locals also note that there are many so-called recreational fishers who sell a lot of their catch but are not considered commercial fishermen because they fish primarily in their "off" time. Crab, shrimp, redfish, speckled trout, and oysters are important species to the local fleets. Most shrimpers who live in Marrero use skimmer rigs. Although landings data indicate some measure of offshore activity, no federal permits were listed for Marrero residents in 2000. A local processor employed an average of three employees in 1980 and two in 1990. No such data were available for 2000, indicating a loss of this business. While there were many resident state commercial license holders in 2000, and a small amount of pelagic landings can be attributed to Marrero, no federal permit holders were resident that year.



Seafood Dealer in Marrero



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. Marrero Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	36,671	36,165
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	17,331/19,340	16,831/19,334
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	31.9	29.0
18 to 64 years of age	58.9	59.3
65 years and over	9.2	11.7
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	19,038	17,171
Black or African American	16,513	17,246
American Indian and Alaskan Native	181	141
Asian	709	890
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	18
Some other race	230	258
Two or more races	N/A	441
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	1,055	1,127
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	19.8	12.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	60.3	66.5
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	5.4	7.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	9.6	9.3
And Percent who speak English less than very well	3.9	3.9
Household income (Median \$)	22,074	31,648
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	23.9	20.9
Percent female headed household	21.0	23.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	8,328	8,697
Renter occupied	3,720	3,735
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	54,600	73,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	232	439
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	61.0	56.9
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	11.7	8.5
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	21.1
Service occupations	N/A	21.1
Sales and office occupations	N/A	29.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.1	0.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	11.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	17.4
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.9	0.7
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	2.2	1.2
Manufacturing	14.3	11.8
Percent government workers	17.2	16.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	25.7
Percent worked outside of county of residence	27.4	29.1

**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.

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	5-10
Skimmers	15-20
Butterfly	None Seen
Crabbers	5-10
Oyster	None Seen
Other Commercial	2
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	50-60
Saltwater	20-30
Fishing-related Infrastructure	-
Marinas	1
Seafood Docks/Dealers	Many
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	2
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	1
Net Makers/Dealers	0
Commercial Marine Supply	1
Seafood Transport	3
Fishing Pier	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	4
Seafood Retail Dealer	7
Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)/ Retailer	1
Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)	1
Total	13

Table 4. Marrero Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	4,250,676	6,853,367

Table 5. Marrero 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)	Total Sold in Community
171	0	6,341	6,754
Total = 171		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 6,341/12,432 = .5	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 171/12,432 = 1.3			

Please reference Table 3.9-2 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 Outlet in Marrero

3.9.9 Metairie (unincorporated, pop.146,136)

Location and Overview. Metairie is an urban extension of western New Orleans, located between Lake Pontchartrain and the Mississippi River. Drawing on its location along Interstate 10, the area is a popular retail center and home to the Lakeside Mall, the largest shopping mall in the Greater New Orleans Area. There are also numerous casinos, museums, restaurants, nightclubs, and approximately 7,000 hotel rooms here. The Metairie-based Jefferson Performing Arts Society regularly produces opera, theatre, and dance programs, as well as choral and symphonic concerts.

Current Conditions and Trends. This large, census-designated place had a year 2000 population of 146,136 persons; a decrease of 3,292 residents from 1990. This population change is attributable to numerous complex demographic factors in a changing urban area. The northern part of the area includes Bucktown, a small lakefront community involved in fishing. This community originated in the late 19th century and encompasses a five-square-block area along Lake Pontchartrain. It is bordered by a street canal. The majority of residences here have recreational boats and/or commercial fishing boats with gear in adjacent yards and drives. More than a dozen shrimp boats with trawls and crab traps are harbored at the marina.

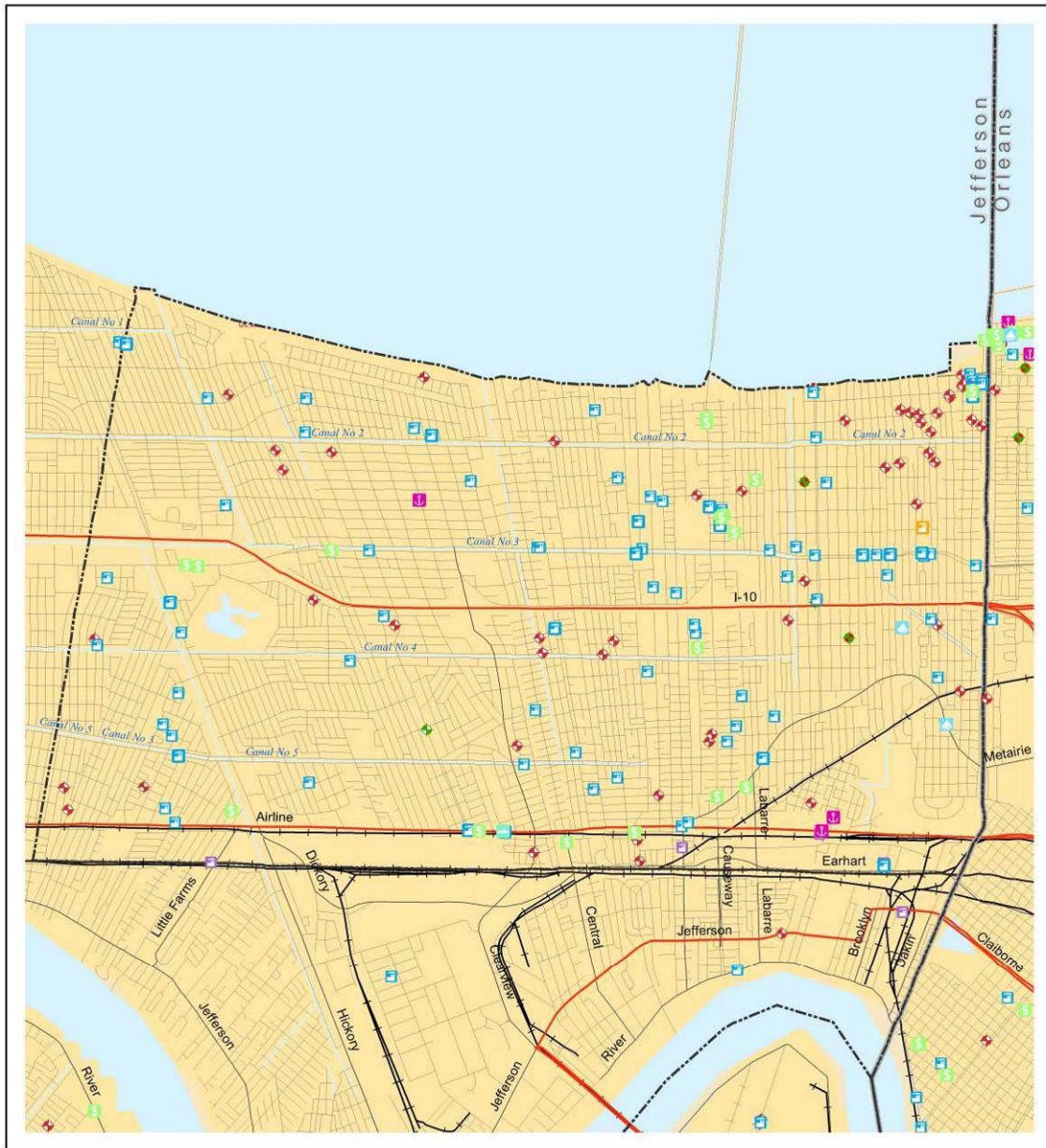


Dockside at Metairie

Local fishery participants claim that the majority of residents and businesses here are involved with some aspect of the fishing industry. Reportedly approximately 50 commercial fishers live in Bucktown and pursue shrimp, oysters, crabs, and speckled trout in various water bodies in the region. Support services in Bucktown include a bait shop, ice house, marine supply store, boat sales and repair facilities, and several wholesale and retail seafood dealers.

The majority of fishing-related services in this area cater to commercial participants. Some of our informants stated that chronically low fish prices are beginning to drive local commercial participants out of business. Local processors employed an average of 17 persons in 1980 and 11 in 1990 (no 2000 data). Five charter operators were based here in 2000.

Although Bucktown may in many ways be considered an area where blue collar jobs predominate, the west side of the canal is increasingly gentrified and there are several very popular upscale restaurants and a yacht club. One commercial fisherman describes the two sides of the canal as “worlds apart.” While these businesses bring revenue to Bucktown, informants reported feeling increasingly crowded by and resentful of the growing number of yachts and sailboats docking at the 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. Metairie Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	149,428	146,136
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	70,733/78,695	69,777/76,359
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	21.3	20.6
18 to 64 years of age	64.7	63.0
65 years and over	14.0	16.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	136,832	126,445
Black or African American	7,370	9,984
American Indian and Alaskan Native	262	394
Asian	2,745	4,041
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	34
Some other race	2,219	2,787
Two or more races	N/A	2,451
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	9,218	10,595
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	7.1	4.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.1	86.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	24.9	29.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	10.3	13.4
And Percent who speak English less than very well	3.8	4.9
Household income (Median \$)	30,024	41,265
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	9.0	8.9
Percent female headed household	11.0	11.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	37,842	39,410
Renter occupied	24,065	24,331
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	86,500	139,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	361	563
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	65.4	64.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.1	3.9
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	39.2
Service occupations	N/A	13.7
Sales and office occupations	N/A	31.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.6	0.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	8.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	7.2
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.8	0.1
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	1.6	0.9
Manufacturing	7.1	5.7
Percent government workers	11.5	12.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	22.3
Percent worked outside of county of residence	40.3	37.6

**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.

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

	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	15-20
Skimmers	4-5
Butterfly	2
Crabbers	20-30
Oyster	0
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	10-20
Saltwater	10-20
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	1
Seafood Docks/Dealers	6
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	3
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	1
Net Makers/Dealers	1
Commercial Marine Supply	2
Seafood Transport	5
Air Fill Stations (diving)	1
Fishing Pier	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	20
Boat Rentals & Pier	2
Marina	4
Processor; Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)	1
Seafood Retailer	17
Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)	3
Total	47

Table 4. Metairie Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	1,910,212	3,077,613

Table 5. Metairie 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)	Total Sold in Community
59	8	13,271	14,328
Total = 67		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 13,271/60,741 = .2	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 67/60,741 = 1.1			

Please reference Table 3.9-2 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.

3.9.10 Terrytown (incorporated, pop. 25,430)

Location and Overview. Terrytown is a working class suburb located at the base of the Greater New Orleans Bridge. A large mall defines Terrytown's northern boundary and several small strip malls, grocery stores, several retail chains, restaurants, and gas stations are located along the city's main thoroughfare.

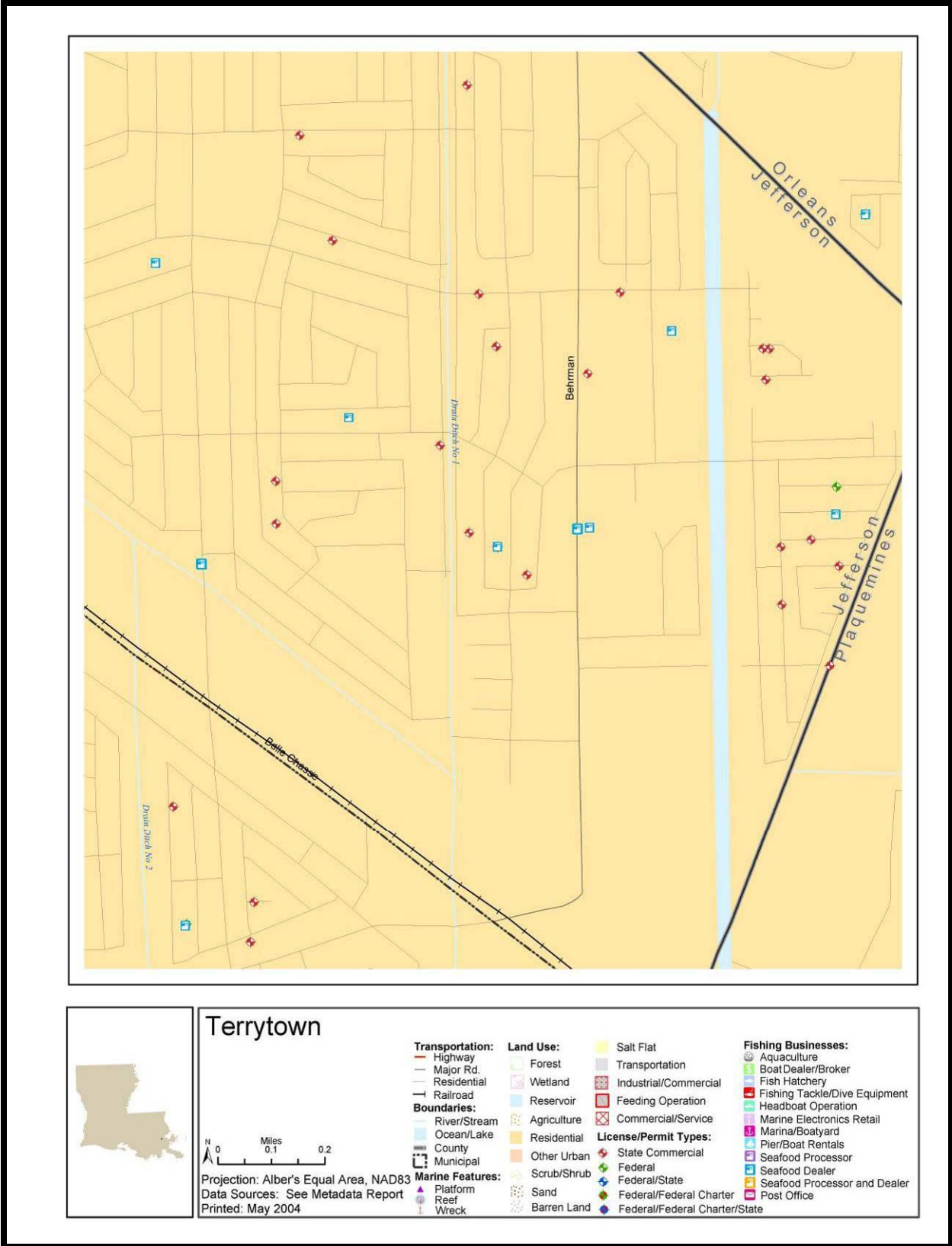
Current Conditions and Trends. Terrytown had a year 2000 population of 25,430 persons; an increase of 1,643 persons from 1990. Growth is attributable to general suburban expansion in Greater New Orleans. A small group of commercial shrimp fishery participants of Vietnamese ancestry reside here but keep their boats in and fish from Lafitte. Many residents in the community fish recreationally and there are several fishing areas within an hour's drive. There were a number of licensed seafood dealers in the area in 2000, but otherwise little fishing infrastructure in Terrytown.



The Mall Area at Terrytown. 2003



Neighborhood in Terrytown



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. Terrytown Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	23,787	25,430
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	11,438/12,349	12,095/13,335
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	28.4	29.0
18 to 64 years of age	65.6	63.1
65 years and over	6.0	7.9
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	17,913	14,216
Black or African American	4,699	8,813
American Indian and Alaskan Native	133	130
Asian	705	885
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	12
Some other race	337	690
Two or more races	N/A	684
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	1,851	2,206
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	6.1	4.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.9	79.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	16.8	17.4
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	12.7	13.7
And Percent who speak English less than very well	5.5	5.3
Household income (Median \$)	29,818	36,897
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	12.7	15.5
Percent female headed household	15.3	20.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	4,495	4,946
Renter occupied	4,087	4,398
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	69,100	93,600
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	338	539
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	70.0	66.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.9	6.8
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	28.9
Service occupations	N/A	16.2
Sales and office occupations	N/A	30.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.5	0.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	11.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	13.1
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.8	0.2
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	4.1	2.1
Manufacturing	8.8	8.4
Percent government workers	17.0	14.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	25.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	49.2	44.6

**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.

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	0
Skimmers	0
Butterfly	0
Crabbers	3-5
Oyster	0
Other Commercial	0
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	20-30
Saltwater	15-20
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	0
Seafood Docks/Dealers	1
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	0
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	0
Net Makers/Dealers	0
Commercial Marine Supply	0
Seafood Transport	0
Air Fill Stations (diving)	0
Fishing Pier	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Seafood Retailer	1
Total	1

Table 4. Terrytown Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	201,862	338,329

Table 5. Terrytown 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)	Total Sold in Community
7	0	1,083	22
Total = 7		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,083/9,344 = .1	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 7/9,344 = .07			

Please reference Table 3.9-2 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.

3.9.11 Westwego (incorporated, pop.10,763)

Location and Overview. Westwego is located southwest of New Orleans along US Highway 90 on the banks of the Mississippi River near Lakes Salvador and Pontchartrain. Nearby Bayou Segnette is Westwego's chief recreational fishing area. Located at the northern end of the Barataria Basin, Bayou Segnette provides anglers access to many rich fishing areas: Lake Cataouatche, Lake Salvador, Lake Des Allemands, Lake Bouef, Bayou Des Allemands, and Bayou Gauche. These waterways are particularly noted for populations of largemouth bass. In addition to fishing opportunities, there are various festivals, seafood restaurants, museums, swamp tours, campgrounds, and birding. Westwego town officials are attempting to capitalize on its history of involvement in commercial fishing. To this end, this city has restored several old fish processing businesses, ice houses, and seafood restaurants along Sala Avenue. There is also a local fishing museum here.

History. Westwego was originally named "Salaville" after Pablo Sala who donated much of his land to victims of the Chenier Caminada hurricane in 1893. The town incorporated in 1919 and was designated a Jefferson Parish city in 1951. There are many local stories regarding how Westwego got its name. One of the more popular renditions holds that railway patrons would announce "west we go," as the train departed the station, thus giving the village its name. Westwego is now a small city with a diverse economy.



Trawlers at Westwego

Current Conditions and Trends. Westwego had a year 2000 population of 10,763 persons, down 455 persons from 1990. Many work in the offshore oil industry and changes in that industry may account for some loss of residents in recent years. Local fishery participants maintain that while other economic sectors may overshadow marine fisheries, fishing remains both culturally and economically significant in Westwego. There is indeed a viable seafood market here, with numerous vendors adjacent to the Westwego Canal and Highway 90. There also are several local boat builders, boat and engine repair facilities, bait shops, an icehouse, two net maker/dealers, commercial and recreational boat sales, and a large marine supply store.

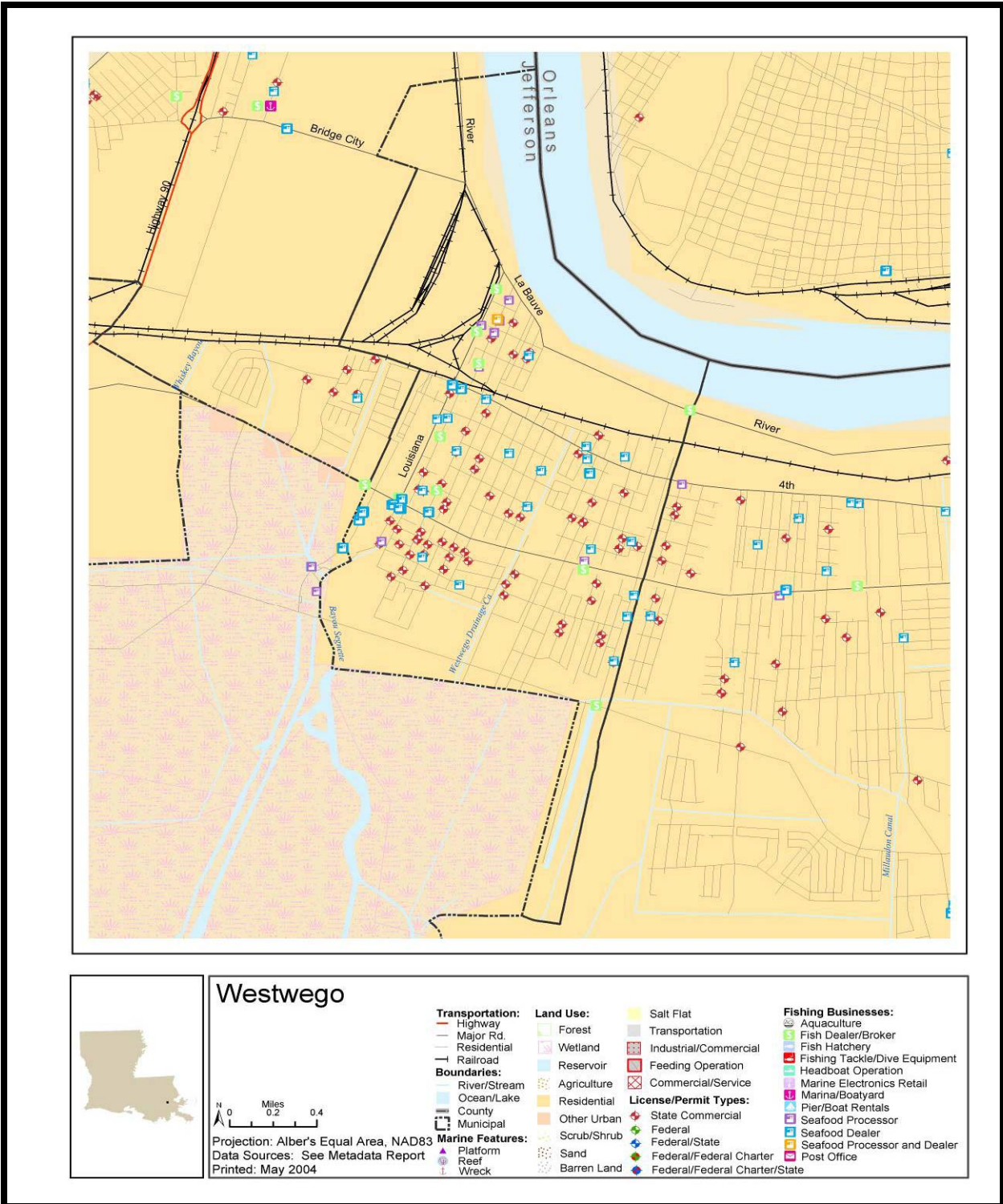
But informants suggest that the profitability of commercial fishing is declining due to extensive importing of shrimp and associated reduction in prices paid for locally-caught seafood. Informants also claim that it is difficult for local harvesters to make a living given diminishing crab populations. Secondary source data indicate a significant decline in processor employment between 1980 and 1990; on average, 32 persons were employed by local processors in 1980, but only 12 were so employed in 1990. There are no such data available for 2000. There is an extensive fleet of commercially licensed captains here. Most fishing occurs in adjacent inshore waters. Five Gulf shrimp permit holders were living here in 2003.



Retail Seafood Shanties in Westwego, 2003



Aerial View of Westwego Prior to Hurricane Katrina (Photo courtesy of EPA)



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. Westwego Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	11,218	10,763
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	5,325/5,893	5,113/5,650
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	28.0	27.5
18 to 64 years of age	60.0	60.0
65 years and over	12.0	12.5
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	9,162	8,089
Black or African American	1,749	2,155
American Indian and Alaskan Native	112	101
Asian	80	169
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	0
Some other race	115	98
Two or more races	N/A	151
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	313	386
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	28.5	16.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	50.7	60.8
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	4.0	5.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	12.7	10.5
And Percent who speak English less than very well	3.6	3.3
Household income (Median \$)	18,095	27,218
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	23.8	22.4
Percent female headed household	17.3	20.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	2,387	2,343
Renter occupied	1,829	1,868
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	49,000	68,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	259	409
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	55.6	56.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.6	7.4
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	15.1
Service occupations	N/A	19.1
Sales and office occupations	N/A	29.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.6	0.6
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	17.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	18.7
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.3	1.0
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	1.2	0.8
Manufacturing	17.5	12.2
Percent government workers	12.2	11.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	24.8
Percent worked outside of county of residence	18.8	19.6

**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.

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	30-50
Skimmers	30-50
Butterfly	2
Crabbers	20-30
Oyster	3
Other Commercial	10-20
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	100-150
Saltwater	100-150
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	1
Seafood Docks/Dealers	20
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	12
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	8
Net Makers/Dealers	2
Commercial Marine Supply	4
Seafood Transport	12
Fishing Pier	0

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

Type Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	15
Processor	1
Processor; Seafood Retailer	1
Processor; Seafood Dealer (Wholesaler)	1
Seafood Retailer	19

Table 4. Westwego Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	23,195	18,546

Table 5. Westwego 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)	Total Sold in Community
86	0	1,425	858
Total = 86		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,425/4,211 = .3	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 86/4,211 = 2			

Please reference Table 3.9-2 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.

3.10 Jefferson Davis Parish Community

This section describes Lake Arthur, the sole study community in Jefferson Davis Parish. Jefferson Davis is one of the “prairie parishes” of south Louisiana. Jefferson Davis Parish shares its eastern border with Acadia Parish. Allen Parish is north, Cameron Parish is south, and Calcasieu and Beauregard Parishes are west. The parish encompasses 652 square miles of land and 6.3 square miles of water.

The year 2000 population of Jefferson Davis Parish was 31,435 persons, making it the 34th most populous parish in Louisiana that year. The parish seat of Jennings had a year 2000 population of 10,986 persons.

Parish residents have long been involved in agriculture, especially rice, but this is also an area of extensive production of oil and gas. One of the state’s first oil wells was drilled near Jennings. The area is also a primary supplier of offshore oil field services. Other locally important industries include health care, shipbuilding, and construction.



Dock with Houseboats at Lake Arthur

Table 3.10-1 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Jefferson Davis Parish*

Permit Type	Study Communities
	Lake Arthur
Pelagic Charter	--
Reef Fish Charter	--
Swordfish	--
King Mackerel	--
Rock Shrimp	--
Red Snapper	--
Spiny Lobster	--
Spanish Mackerel	--
Gulf Reef Fish	--
Shark	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--
Total Permits 2000	--
Total Permit Holders 2000	--
Total State License Holders 2000	14
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 **	2

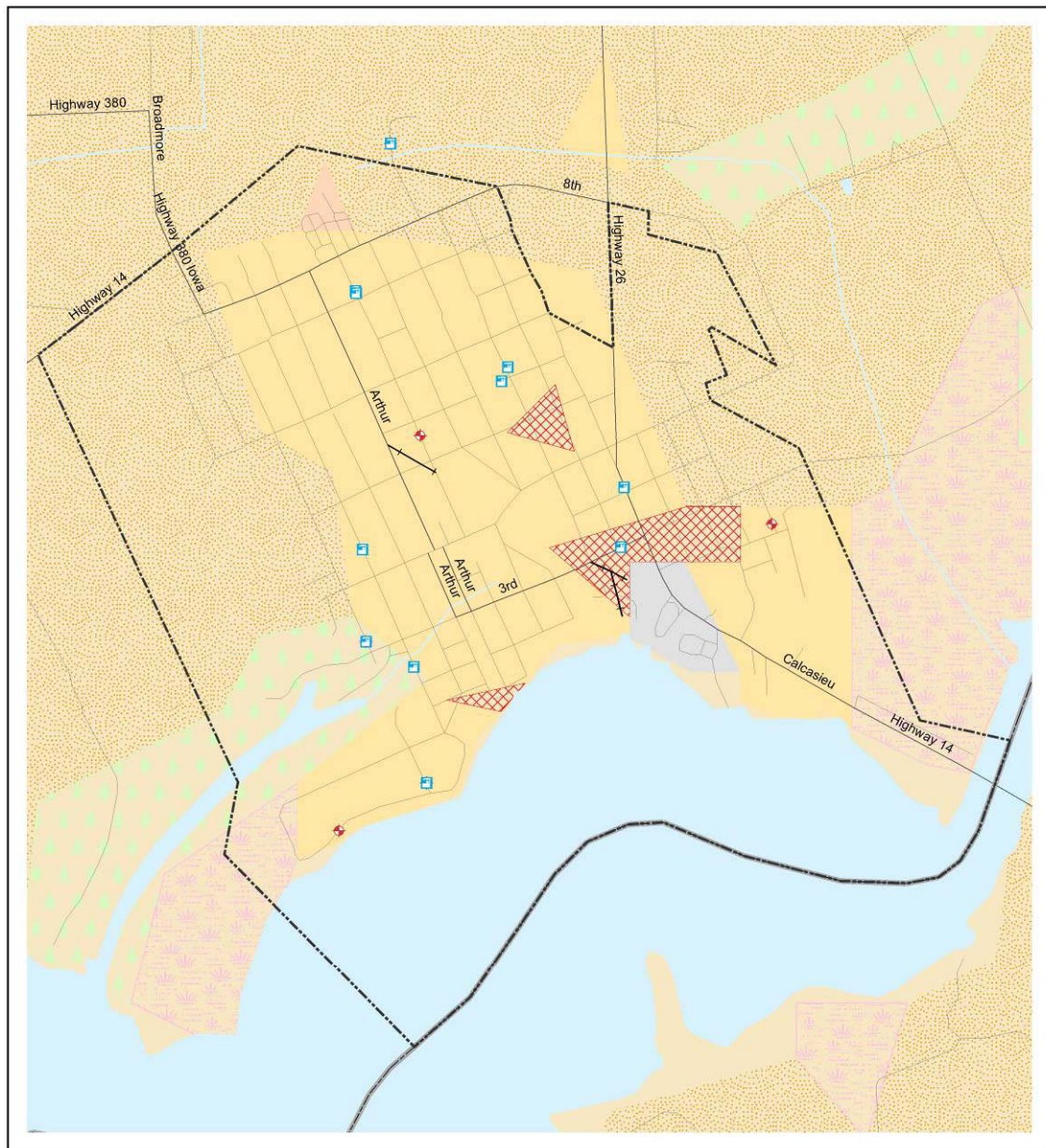
* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. ** 2003 is the first year for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

3.10.1 Lake Arthur (incorporated, pop. 3,007)

Location and Overview. Lake Arthur is a small town located along Highway 14, between Lake Charles and Lafayette. While Lake Charles is only about 30 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, there is no easy land or water route to the Gulf. As such, local fishery participants focus primarily on nearby inshore waters. Lake Arthur enables further access to Grand Lake, White Lake, the Mermentau River, and the Lacassine National Wildlife Refuge. The area around Lake Arthur is known as one of the major wintering grounds for waterfowl in the United States. Many visitors come to Lake Arthur each April to attend the Southwest Louisiana Migration Sensation Festival. The town maintains a sandy beach, boardwalk, and pier.

Current Conditions and Trends. The Town of Lake Arthur had a year 2000 population of 3,007 persons, down from 3,194 in 1990. While there is little in the way of fishing-related services or infrastructure here, there is a small commercial fleet, and about 20 commercial vessels are docked in town.

Informants interviewed for the purposes of this study reported that local fishermen are losing profits due to increased fuel costs and low shrimp prices. Shrimp was the primary landing reported by the small but productive fleet of commercial fishermen during 2000. Two Gulf shrimp permit holders were living in the area in 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. Lake Arthur Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	3,194	3,007
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,533/1,661	1,407/1,600
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	30.0	27.6
18 to 64 years of age	56.4	57.4
65 years and over	13.6	15.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,819	2,652
Black or African American	365	327
American Indian and Alaskan Native	2	2
Asian	6	3
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	1
Some other race	2	0
Two or more races	N/A	22
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	3	22
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	28.2	15.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	53.0	67.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	4.6	6.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	30.0	22.4
And Percent who speak English less than very well	10.7	4.6
Household income (Median \$)	18,433	24,898
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	31.6	18.8
Percent female headed household	12.9	15.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	827	836
Renter occupied	359	356
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	34,100	48,700
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	159	336
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	45.5	51.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	11.6	10.2
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	18.2
Service occupations	N/A	20.2
Sales and office occupations	N/A	21.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6.3	1.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	18.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	20.0
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.5	2.4
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	15.9	17.5
Manufacturing	7.5	6.0
Percent government workers	18.2	16.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	41.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	29.3	39.7

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

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Lake Arthur in 2003

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	None seen
Skimmers	Up to 20 reported
Butterfly	None seen
Crabbers	None seen
Oyster	None seen
Other Commercial	None seen
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	Several
Saltwater	None seen
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	1
Seafood Docks/Dealers	None seen
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	None seen
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	None seen
Net Makers/Dealers	None seen
Commercial Marine Supply	None seen
Seafood Transport	None seen
Air Fill Stations (diving)	None seen
Fishing Pier	1

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Business Listed for Lake Arthur in 2003

None listed.

Table 4. Lake Arthur Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	130,404	155,777

Table 5. Lake Arthur 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)	Total Sold in Community
7	0	438	485
Total = 7		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 438/1,192 = .4	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 7/1,192 = .5			

Please reference Table 3.10-1 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 Lafayette Parish Community

This section describes Youngsville, the sole study community in Lafayette Parish. Lafayette Parish is located in south central Louisiana.

Lafayette is bordered by Vermilion and Iberia Parishes to the south, St. Martin Parish to the east, St. Landry Parish to the north, and Acadia Parish to the west. The Parish is part of a geologic formation known as prairie terrace. Although there are extensive low-lying estuarine areas here, Lafayette has more high ground than most areas described in this study; average elevation is 41 feet. Moreover, there are relatively few large bodies of water in Lafayette Parish. The parish encompasses 270 square miles of land area, but only one-half square mile of water.

The year 2000 population of Lafayette Parish was 190,503 persons, making it the 6th most populous parish in Louisiana that year. Most residents live in the parish seat of Lafayette, which had a year 2000 population of 112,018 persons. While there is little racial diversity apparent here (76 percent Caucasian and 24 percent African American), Lafayette is rich in Acadian culture, and is considered by many in Louisiana to be the “center of Acadiana.”

Lafayette was established in 1823. Historically oriented toward agriculture, it has become extensively involved in oil production and associated sectors. The University of Louisiana at Lafayette is an important aspect of social and economic life in the parish.

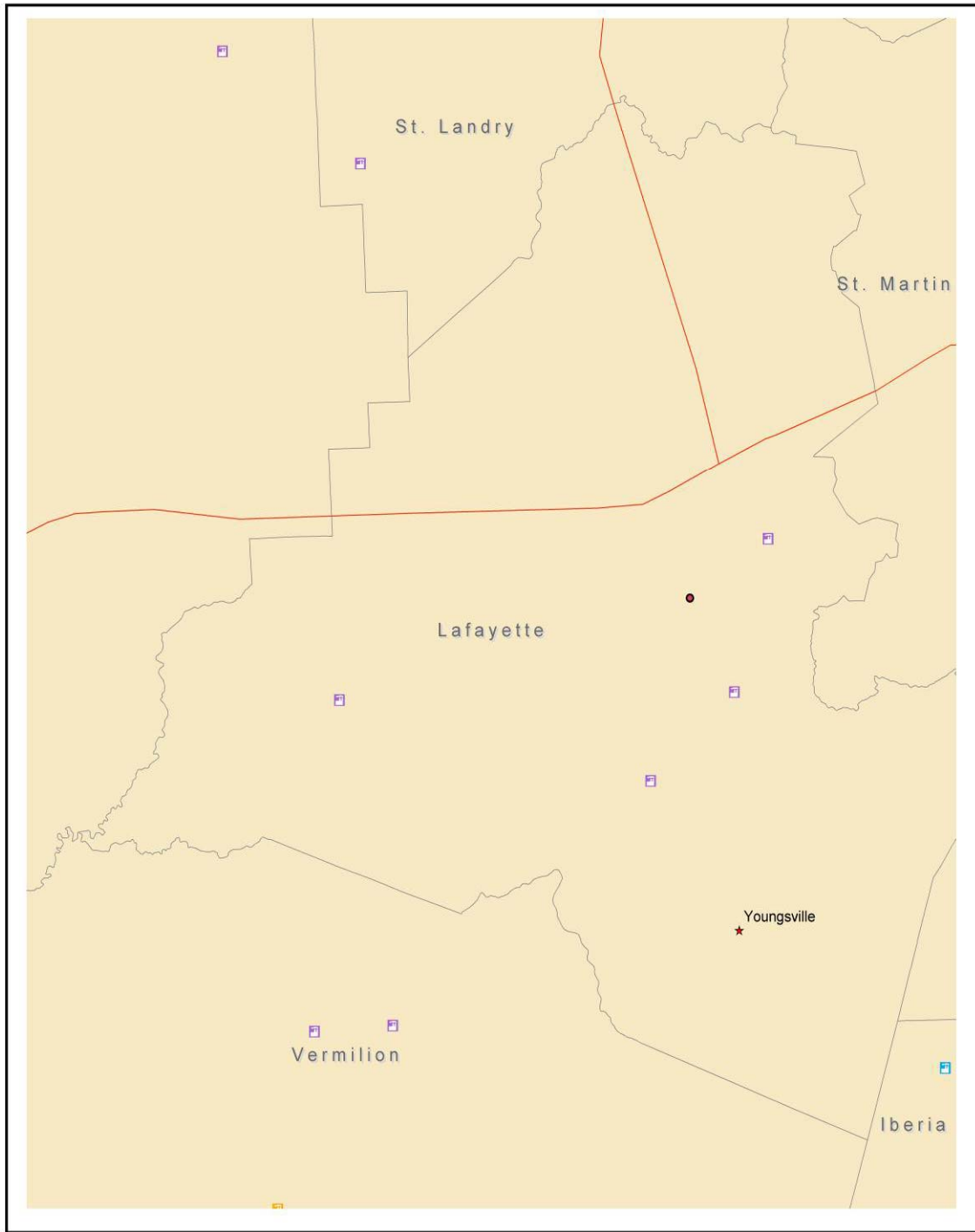
The gross value for parish aquaculture products was \$1.3 million in 2002. Freshwater fisheries products were valued at \$16,417. Marine fisheries products- mainly shrimp and crabs- were valued at \$267,400 (Louisiana State University 2002:150).

Per the 2000 census, median family income was \$36,513. Some 16 percent of residents lived in poverty, and 21 percent of households were maintained by single females. While most earnings in Lafayette derived from the general service sector, the mining and wholesale/retail trade sectors were significant producers.

Table 3.11-1 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Lafayette Parish*

Permit Type	Study Communities
	Youngsville
Pelagic Charter	--
Reef Fish Charter	--
Swordfish	--
King Mackerel	--
Rock Shrimp	--
Red Snapper	--
Spiny Lobster	--
Spanish Mackerel	--
Gulf Reef Fish	--
Shark	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--
Total Permits 2000	--
Total Permit Holders 2000	--
Total State License Holders 2000	8
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 **	3

* 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 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.



Lafayette Parish

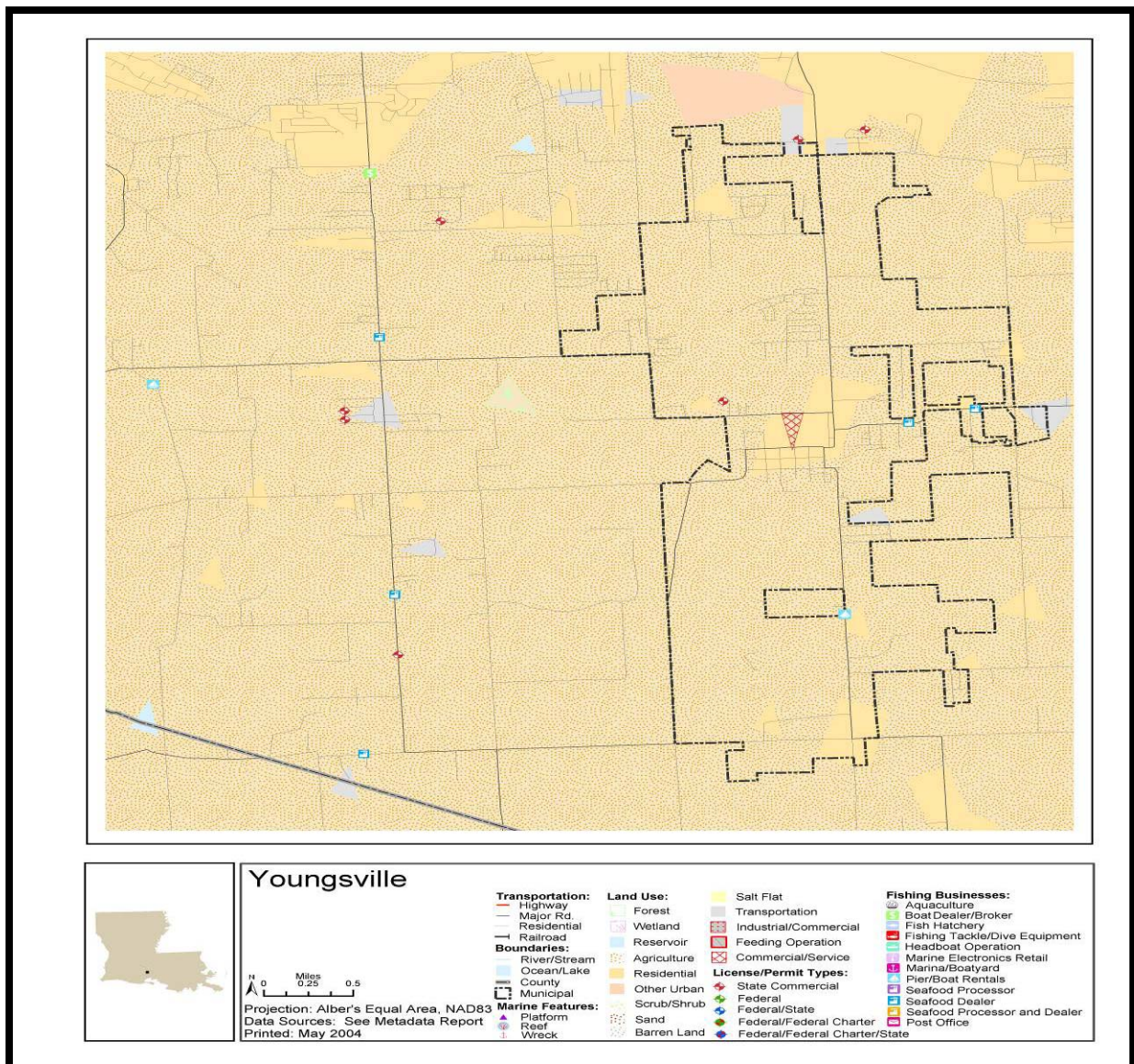
★ Study Communities	● Reef
🏭 Seafood Processor and Dealer	⚓ Wreck
🏢 Seafood Dealer	▲ Platform
🏠 Seafood Processor	— Interstate
● Reference Cities	

N
 0 2 4 8 Miles

3.11.1 Youngsville (incorporated, pop. 3,992)

Location and Overview. Youngsville is located along Highways 339 and 92, between New Iberia and Abbeville. This is the fastest growing town in Lafayette Parish. Originally an agricultural area, sugarcane fields are being quickly replaced by suburban housing developments and small retail businesses. Most earnings derive from sales and management positions.

Current Conditions and Trends. Youngsville had a year 2000 population of 3,992 persons, an increase of 2,797 from 1990, attributable to rezoning of the census district, which now includes a much larger area. Recreational boats were observed parked in residential driveways. Many resident anglers target red fish and white perch. The Gulf Coast Conservation Association, a sportsfishing association, is active in Youngsville. A small group of commercial shrimpers moor their vessels at Delcambre and other points south. There are few fishing-related services or infrastructure available here. No seafood-related establishments were observed in Youngsville.



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. Youngsville Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,195	3,992
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	578/617	2,017/1,975
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	28.2	32.1
18 to 64 years of age	58.9	61.7
65 years and over	12.9	6.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,017	3,515
Black or African American	172	401
American Indian and Alaskan Native	4	21
Asian	0	12
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	10
Some other race	2	20
Two or more races	N/A	15
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	7	67
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	14.0	5.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.3	80.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	17.5	24.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	38.8	18.5
And Percent who speak English less than very well	11.1	2.3
Household income (Median \$)	16,204	47,303
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	26.7	12.2
Percent female headed household	10.1	11.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	305	1,108
Renter occupied	156	278
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	46,600	134,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	175	428
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	60.4	70.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	13.5	4.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	29.7
Service occupations	N/A	13.4
Sales and office occupations	N/A	27.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.6	0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	13.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	16.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.6	0.0
Mining (includes the offshore oil/gas industry workforce)	13.6	15.6
Manufacturing	8.8	6.4
Percent government workers	16.9	12.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	N/A	30.3
Percent worked outside of county of residence	14.9	18.0

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

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

Factor	Quantity
Boats with Commercial Gear	-
Trawls	Few
Skimmers	Few
Butterfly	-
Crabbers	-
Oyster	-
Other Commercial	-
Recreational Boats	-
Freshwater	Some
Saltwater	Some
Infrastructure and Services	-
Marinas	-
Seafood Docks/Dealers	-
Commercial Ship/Boat Repair	-
Commercial Ship/Boat Builders	-
Net Makers/Dealers	-
Commercial Marine Supply	-
Seafood Transport	-
Fishing Pier	-

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	2
Total	3

Table 4. Youngsville Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	361,692	664,455

Table 5. Youngsville 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)	Total Sold in Community
7	0	1,901	596
Total = 7		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,901/1,386 = 1.4	--
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 7/1,386 = .5			

Please reference Table 3.11-1 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.