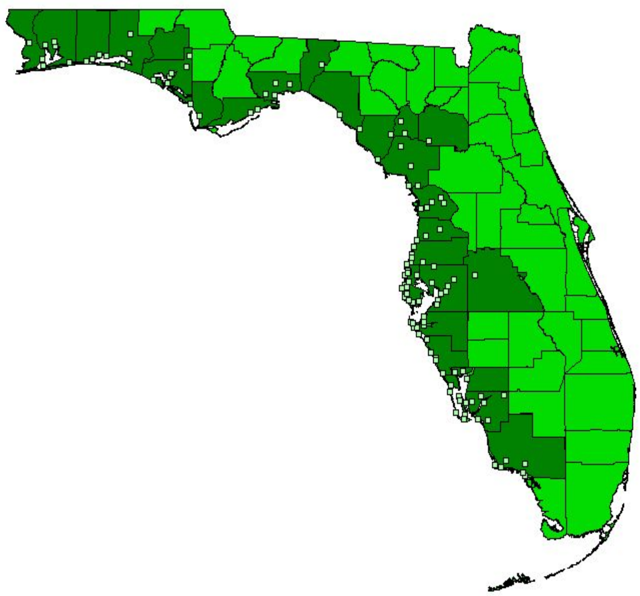
Identifying Communities Associated with the Fishing Industry along the Florida Gulf Coast

-Final Report-



Volume III: Apollo Beach to Royal Palm Hammock

Prepared for

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

by

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December 2005

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Volume III

3.20 Hillsborough County Communities

This section describes the study communities in Hillsborough County. These are as follow: Apollo Beach, Brandon, Dover, Gibsonton, Lutz, Riverview, Ruskin, and Tampa.

Hillsborough County is located along the shores of Tampa Bay. Pasco County lies to the north, Polk County east, Manatee County south, and Pinellas County west. With a year 2000 population of 998,948, it is the fourth most populous county in the state.

Hillsborough County originated with settlement of Fort Brooke in 1824. The fort was established to guard against Seminole acquisition of armaments from Cuba. Hillsborough was designated as Florida's 19th county in 1834. At that time, Hillsborough County was a sprawling area that included what are now Pinellas, Polk, Manatee, Sarasota, Charlotte, DeSoto, Hardee and Highlands Counties, most of Glades County, and a third of Lee County.

The early economy of Hillsborough County was based in cattle production and trade of cigars, cattle, citrus products, and phosphate fertilizers. Rail service enhanced commerce, and Spanish and Cuban cigar workers and other businesses moved to the area.

Tampa was designated as an international port of entry in 1987, and the Port of Tampa was established in 1988. Development of docking, shipping, and storage facilities at Port Tampa in has furthered growth in the county. Tampa is the county seat.

Hillsborough County continues to grow. Persons 65 years and older accounted for 12 percent of the population in the county, slightly less than the national average. The median household income for Hillsborough County in 2000 was $40,663. In 2000, 77 percent of the population was Caucasian, 16 percent was African American, three percent was Asian, and the remaining four percent was comprised of other groups. The number of individuals living under the poverty line in 2000 was just under 13 percent.

Recreational Fisherman on Tampa Fishing Pier


Hudson
Port Richey
Pasco
New Port Richey
Holiday
Odessa
Lutz
Tarpon Springs
Polk
Palm Harbor
Oldsmar
Dover
Dunedin
Tampa
Brandon
Clearwater
Hillsborough
Riverview
Largo
Pinellas
Gibsonton
Seminole
Redington Beach
Apollo Beach
St. Petersburg
Gulfport
Ruskin
Tierra Verde
Palmetto
Manatee
Anna Maria
Terra Ceia
Holmes Beach
Bradenton
Hillsborough County
Study Communities
Seafood Processor and Dealer
Seafood Dealer
Seafood Processor
Reef
Wreck
Platform
Interstate
N
0
4.5
9
18 Miles

Table 3.20-1 Earnings in Hillsborough County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 $1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	16,464,872	24,910,101	100.0	12,413,263
Farm earnings	175,366	161,647	0.6	28,544
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	111,822	174,164	0.7	89,291
Fishing	(Confidential)	3,654	0.0	--
Mining	3,594	2,486	0.0	-242
Oil and gas extraction	1,928	(Confidential)	--	--
Construction	963,954	1,318,269	5.3	586,628
Special trade contractors	586,424	813,291	3.3	368,195
Manufacturing	1,477,829	1,589,923	6.4	468,251
Fabricated metal products	153,177	118,524	0.5	2,263
Industrial machinery and equipment	54,395	84,820	0.3	43,534
Food and kindred products	237,846	149,186	0.6	-31,339
Chemicals and allied products	114,373	118,414	0.5	31,605
Petroleum and coal products	22,287	41,649	0.2	24,733
Transportation and Public utilities	1,262,791	1,848,287	7.4	889,829
Trucking and warehousing	222,270	279,307	1.1	110,604
Water transportation	70,705	100,061	0.4	46,396
Transportation by air	232,845	320,026	1.3	143,297
Wholesale trade	1,671,493	1,999,267	8.0	730,604
Retail trade	1,675,574	2,140,564	8.6	868,803
Eating and drinking places	380,224	533,680	2.1	245,090
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,439,307	2,751,887	11.0	1,659,453
Services	4,742,813	9,564,408	38.4	5,964,613
Hotels and other lodging places	147,516	185,180	0.7	73,215
Business services	1,231,864	3,967,183	15.9	3,032,198
Amusement and recreation services	160,682	392,800	1.6	270,842
Health services	1,289,453	1,826,935	7.3	848,240
Legal services	410,091	656,041	2.6	344,782
Engineering and management services	611,333	1,283,965	5.2	819,963
Government/Government enterprises	2,940,329	3,359,199	13.5	1,127,489

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

Table 3.20-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Hillsborough County

Species Category	Number of Trips	Landings (in pounds)
Finfish	2,195	400,640
Invertebrates	1,310	262,096
Shrimp	480	1,483,192
Totals	3,985	2,145,928

Table 3.20-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Hillsborough County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	316
Retail Dealer Permits	135
Wholesale Permits	55
Totals	506

Table 3.20-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Hillsborough Co. Study Comm.

Community	Resident License-holders
Apollo Beach	-
Brandon	2,167
Dover	492
Gibsonton	355
Lutz	1,787
Riverview	2,023
Ruskin	1,117
Tampa	15,153

Table 3.20-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Hillsborough County*

Permit Type	Study Communities †					
	Apollo Beach	Gibsonton	Lutz	Riverview	Ruskin	Tampa
Pelagic Charter	1	--	1	--	1	8
Reef Fish Charter	--	--	2	--	1	11
Swordfish	--	--	--	--	--	1
King Mackerel	--	--	1	--	--	12
Rock Shrimp	--	--	--	--	--	9
Red Snapper	--	2	1	--	--	16
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--	--	--	2
Spanish Mackerel	--	--	1	1	--	7
Gulf Reef Fish	--	2	3	1	1	37
Shark	--	1	--	--	--	10
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	--	--	--	--	3
Total Permits 2000	1	5	9	2	3	116
Total Permit Holders 2000	1	2	4	1	2	54
Total State License Holders 2000	--	4	7	7	5	82
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 ‡	--	--	1	--	--	15

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

3.20.1 Apollo Beach (unincorporated, pop. 7,444)

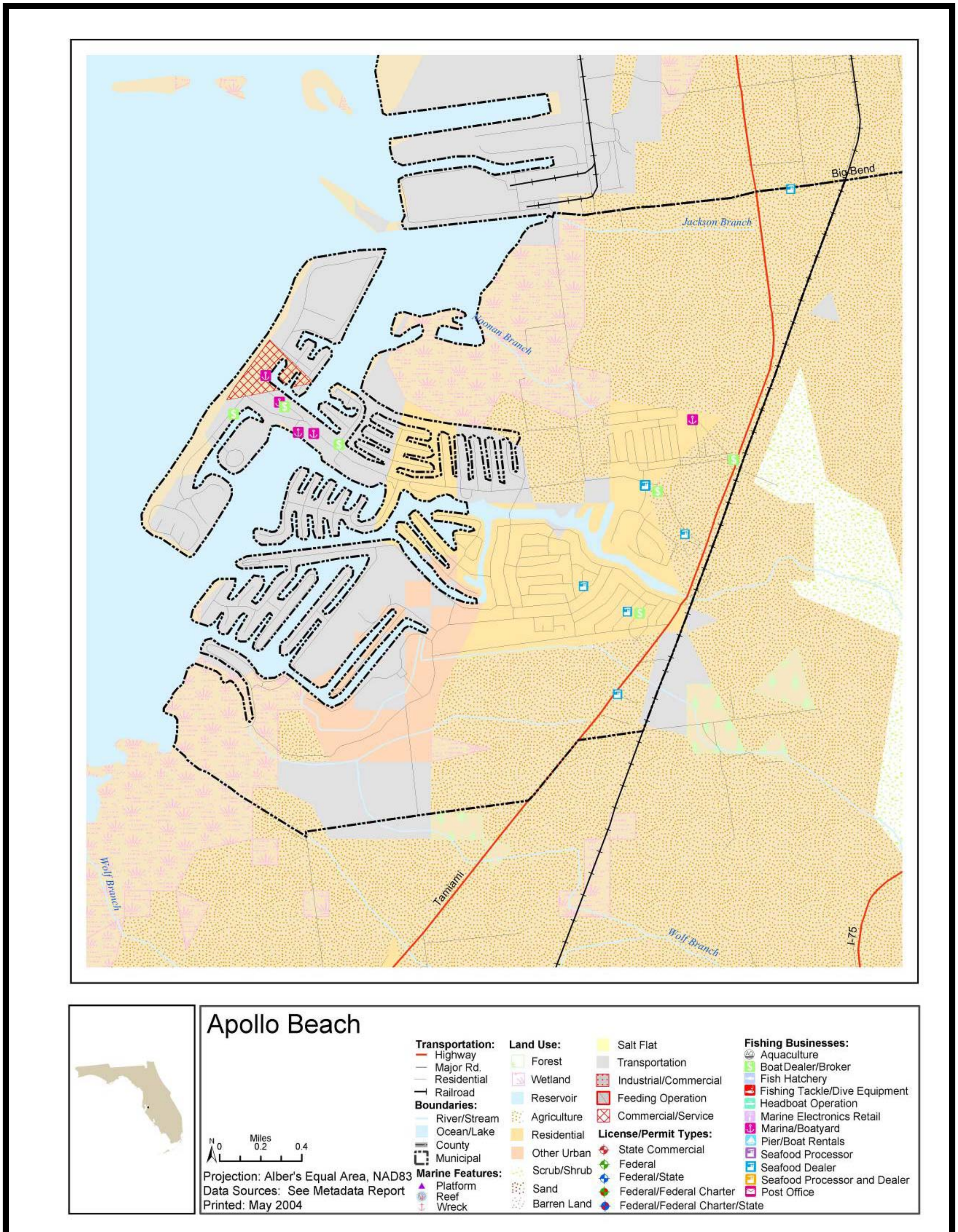
Location and Overview. Apollo Beach is located about 15 miles south of Tampa along the eastern shore of Tampa Bay. The town of Ruskin is adjacent. U.S. Highway 41 and I-75 parallel the community to the east. Apollo Beach is a planned community of waterfront homes with associated recreational boating facilities. Access to the Gulf of Mexico via Egmont Channel is roughly 22 miles southwest.

History. Apollo Beach was designed in large part to provide residential amenities for sailing, power boating, and recreational fishing enthusiasts. The area has become a popular location for persons wishing to observe manatees.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 population of Apollo Beach was 7,444 persons, up from 6,025 in 1990. The vast majority of residents commute to professional, managerial, and sales positions in the adjacent urban areas.

This is primarily a residential area, with numerous condominiums and residential-recreational amenities such as golfing and boating. As such, it is less historical and more recently planned than older towns in the region, such as Gibsonton. Waterfront resorts and those houses built with adjacent canals typically include dock space for recreational vessels. Recreation-oriented marinas operate in the area, one of which provides primarily dry storage. Another provides dock space, dry storage, and fishing-related services such as bait and tackle sales. One marina has been operational for a couple of decades now; most of its clientele use the boat ramp there, primarily on weekends. There are a few boat brokers in the area. Fall and spring are peak seasons for fishing-related use of the marinas, though both operate at peak capacity year-round, with a waiting list of boaters seeking dock space.

Residential-Area Canal Moorings in Apollo Beach



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

Table 1. Apollo Beach Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	6,025	7,444
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,983/3,042	3,711/3733
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	19.1	63.2
18 to 64 years of age	61.8	11.6
65 years and over	19.1	18.7
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	5,909	6,984
Black or African American	29	63
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5	30
Asian	59	104
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	23	157
Two or more races	--	106
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	263	553
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	5.0	2.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.4	87.3
Percent with a Bachelor’s degree or higher	21.3	21.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	9.9	85.7
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.8	14.3
Household income (Median $)	38,003	51,480
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	4.7	4.1
Percent female headed household	5.6	6.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	2,086	2,735
Renter occupied	366	397
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	113,800	148,600
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	438	623
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	61.6	59.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.1	4.9
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	38.7
Service occupations	--	9.4
Sales and office occupations	--	33.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.2	0.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	7.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.6
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.8	1.2†
Manufacturing	11.4	8.9
Percent government workers	9.8	10.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.0	7.4
Percent using public transportation	0.2	0.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	31.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	9.4	13.7

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

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

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

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	6-7
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	several
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	2
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	2
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	2
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	4
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	4-5
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	5
Total	5

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

Data cannot be reported under the "Rule of Three."

Table 5. Apollo Beach License/Permit Summary: 2000

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Commercial (based on physical address data only)</th><th>Recreational (based on all address fields)</th></tr>
<tr><td>State License Holders</td><td>Federal Permit Holders</td><td>State Saltwater License Holders</td></tr>
<tr><td>--</td><td>1</td><td rowspan="2">701</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total = 1</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License:
1/3,312 = 0.03</td><td>Average Number of Licenses per Household:
701/3,312 = .21</td></tr>
</table>

Please reference Table 3.20-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.20.2 Brandon (unincorporated, pop. 77,895)

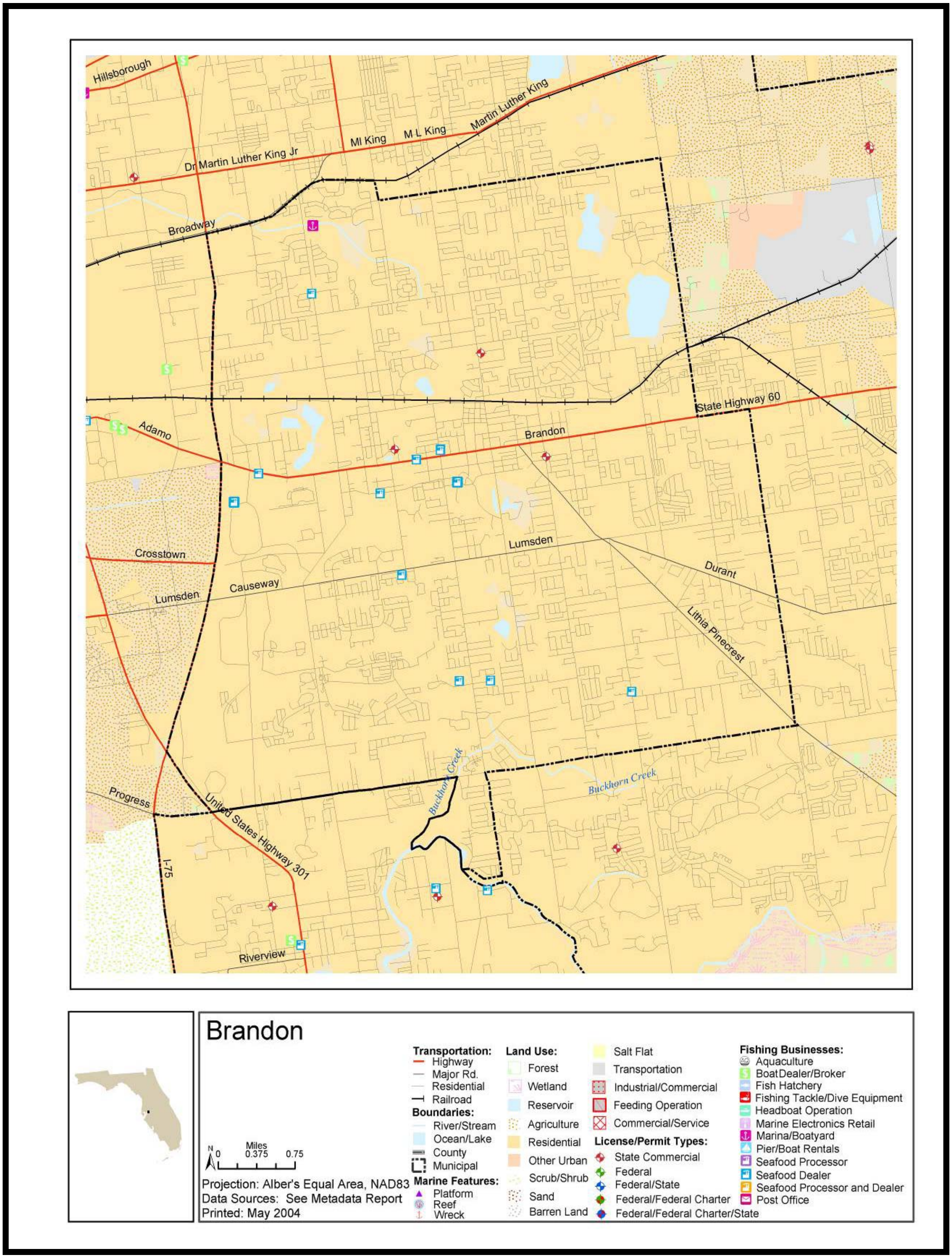
Location and Overview. Brandon is located eight miles east of Tampa on State Route 60. This suburb of Tampa incorporates nearly 29 square miles of mostly flat terrain, with rivers and streams that eventually empty into Hillsborough Bay. The nearest point of access to the Gulf of Mexico is at McKay Bay, seven miles west. Many residents commute to Tampa and St. Petersburg for employment.

History. The Brandon area was settled in the 1820s by the Moseley family. The town was named for John Brandon and family, who moved to the area in 1850s.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 population of Brandon was 77,895 persons, up significantly from 57,985 in 1990. Much of the growth is associated with new housing developments in the area, and the reportedly attractive qualities of the area for Tampa commuters.

A marina is located on Six Mile River, and there are several bait and tackle shops, and seafood dealers in the area. There is a small fleet of resident commercial participants. Shrimp were the primary landings in 2002.

Brandon Neighborhood



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

Table 1. Brandon Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	57,985	77,895
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	28,485/29,500	37,743/40,152
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	26.9	26.9
18 to 64 years of age	65.5	64.4
65 years and over	7.6	8.7
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	53,924	63,798
Black or African American	2,230	7,213
American Indian and Alaskan Native	150	315
Asian	980	1,865
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	72
Some other race	701	2,668
Two or more races	--	1,964
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	3,996	9,882
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.1	3.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.4	89.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	24.0	25.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	9.3	15.7
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.1	5.2
Household income (Median $)	39,798	51,639
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	4.5	5.4
Percent female headed household	10.5	11.7
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	15,448	20,639
Renter occupied	5,235	8,168
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	84,800	101,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	464	721
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	74.5	73.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.0	3.7
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	36.8
Service occupations	--	12.1
Sales and office occupations	--	34.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.9	0.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	7.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	8.7
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.5	0.5†
Manufacturing	9.5	6.5
Percent government workers	14.1	14.3
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	11.7	10.5
Percent using public transportation	0.9	0.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	27.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	8.0	8.9

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

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

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

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Marina	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	2
Total	3

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	86,000	244,524

Table 5. Brandon License/Permit Summary: 2000

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Commercial (based on physical address data only)</th><th>Recreational (based on all address fields)</th></tr>
<tr><td>State License Holders</td><td>Federal Permit Holders</td><td>State Saltwater License Holders</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>--</td><td rowspan="2">2,167</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total = 5</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License:
5/28,807 = 0.01</td><td>Average Number of Licenses per Household:
2,167/28,807 = 0.1</td></tr>
</table>

Please reference Table 3.20-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

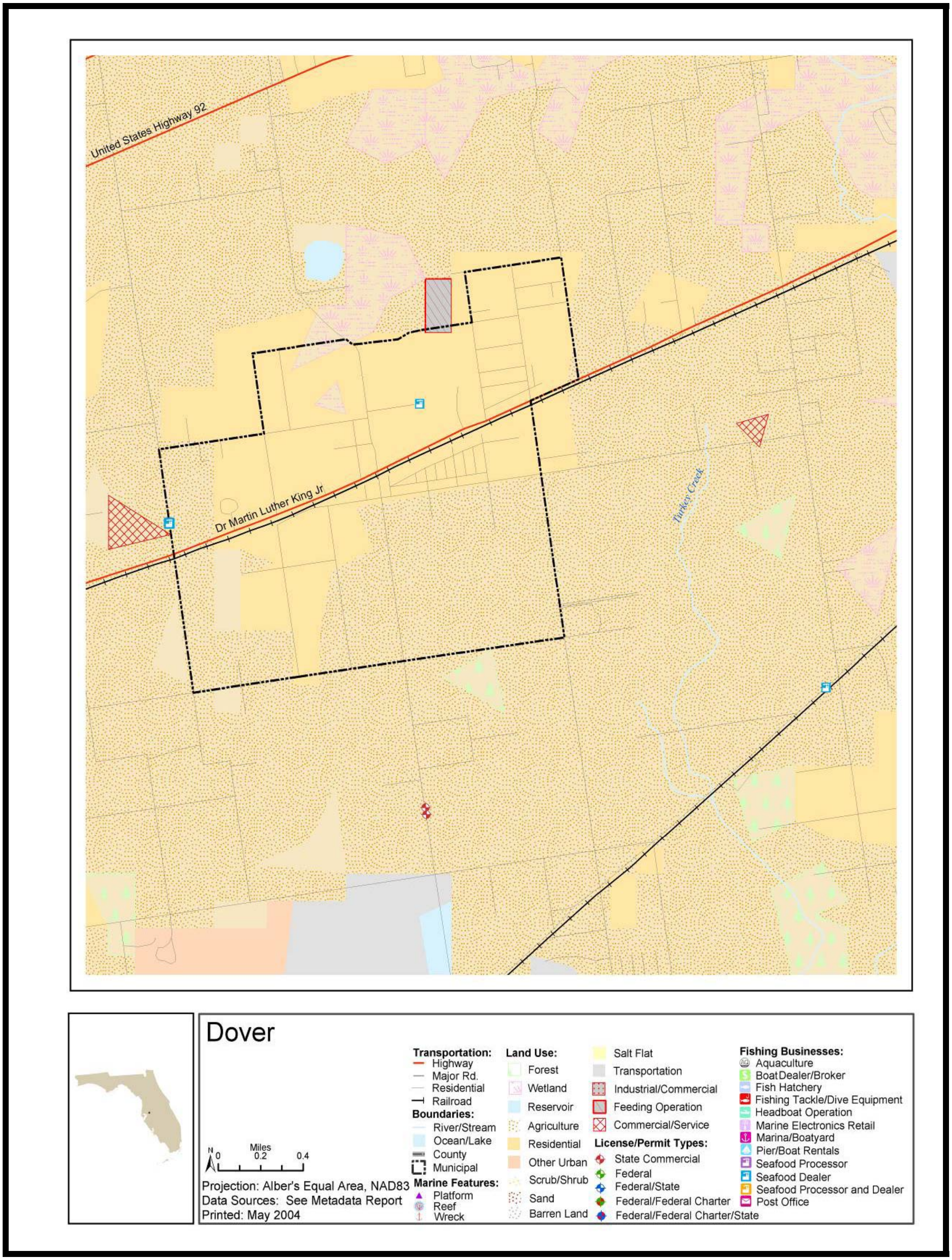
3.20.3 **Dover** (unincorporated, pop. 2,798)

Location and Overview. Dover is located on State Road 574, about three miles northeast of Brandon, and ten miles northeast of Tampa. The nearest point of access to the Gulf is McKay Bay, about 10 miles southwest. While some residents commute to Tampa and St. Petersburg for employment, others are employed in local service and construction-related positions.

History. The town of Dover is believed to have gotten its name in 1890, from settlers who moved to the area from Dover, Delaware. History records indicate that the Deshong family was the first to permanently settle in the area. The town reportedly flourished as center of commerce surrounding farms and plantations (Greater Seffner Area Chamber of Commerce 2003).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 population was 2,798 persons, an increase of 192 from the 1990 count. Dover is a small, rural agricultural community. There is a fish processing plant in town. The operation hires locally and from the Tampa area. Relatively little product is purchased from captains in the region, and much is imported. A seafood trucking company is adjacent. Dover has very little fishing infrastructure, but is located near fish hatcheries. A small group of commercial participants is based here. Crab and mullet were primary landings in 2002. Some participants sell to markets in Tampa. Numerous residents hold recreational saltwater licenses.

Fish Processing Facility in Dover



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

Table 1. Dover Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,606	2,798
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,373/1,233	1,498/1,300
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	30.2	33.0
18 to 64 years of age	60.9	60.3
65 years and over	8.9	6.8
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,860	2,074
Black or African American	6	12
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1	29
Asian	8	7
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	17
Some other race	731	7
Two or more races	--	535
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	954	124
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	28.5	24.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	40.8	46.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	2.2	3.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	36.6	52.1
Percent who speak English less than very well	19.7	32.1
Household income (Median $)	21,318	31,333
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	30.7	28.0
Percent female headed household	10.3	10.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	527	529
Renter occupied	252	222
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	46,400	60,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	315	480
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	69.1	62.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	9.2	16.9
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	12.1
Service occupations	--	15.5
Sales and office occupations	--	15.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	26.2	11.9
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	28.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	16.2
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	27.2	16.1†
Manufacturing	17.6	10.9
Percent government workers	4.6	6.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	52.3	27.6
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	22.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	10.5	15.9

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

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

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

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

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	1

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	147,130	161,396

Table 5. Dover License/Permit Summary: 2000

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Commercial (based on physical address data only)</th><th>Recreational (based on all address fields)</th></tr>
<tr><td>State License Holders</td><td>Federal Permit Holders</td><td>State Saltwater License Holders</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>1</td><td rowspan="2">492</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total = 5</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License:
5/751 = 0.7</td><td>Average Number of Licenses per Household:
492/751 = 0.7</td></tr>
</table>

Please reference Table 3.20-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.20.4 Gibsonton (unincorporated, pop. 8,752)

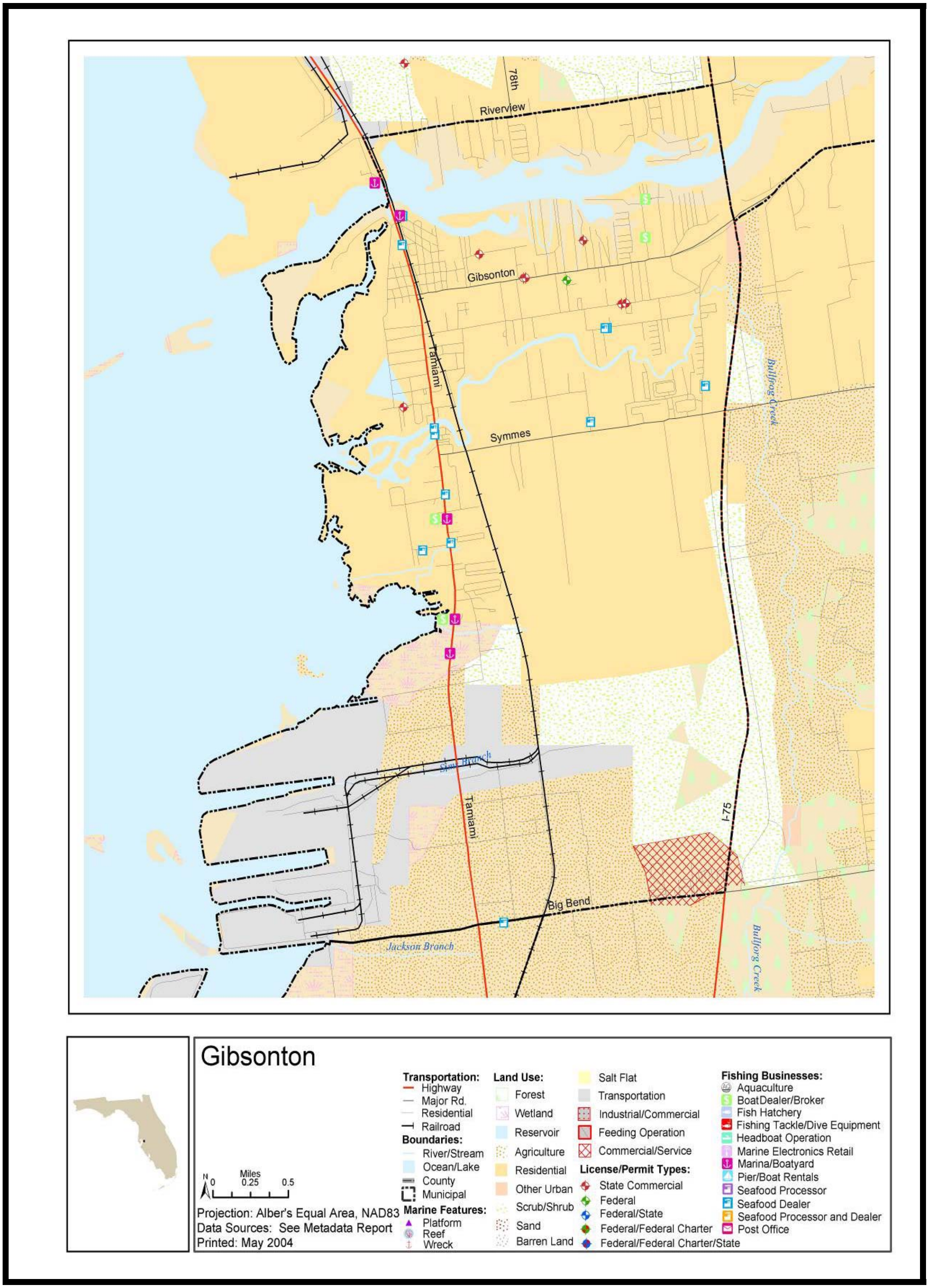
Location and Overview. Gibsonton is located on the south bank of the Alafia River just before it enters Hillsborough Bay. The town is easily accessed from Interstate 75 from the east and U.S. Highway 41 from the north and south. Gibsonton is approximately 15 miles southeast of Tampa. The nearest point of Gulf access at Egmont Channel is roughly 27 miles southwest.

History. Gibsonton became the winter home for carnival people in 1924. The carnival tradition began when Grace and Eddie LeMay, who ran an itinerant carnival cookhouse concession, stopped along the Alafia to fish. They decided to settle and built Eddie's Hut, a restaurant that attracted former carnival associates. Within a few years, hundreds of carnival people migrated annually to transform Gibsonton into a community of tents and trailers. The area continues to be a winter retreat for the carnival industry.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 8,752 persons in Gibsonton, up from 7,707 in 1990. Numerous adult residents commute to jobs in Tampa, while others are employed in local service and construction-related businesses.

There are numerous seafood dealers in the Gibsonton area, and some fishing-related physical infrastructure. A few waterfront homeowners keep fishing vessels on their property. According to the manager of a local marina, many patrons are primarily interested in boating rather than fishing. A pier on the Alafia River attracts local anglers who fish for snook and trout. Some residents fish in Tampa Bay and launch their boats from the public boat ramp at Williams Park. A small resident group of commercial captains focus on mullet.

Pier and boat ramp at Alafia in Gibsonton Area



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

Table 1. Gibsonton Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	7,706	8,752
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	3,867/3,839	4,505/4,247
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	27.2	29.7
18 to 64 years of age	62.1	61.6
65 years and over	10.7	8.7
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	7,315	7,762
Black or African American	63	119
American Indian and Alaskan Native	46	82
Asian	43	63
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	3
Some other race	239	584
Two or more races	--	139
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	743	1,576
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	13.2	10.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	55.7	63.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	3.4	9.4
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	11.3	15.8
And Percent who speak English less than very well	4.6	6.1
Household income (Median $)	21,142	34,000
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	18.5	18.3
Percent female headed household	16.1	14.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,856	1,942
Renter occupied	983	1,170
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	62,900	89,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	342	550
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	65.2	63.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	8.2	7.4
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	19.7
Service occupations	--	11.9
Sales and office occupations	--	25.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	10.3	3.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	20.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	20.0
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.3	5.8†
Manufacturing	10.0	10.8
Percent government workers	2.9	6.3
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	20.2	19.6
Percent using public transportation	0.7	0.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	26.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	4.9	8.2

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

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

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

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	2
Marina	2
Processor	1
Total	7

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	2,430	3,509

Table 5. Gibsonton License/Permit Summary: 2000

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Commercial (based on physical address data only)</td><td>Recreational (based on all address fields)</td></tr>
<tr><td>State License Holders</td><td>Federal Permit Holders</td><td>State Saltwater License Holders</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>2</td><td rowspan="2">355</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total = 6</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License:
6/3,112 = 0.2</td><td>Average Number of Licenses per Household:
355/3,112 = 0.1</td></tr>
</table>

Please reference Table 3.20-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

Marina on Alafia River near Gibsonton

3.20.5 Lutz (unincorporated, pop. 17,081)

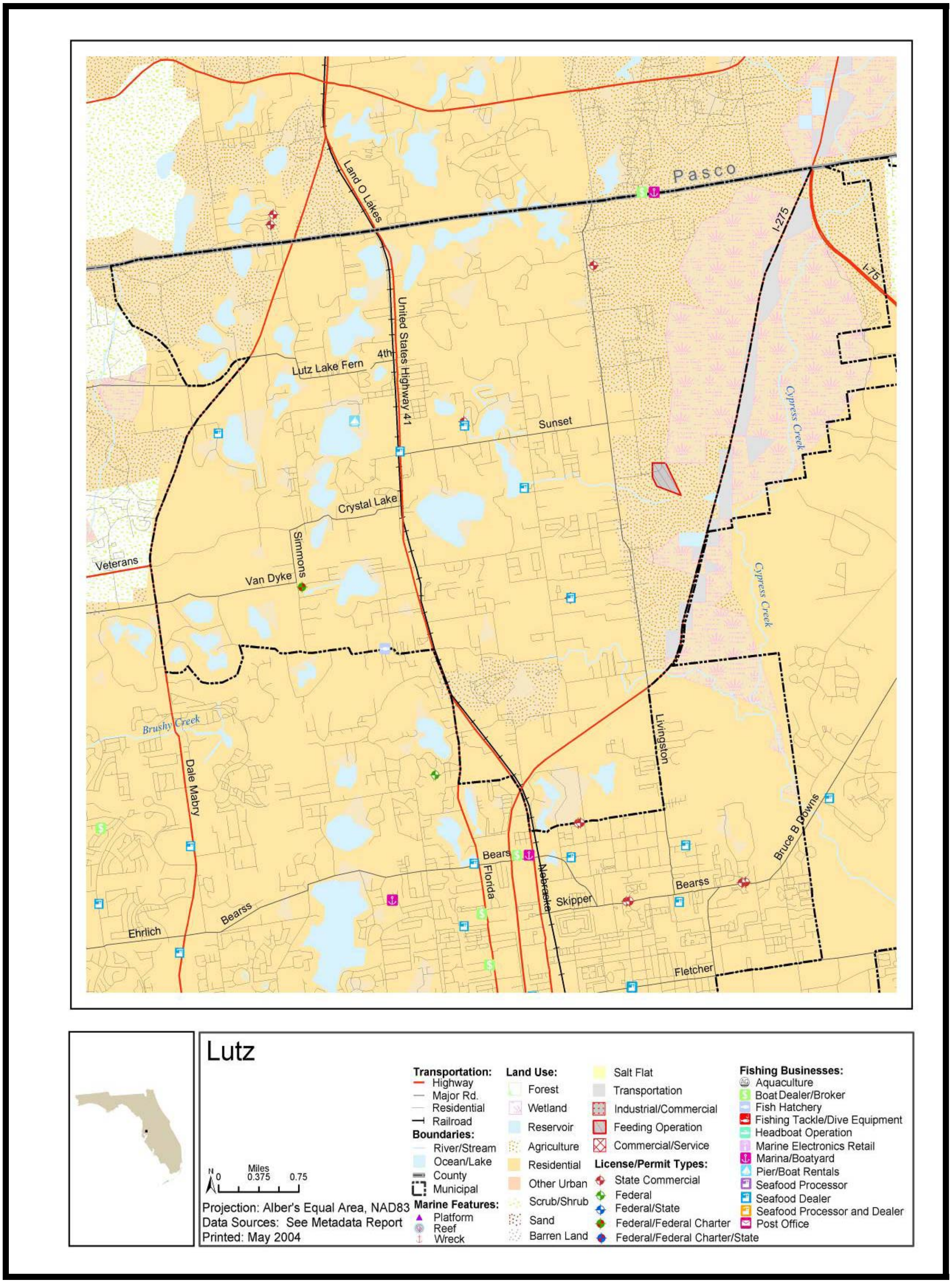
Location and Overview. Lutz is located on U.S. Highway 41, five miles north of Tampa and approximately six miles south of the Pasco County community of Land O'Lakes. The Lutz area is surrounded by more than 100 lakes, but there is no direct access to the Gulf of Mexico. Tarpon Springs is the nearest point of access to the Gulf, roughly 17 miles west. A small group of local captains is active in the offshore waters of the Gulf.

History. Lutz was a stop along the historic rail line passing through Tampa from the north. The line is now a CSXT freight rail. Recent growth in this area is associated in part with expansion of residential areas north of Tampa.

Current Conditions and Trends. The Lutz area had a year 2000 census population of 17,081 persons, an increase of over 6,500 people (or nearly 62 percent) since the 1990 census. Most residents commute to office, sales, and professional positions in the Greater Tampa area.

There is a small local contingent of commercial fishery participants, and several seafood dealers are based here. Tarpon Springs is a logical point of mooring. Grouper was the principal species landed in 2002, but a variety of species were harvested.


Lakefront homes in Lutz



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

Table 1. Lutz Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	10,552	17,081
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	5,216/5,336	8,506/8,575
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	26.4	25.8
18 to 64 years of age	65.7	65.0
65 years and over	7.9	9.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	10,185	15,794
Black or African American	172	512
American Indian and Alaskan Native	18	52
Asian	110	245
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	1
Some other race	67	217
Two or more races	--	260
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	573	1,343
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.5	2.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.9	89.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	28.4	34.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	7.2	10.1
And Percent who speak English less than very well	1.3	2.7
Household income (Median $)	43,988	60,278
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	4.2	6.0
Percent female headed household	7.2	7.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	3,411	5,409
Renter occupied	384	905
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	97,100	134,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	399	617
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	71.6	70.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.3	4.8
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	45.3
Service occupations	--	8.6
Sales and office occupations	--	31.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.8	0.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	9.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	5.6
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.8	0.5†
Manufacturing	7.9	8.4
Percent government workers	19.0	17.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	10.7	7.1
Percent using public transportation	1.2	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	28.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	12.5	13.0

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

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

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

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

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Fish Hatchery	1
Total	3

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	30,040	47,465

Table 5. Lutz License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
7	4	1,787
Total = 11		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 11/6,314 = 0.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,787/6,314 = 0.3

Please reference Table 3.20-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

Seafood Dealer in Lutz

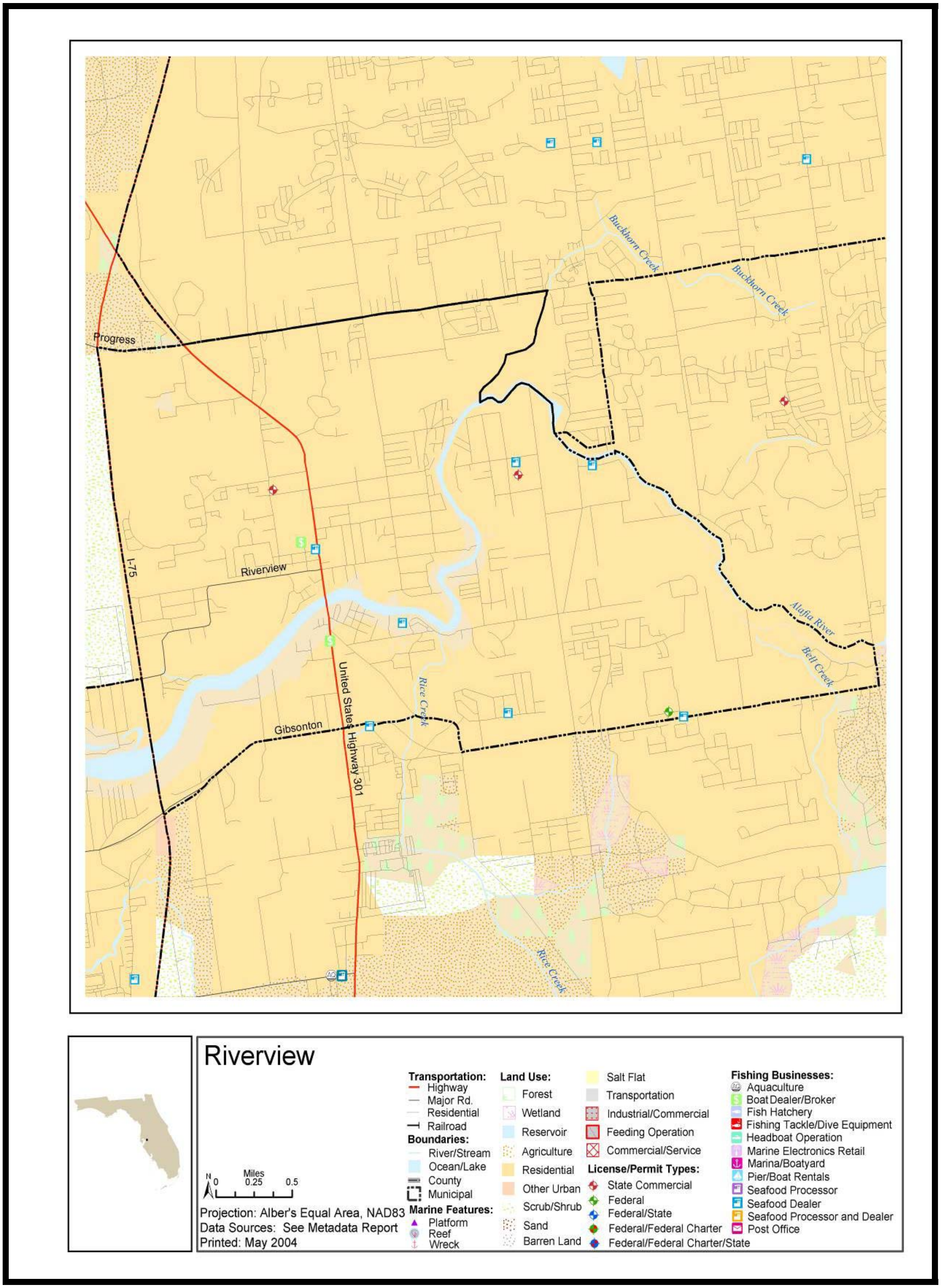
3.20.6 Riverview (unincorporated, pop. 12,035)

Location and Overview. Riverview is located on U.S. Highway 301, just east of Interstate 75, about seven miles south of Tampa city limits. The town has a small business district. Hillsborough Bay is roughly five miles west, and Gulf of Mexico access another 27 miles southwest.

History. Riverview was once known as Peru, named for the Peru Mining Company which employed residents of the general area. As the center of town is near the Alafia River, the town was renamed Riverview. It is thought to have been founded in the mid-nineteenth century (information from usacitiesonline.com).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 12,035 persons in Riverview, an increase of over 85 percent from the 1990 census totals. Many residents travel to work in various capacities in the Tampa area, and there is indication that Riverview has grown in association with its attractions for commuters.

There is a small fleet of commercial vessels moored in the area, and several local seafood dealers. Captains tend to fish in the Hillsborough and Tampa Bays for mullet and other inshore species. There is only limited offshore activity.



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

Table 1. Riverview Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	6,478	12,035
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	3,172/3,306	5,950/6,085
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	22.9	28.0
18 to 64 years of age	62.6	63.4
65 years and over	14.5	8.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	6,280	10,327
Black or African American	64	1,002
American Indian and Alaskan Native	41	53
Asian	36	160
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	8
Some other race	57	238
Two or more races	--	247
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	342	1,085
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	10.3	3.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.9	86.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	14.5	25.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.6	9.5
And Percent who speak English less than very well	3.6	2.3
Household income (Median $)	31,545	51,016
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	11.0	6.8
Percent female headed household	9.9	12.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	2,089	3,533
Renter occupied	383	901
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	83,800	128,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	368	654
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	63.6	72.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.3	1.9
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	34.6
Service occupations	--	14.0
Sales and office occupations	--	32.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.5	0.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	8.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.5
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.0	1.2†
Manufacturing	8.5	6.6
Percent government workers	16.0	13.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	16.7	12.2
Percent using public transportation	1.6	0.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	25.5
Percent worked outside of county of residence	8.9	9.0

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

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

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

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

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Aquaculture; Seafood Dealer	1
Boat Builder/Broker	2
Fish Hatchery	1
Total	4

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	93,451	126,772

Table 5. Riverview License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
5	1	2,023
Total = 6		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 6/4,434 = 0.1		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 2,023/4,434 = 0.5

Please reference Table 3.20-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

Residential Area in Riverview

3.20.7 Ruskin (unincorporated, pop. 8,321)

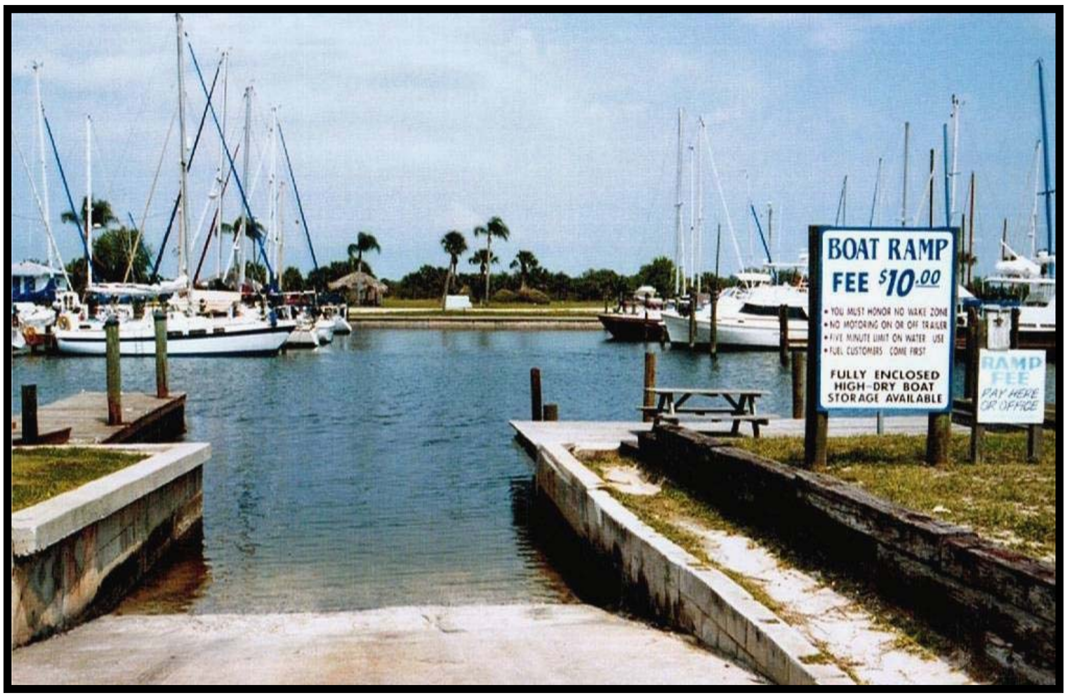
Location and Overview. Ruskin is located south of Tampa on U.S. Highway 41, approximately 15 miles north of Palmetto, and three miles south of Apollo Beach. The town is situated on a branch of the Little Manatee River. Tampa Bay is roughly one mile west, and access to the Gulf of Mexico at Southwest Channel is roughly 18 miles west.

History. Ruskin was founded in the early 20th century as a Utopian socialist community by a few intellectuals who were inspired by English philosopher John Ruskin's ideal of the "Commongood Society." Members received education at Ruskin College and labored on its 20-acre farm or in its workshops. While agriculture was central to the area economy, other important industries have included phosphate mining, commercial fishing, freight shipping, and flower and tropical fish farming.

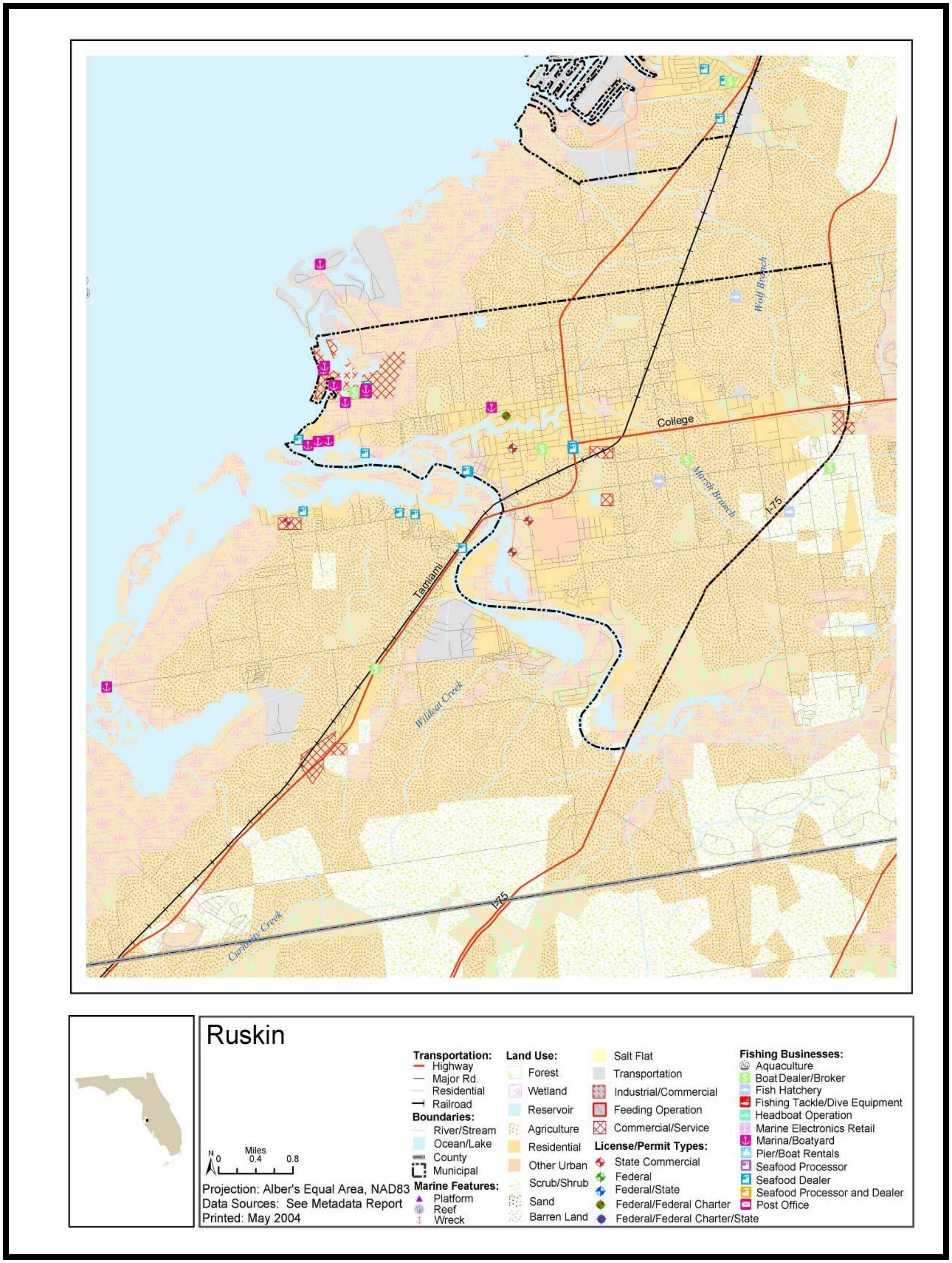
Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 8,321 persons in Ruskin, a 38 percent increase in population from 1990. Ruskin remains a residential community with ties to agricultural production. Tourism or retirement-related development has not been extensive as in other waterfront communities in the region. Local involvement in commercial fishing-related industry reportedly has declined in recent decades.

There are more than six boat ramps, three marinas, two bait shops, and one marine repair shop located in Ruskin. One marina tends to accommodate sailboats and a few recreational fishing vessels. One marina has a bait shop which has been located in the community since 1970s. Clientele are both locals and seasonal residents.

A small group of captains continues to reside in Ruskin. Mullet, crab, and various inshore species were the principal landings in 2002, though there was some offshore activity as well. Several seafood dealers were based here.



Boat Ramp at Bahia Beach Marina in Ruskin



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

Table 1. Ruskin Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	6,046	8,321
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,980/3,066	4,244/4,077
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	22.6	26.5
18 to 64 years of age	55.2	57.4
65 years and over	22.2	16.1
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	5,688	6,714
Black or African American	45	102
American Indian and Alaskan Native	16	52
Asian	19	36
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	11
Some other race	278	1,236
Two or more races	--	170
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	1,453	3,056
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	20.1	16.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	51.8	62.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	5.8	7.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	23.4	33.3
And Percent who speak English less than very well	10.0	14.8
Household income (Median $)	18,536	28,228
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	17.2	17.1
Percent female headed household	13.7	10.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,725	2,153
Renter occupied	551	810
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	58,000	80,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	327	510
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	52.7	57.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.9	5.7
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	18.6
Service occupations	--	22.0
Sales and office occupations	--	20.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	18.7	8.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	15.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	15.8
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	22.6	7.5†
Manufacturing	10.0	5.5
Percent government workers	6.7	7.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	17.9	20.3
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	26.8
Percent worked outside of county of residence	10.1	15.0

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

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

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

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

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	5
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	2
Fish Hatchery	3
Marina	6
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	18

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	96,369	102,336

Table 5. Ruskin License/Permit Summary: 2000

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Commercial (based on physical address data only)</td><td>Recreational (based on all address fields)</td></tr>
<tr><td>State License Holders</td><td>Federal Permit Holders</td><td>State Saltwater License Holders</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>3</td><td rowspan="2">1,117</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total = 8</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License:
8/2,963 = 0.3</td><td>Average Number of Licenses per Household:
1,117/2,963 = 0.4</td></tr>
</table>

Please reference Table 3.20-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.20.8 Tampa (incorporated, pop. 303,447)

Location and Overview. Tampa is the county seat and largest city in Hillsborough County. It is also the third most populous city in Florida. Tampa and Hillsborough Bays form the city's western and eastern bounds, respectively. Miami is 200 miles southeast. St. Petersburg is 20 miles southwest. The nearest point of access to the Gulf of Mexico is some 20 miles southwest at Egmont and Southwest Channels.

The modern economy is as complex as might be expected for a city of its size. Inputs include tourism, regional agriculture, urban and suburban home and commercial construction, finance, health care, government, high technology, and shipping via the Port of Tampa.

History. During the Civil War, the Confederacy relied on a well-defended Port of Tampa for supplies. The foundation for present-day Tampa was thereby associated with establishment of Fort Brooke in 1824. Because of its strategic location, Tampa was chosen as a military rendezvous site during the Spanish-American War in 1898. The same area is now known as MacDill Air Force Base, home of U.S. Operations Command. Tampa's early economic development largely depended on trade facilitated by rail and ship transportation.

Cigar manufacturing became Tampa's next major industry in the 1880s, after a Cuban immigrant built his cigar factory in downtown Tampa's predominately Cuban neighborhood Ybor City– "Cigar Capital of World."

The addition of a railroad connecting north and south Florida furthered Tampa's growth. Phosphates were discovered around the Tampa Bay and Hillsborough River in the late 1880s, and shipped north by rail and sea. Seafood was also shipped from the area.

In 1945, the Tampa Harbor channels were dredged to enable passage of ships and large fishing vessels. Shrimp trawlers frequented the area, and Tampa became one of the largest shrimp processing areas in the nation. In the mid-1970s, due to the expansion of Tampa Shipyard, Inc., Tampa's shrimp docks were relocated to the 22nd St. Causeway. The Port of Tampa is now the twelfth-largest cargo port in the nation. Approximately 4,900 vessels carrying 50 million tons of cargo a year use the port. Today, phosphate shipping, shrimp trade, and cruise lines are the principal forms of commerce in the port area.

Trawlers at Moorings in Tampa

Current Conditions and Trends. Tampa had a year 2000 population of 303,512 persons; an increase of 23,497 residents from 1990. Tampa's inshore fishing and shrimp harvesting has declined over the last decade. Most inshore net fishers either quit fishing or switched to stone crabbing after the 1994 gill net ban. Though the deep-water Port of Tampa still attracts shrimp boats from around the Gulf of Mexico, many captains claim that high insurance costs, poor harvest, influx of imported product, and fuel prices are driving them out of business.

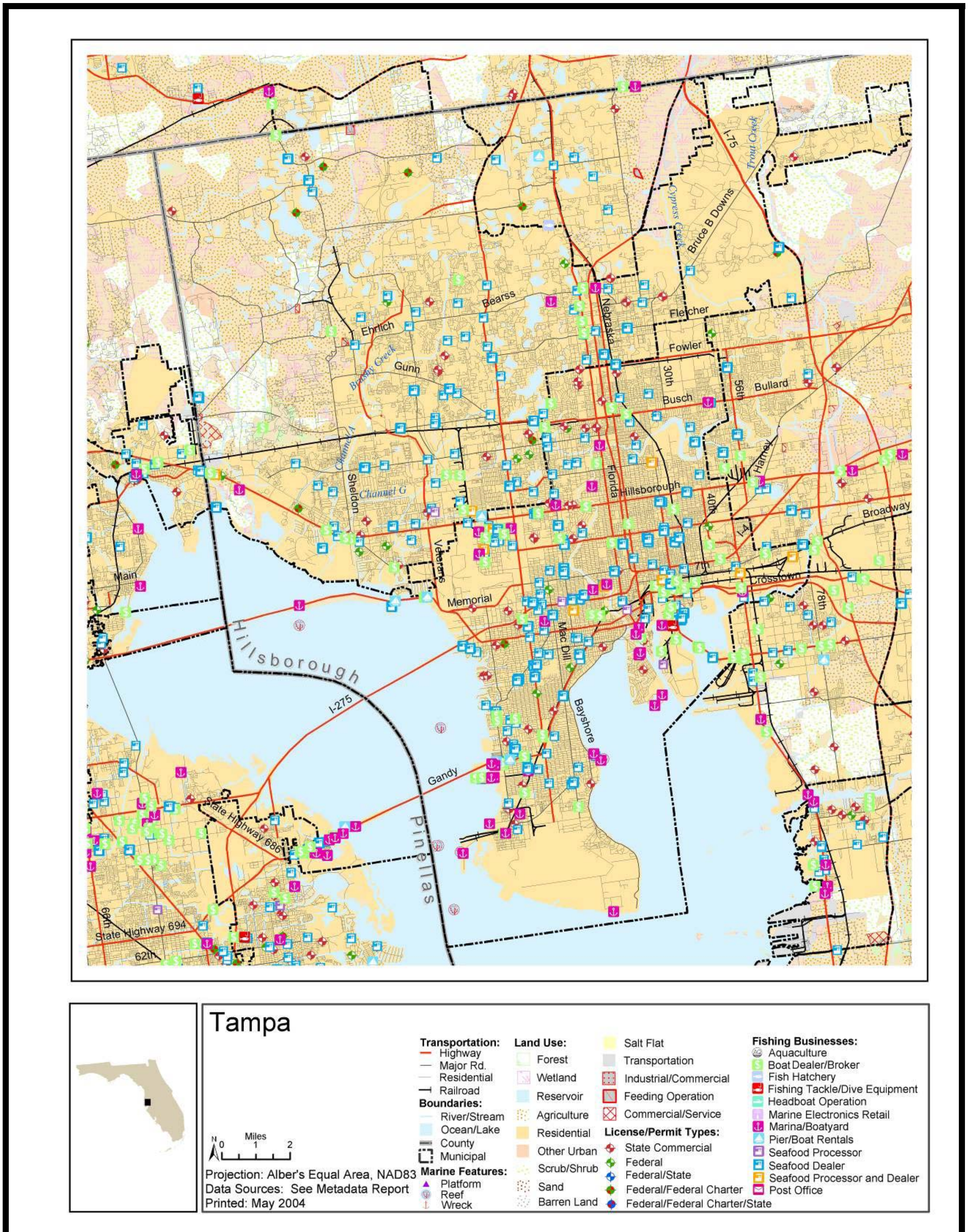
Resident shrimpers follow seasonal cycles. In the summer, captains often harvest and offload shrimp in Texas and Louisiana. From September to June, Tampa, Fort Myers Beach, and the Keys are major shrimp ports. Approximately 50 trawlers are operated from the Tampa Shrimp Dock from September to June, while about ten captains remain in the area through July and August.

There are two family-owned fish houses operating in the area. These offer transient dock space to Gulf shrimp boats coming from Texas, Alabama, Louisiana, and other parts of Florida. Shrimp are packed and frozen, and delivered to distributors who market the shrimp nationally. Numerous seafood dealers in Tampa handle mullet, stone crab, and bait. There are three large shrimp processors (Cox's Wholesale Seafood Inc., Conagra/Singleton Seafood, and Tampa Bay Fisheries) in Tampa, all of which are located some distance inland.

The number of locally-owned trawlers has decreased in recent decades. Tampa's fish house owners have also experienced decline. One owner asserted that business volume has decreased by about 30 percent over the last 20 years. As one measure to counter the adverse effects of what are viewed as uncontrolled imports, shrimpers from eight states (North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas) founded the *Southern Shrimp Alliance* (SSA). The two fish house owners in Tampa have joined the SSA, with one owner serving as one of Florida's two representatives.

Fishing-related infrastructure in Tampa is extensive. There are scores of wholesalers and retailers, boat builders and brokers, and marinas. There are some ten public boat ramps in the area. The locally-based fleet is productive in a variety of fisheries.

Recreational Fisherman on Tampa Fishing Pier



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

Table 1. Tampa Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	280,015	303,447
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	134,380/145,635	148,050/155,397
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	23.0	24.6
18 to 64 years of age	62.4	62.9
65 years and over	14.6	4.9
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	198,542	194,871
Black or African American	70,131	79,118
American Indian and Alaskan Native	834	1,155
Asian	3,794	6,527
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	281
Some other race	6,714	12,646
Two or more races	--	8,849
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	42,009	58,522
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	11.5	7.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.6	77.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	18.7	25.4
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	17.8	22.9
And Percent who speak English less than very well	6.8	10.2
Household income (Median $)	22,772	34,415
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	19.4	18.1
Percent female headed household	25.8	16.1
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	63,669	68,589
Renter occupied	51,131	56,169
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	59,000	81,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	334	577
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	64.3	64.0
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.7	8.6
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	34.0
Service occupations	--	16.3
Sales and office occupations	--	30.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.7	0.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	8.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.9
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.7	0.3†
Manufacturing	9.9	6.8
Percent government workers	15.7	12.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.3	13.7
Percent using public transportation	3.3	2.7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	22.8
Percent worked outside of county of residence	6.6	8.9

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

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

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

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	Several
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	10+
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	Several
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	Several
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	20+
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festival	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	Several
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	5
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	20+
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	1+
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	25+
Seafood retail markets	75+
Trucking operations	Several
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	Several
Charter/Head Boats	15+
Commercial Boats	50+

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	94
Boat Builder/Broker; Diving & Fishing Equipment	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	6
Boat Rentals & Pier	6
Marina	17
Processor	2
Processor; Retail Seafood Dealer	2
Processor; Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Processor; Wholesale Seafood Dealer	9
Retail Seafood Dealer	51
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	2
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	12
Total	204

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	1,717,448	4,792,857

Table 5. Tampa License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
82	58	15,153
Total = 140		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 140/124,758 = 0.1		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 15,153/124,758 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.20-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

Sailboats at Davis Island Yacht Club

3.21 Manatee County Communities

This section describes the study communities in Manatee County. These are as follow: Anna Maria Island, Bradenton, Bradenton Beach, Cortez, Holmes Beach, Longboat Key, Palmetto, and Terra Ceia.

Manatee is located south of both Pinellas and Hillsborough Counties and to the north of Sarasota County. The county seat of Bradenton is located 33 miles south of Tampa, 103 miles from Orlando, and 190 miles from Miami. Six communities comprise the bulk of the incorporated population of Manatee County. These are Anna Maria, Bradenton, Longboat Key, Palmetto, Holmes Beach, and Bradenton Beach.

Manatee County encompasses 740 square miles, with 150 miles of coastline and 27 miles of beaches. Its unincorporated area is approximately 718 square miles. Roughly 13 percent of the unincorporated area is urbanized, consisting of residential, commercial, office, industrial, utilities, and institutional land uses. A considerable amount of land is allocated to agricultural and open spaces. Manatee County is served by Interstate Highways I-75 and I-275, as well as U.S. Highway 41 from Hillsborough County, and U.S. Highway 19 from Pinellas County.

Manatee County was formed in 1855 from portions of Hillsborough and now-defunct Mosquito Counties. In 1867, the county experienced a large influx of settlers from Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina, consisting of mostly ex-Confederate soldiers and their families. In 1887, Manatee County's seat was relocated from Pine Level, now a ghost town in Desoto County, to Braidentown (modern Bradenton). It wasn't until 1921 that Sarasota County was formed from the southern portion of Manatee County. The 1920's marked the beginning of Florida's boom years, when thousands of people arrived in the state. During this time, development in the City of Palmetto was accelerated by construction of the first bridge across the Manatee River, between the City and Bradenton. Similarly, the coastal area of the county began to be developed when the first bridge to Anna Maria Island was built in the 1920's.

Manatee County, like many counties along the Gulf Coast, is often noted for its large retirement community and it tourist attractions. The population is growing rapidly. The year 2000 census enumerated 264,002 persons resident in Manatee County, making it the 16th most populous county in Florida. The 1990 figure was 211,707 persons.

The county has a high proportion of elderly persons, with its over-65 population at 25 percent, compared to 17 percent for Florida as a whole. The median age for the county was 44 years. The racial composition was 86 percent Caucasian, eight percent African American, and six percent Hispanic. Of the 112,460 households in Manatee County, the median income was $38,673, which was slightly less than the state's average of $38,819. Just over ten percent of individuals living in Manatee County and15 percent of children lived in poverty as of the year 2000.


Clearwater
Belleair
Largo
Tampa
Brandon
Riverview
Gibsonton
Polk
Seminole
Pinellas
Apollo Beach
Hillsborough
Treasure Island
St. Petersburg
Gulfport
Ruskin
Tierra Verde
Palmetto
Anna Maria
Terra Ceia
Manatee
Holmes Beach
Bradenton
Cortez
Bradenton Beach
Longboat Key
Sarasota
Osprey
Sarasota
Nokomis
Venice
Port
Charlotte
Englewood
El Jobean
Manatee County
N
0
4.5
9
18 Miles
Study Communities
Seafood Processor and Dealer
Seafood Dealer
Seafood Processor
Reef
Wreck
Platform
Interstate

Table 3.21-1 Earnings in Manatee County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 $1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	2,550,178	4,348,420	100.0	2,412,835
Farm earnings	131,951	94,486	2.2	-5,665
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	52,282	72,531	1.7	32,849
Fishing	2,296	(Confidential)	--	--
Mining	3,445	(Confidential)	--	--
Oil and gas extraction	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Construction	143,746	261,272	6.0	152,169
Special trade contractors	407,372	579,604	13.3	270,409
Manufacturing	11,113	47,745	1.1	39,310
Fabricated metal products	29,275	46,161	1.1	23,941
Industrial machinery and equipment	(Confidential)	181,255	4.2	--
Food and kindred products	13,715	9,721	0.2	-689
Chemicals and allied products	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Petroleum and coal products	73,357	86,043	2.0	30,365
Transportation and Public utilities	15,634	19,790	0.5	7,924
Trucking and warehousing	4,273	4,237	0.1	994
Water transportation	(Confidential)	6,372	0.1	
Transportation by air	79,155	199,242	4.6	139,163
Wholesale trade	325,834	484,173	11.1	236,865
Retail trade	72,784	102,407	2.4	47,164
Eating and drinking places	130,810	188,263	4.3	88,978
Finance, insurance, and real estate	835,337	(Confidential)	--	--
Services	17,375	13,895	0.3	707
Hotels and other lodging places	253,278	(Confidential)	--	--
Business services	23,292	37,486	0.9	19,807
Amusement and recreation services	313,432	385,966	8.9	148,071
Health services	34,797	43,466	1.0	17,055
Legal services	61,407	95,816	2.2	49,208
Engineering and management services	366,888	473,522	10.9	195,054
Government/Government enterprises	2,550,178	4,348,420	100.0	2,412,835

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

Table 3.21-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Manatee County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	3,456,457	6,052
Invertebrates	373,849	3,066
Shrimp	22,432	23
Totals	3,853,738	9,141

Table 3.21-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Manatee County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	357
Retail Dealer Permits	52
Wholesale Permits	24
Totals	433

Table 3.21-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Manatee Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Anna Maria Island	76
Bradenton	7,427
Bradenton Beach	183
Cortez	69
Holmes Beach	196
Longboat Key	287
Palmetto	1,689
Terra Ceia	57

Table 3.21-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Manatee County*

Permit Type	Study Communities †					
	Anna Maria	Bradenton	Cortez	Holmes Beach	Palmetto	Terra Ceia
Pelagic Charter	1	10	3	5	1	1
Reef Fish Charter	3	13	4	5	3	1
Swordfish	--	--	1	--	--	--
King Mackerel	1	8	6	--	1	1
Rock Shrimp	--	--	--	--	--	--
Red Snapper	--	11	12	--	3	--
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	--	9	7	--	1	1
Gulf Reef Fish	1	18	18	--	4	--
Shark	--	2	2	--	--	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	5	1	1	--	--
Total Permits 2000	6	76	54	11	13	4
Total Permit Holders 2000	4	32	22	5	7	2
Total State License Holders 2000	4	64	24	3	29	9
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 ‡	--	--	2	--	--	--

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

3.21.1 **Anna Maria** (incorporated, pop. 5,954)

Location and Overview. Anna Maria is located on Anna Maria Island in northwestern Manatee County. The island is one of the northernmost of a string of barrier islands leading to the Florida Keys. This seven-mile long island is surrounded by the Gulf of Mexico to the west, and the Sarasota and Anna Maria Bays to the east. There are three towns: Anna Maria City, Holmes Beach, and Bradenton Beach. Anna Maria is largely residential in nature. Holmes Beach serves as the commercial center of the island, and Bradenton Beach is tourism-oriented. The population swells during winter months. The island's beaches are a breeding sanctuary for loggerhead turtle. The Intracoastal Waterway is adjacent to the east. Passage Key Inlet is the nearest point of Gulf access.

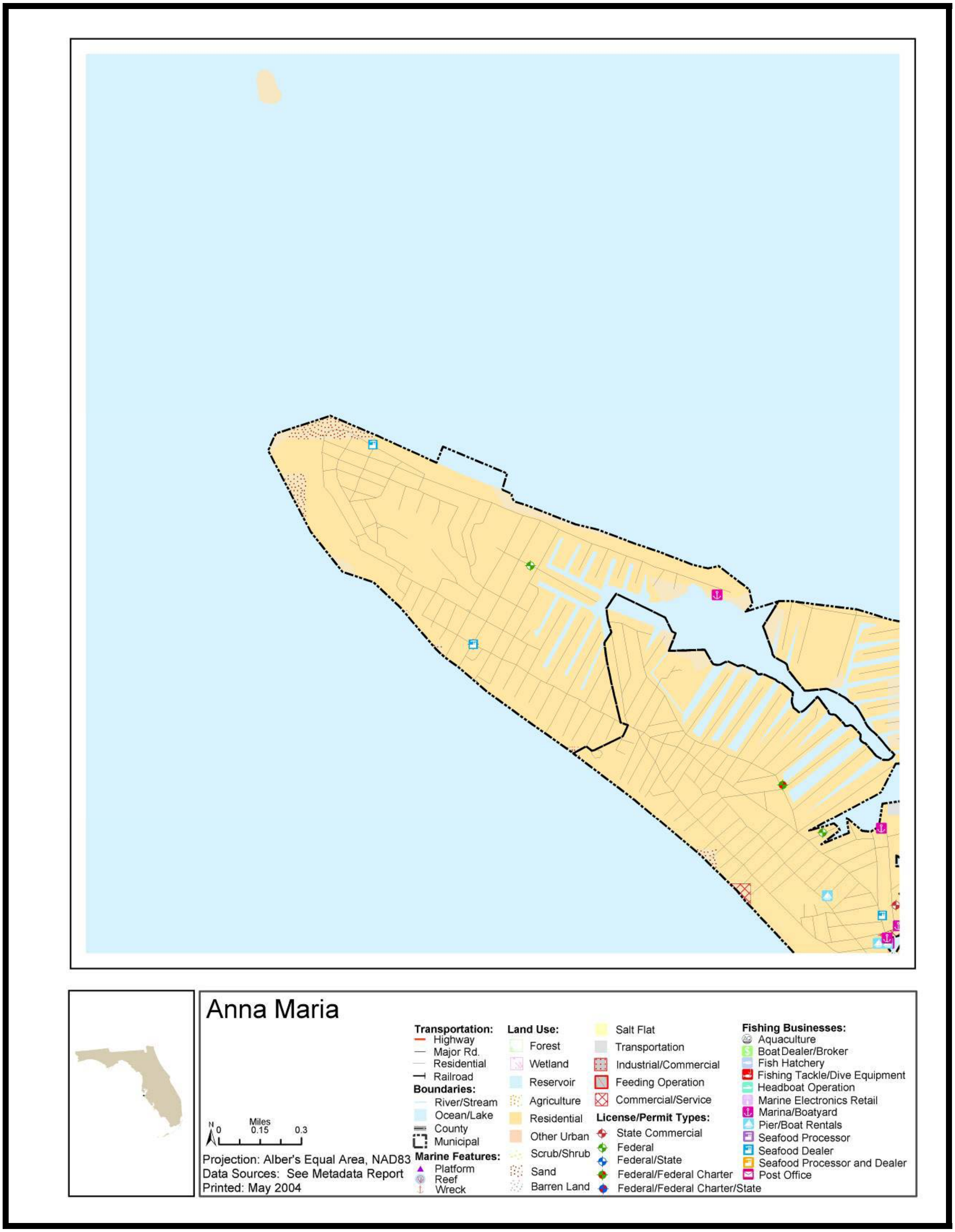
History. The Timucan and Calusan American Indian tribes are the earliest known inhabitants of Anna Maria Island. Spanish explorers who claimed the island for the Spanish Crown in 1530 drove out the indigenous residents. Anglo settlers first established homes on Anna Maria Island in what is now known as “Anna Maria City” in 1893. The city incorporated in 1925 (City of Anna Maria). There is a long history of tourism here (Young 2000).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 5,954 persons in Anna Maria, an increase of 23 percent from the 1990 census. Many residents commute to jobs in nearby Bradenton, or further south to Sarasota. Others work in service-oriented jobs in the immediate area.

Infrastructure and amenities are available for recreational fishing enthusiasts. There are several marinas and boat ramps for access to the Intracoastal Waterway and Gulf of Mexico. The community also has a large fishing pier on the northern end of the island. A few charter fishermen operate from the community. Captains of a small commercial fleet focus on crab, mullet, grouper, and to a lesser degree, various pelagic species.

Typical Beachfront Hotel in Anna Maria

Retail Shops along Gulf Drive in Anna Maria



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

Table 1. Anna Maria Island Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	4,849	5,954
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,298/2,551	2,815/3,139
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	11.8	12.6
18 to 64 years of age	51.9	50.4
65 years and over	36.3	37.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	4,828	5,867
Black or African American	2	11
American Indian and Alaskan Native	4	8
Asian	11	15
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	4
Some other race	4	17
Two or more races	--	32
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	100	103
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	2.7	2.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.7	92.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	30.8	32.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.6	6.9
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.2	2.1
Household income (Median $)	96,123	42,192
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	7.3	5.3
Percent female headed household	6.4	9.7
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,707	2,214
Renter occupied	680	790
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	126,680	232,420
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	478	703
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	43.5	48.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.8	2.3
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	32.5
Service occupations	--	21.7
Sales and office occupations	--	29.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.4	0.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	6.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.6
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.1	0.3†
Manufacturing	10.1	4.7
Percent government workers	11.2	8.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	7.8	5.5
Percent using public transportation	0.5	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	13.1	23.6

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

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

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Anna Maria in 2003

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

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

None Listed.

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	77,957	384,173

Table 5. Anna Maria License/Permit Summary: 2000

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Commercial (based on physical address data only)</th><th>Recreational</th></tr>
<tr><td>State License Holders</td><td>Federal Permit Holders</td><td>State Saltwater License Holders</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td rowspan="2">76</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total = 8</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License:
8/3,004 = 0.3</td><td>Average Number of Licenses per Household:
76/3,004 = 0.03</td></tr>
</table>

Please reference Table 3.21-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.21.2 Bradenton (incorporated, pop. 49,504)

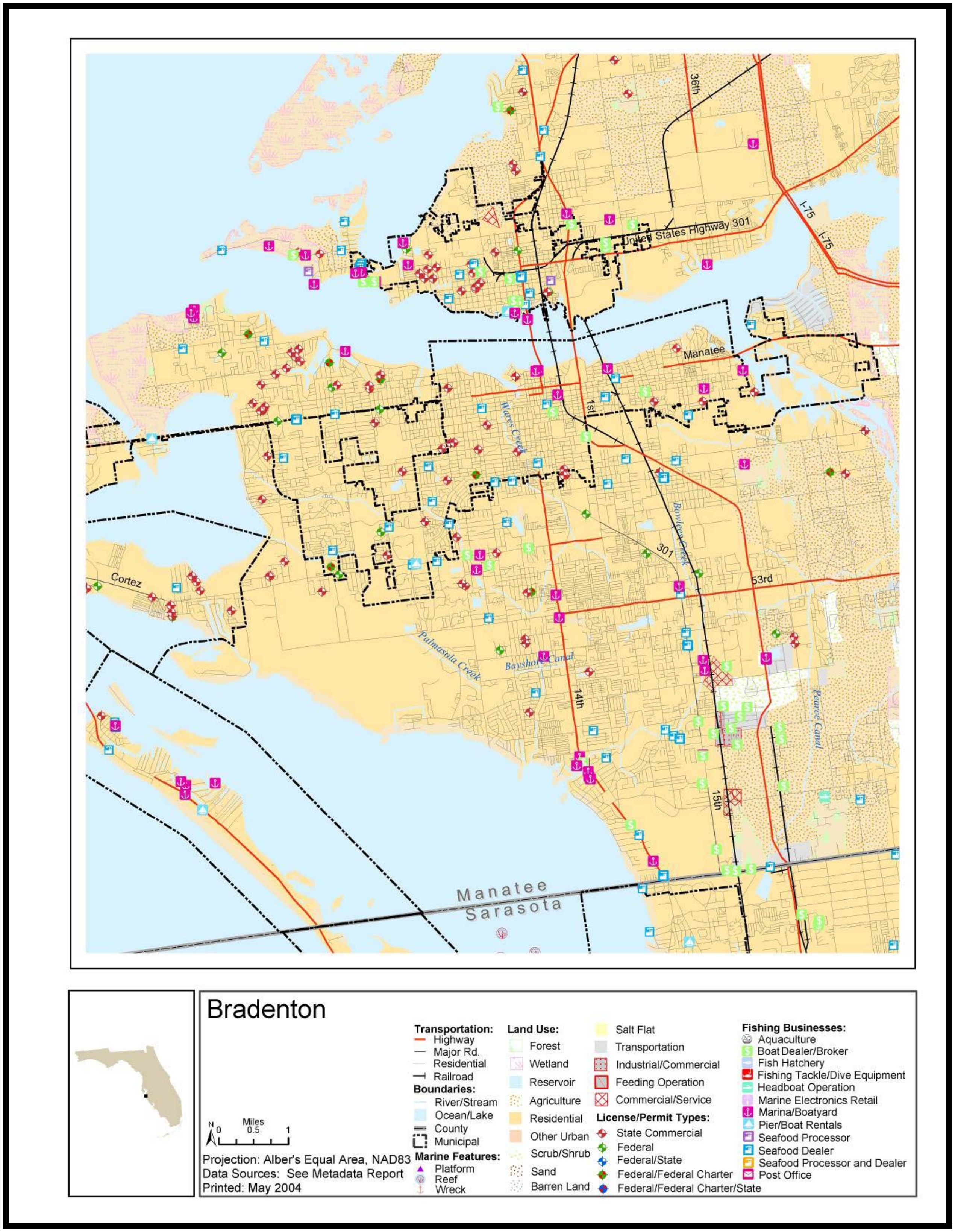
Location and Overview. Bradenton is the largest city in Manatee County and its county seat. It is bordered by Tampa Bay to the north, the Manatee River to the northeast, Sarasota Bay to the southeast, and Palma Sola Bay to the west. It is somewhat protected from the Gulf of Mexico by Anna Maria Island, located immediately west. Major transportation corridors are U.S. Highways 301 and 41, with Interstate 75 nearby. Passage Key Inlet to the north enables quick Gulf access.

History. Spanish explorers arrived in the Bradenton area in 1539. The first Anglo settlers arrived in 1842. Railroads developed in the region in the early 1900s brought winter vacationers. Bradenton became a spring training site for major league baseball players in the 1930s, and today, it is the official spring training site of the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 49,504 persons in Bradenton, an increase of over 5,700 from 1990. There is a wide variety of employment opportunity in the area. Some residents tend to work in local businesses, while others commute to Sarasota or Tampa/St. Petersburg for employment.

There is extensive fishing-related infrastructure and related services here, including numerous seafood dealers and marinas, several boat builders and brokers, and various bait and tackle shops. An active commercial fleet of captains and crew pursue a wide variety of inshore and offshore species. Numerous charter captains reside here.

Marina in Bradenton Area



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

Table 1. Bradenton Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	43,779	49,504
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	20,351/23,428	23,485/26,019
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	19.2	21.6
18 to 64 years of age	52.3	53.0
65 years and over	28.5	25.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	36,290	38,682
Black or African American	6,312	7,481
American Indian and Alaskan Native	79	145
Asian	280	392
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	23
Some other race	818	1,934
Two or more races	--	847
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	2,360	5,574
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.6	6.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.2	79.8
Percent with a Bachelor’s degree or higher	15.6	20.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.7	14.0
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.6	5.9
Household income (Median $)	26,010	34,902
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	12.8	13.6
Percent female headed household	15.8	12.1
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	11,533	13,194
Renter occupied	7,338	8,185
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	71,700	95,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	406	654
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	53.1	54.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.4	4.8
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	28.0
Service occupations	--	19.5
Sales and office occupations	--	26.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.9	1.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	10.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	13.7
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.2	1.7†
Manufacturing	13.3	11.1
Percent government workers	12.6	11.8
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	16.5	15.3
Percent using public transportation	1.4	1.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	22.7
Percent worked outside of county of residence	55.4	20.7

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

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

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

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

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	8
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	2
Boat Rentals & Pier	4
Marina	18
Retail Seafood Dealer	2
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	35

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	1,964,853	5,894,775

Table 5. Bradenton License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
64	35	7,427
Total = 99		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 99/21,379 = 0.5		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 7,427/21,379 = 0.3

Please reference Table 3.21-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.21.3 Bradenton Beach (incorporated, pop. 1,482)

Location and Overview. Bradenton Beach is located on Anna Maria Island, just to the west of Cortez and Bradenton, on State Road 684. Gulf Drive is the main thoroughfare. The Gulf of Mexico is accessible at Longboat Pass on the southern end of the island, or at Passage Key Inlet to the north. There are many motels, restaurants, and souvenir shops in the area.

History. Explored by the Spanish in 1530, the first settlement was the homestead of G. E. Bean in 1893. The island was first connected by bridge to the mainland in 1922; remnants of the island side of this bridge still exist as part of a modern fishing pier. The community was originally called Cortez Beach. During the 1920s, the editor of the Bradenton Herald called the area Bradenton Beach. The town was incorporated in 1952 (City of Bradenton Beach).

Current Conditions and Trends. Bradenton Beach had a year 2000 population of 1,482 persons a decrease of 175 persons from the 1990 census totals. Many residents operate tourism-oriented businesses in the area. Others commute to work in the metropolitan areas to the west and north.

There is one marina in Bradenton Beach and one public boat ramp is located on the bay side of the island, just opposite the County Park. There is a community fishing pier in the newly-renovated downtown area. There is a very small local commercial fleet, and we are unable to report recent landings given confidentiality issues. There are two active charter operations based Bradenton Beach.

Bradenton Beach Motel

Table 1. Bradenton Beach Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,657	1,482
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	814/843	751/731
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	13.1	10.6
18 to 64 years of age	63.9	64.5
65 years and over	23.0	24.9
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,614	1,460
Black or African American	4	4
American Indian and Alaskan Native	7	2
Asian	3	2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	2	5
Two or more races	--	9
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	26	25
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.5	2.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.9	85.2
Percent with a Bachelor’s degree or higher	17.1	24.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.4	3.9
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.1	2.5
Household income (Median $)	24,256	32,318
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.2	7.3
Percent female headed household	9.5	5.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	428	459
Renter occupied	409	344
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	81,800	159,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	434	688
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	66.2	54.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.7	2.5
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	33.3
Service occupations	--	25.4
Sales and office occupations	--	23.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.3	0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	12.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	5.3
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.1	0†
Manufacturing	9.8	8.0
Percent government workers	7.8	12.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	16.3	19.7
Percent using public transportation	0.3	0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	26.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	85.5	23.2

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

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

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

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Rentals & Pier	4
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Marina	4
Total	9

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

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

Table 5. Bradenton Beach License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
2	3	183
Total = 5		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 5/803 = 0.6		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 183/803 = 0.2

Please reference Table 3.21-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.21.4 Cortez (unincorporated, pop. 4,400)

Location and Overview. Cortez is located directly east of Bradenton Beach on a peninsula that demarcates the northern end of Sarasota Bay. Tampa/St. Petersburg is roughly 18 mile snorth by water. The historic fishing village of Cortez consists of approximately 200 mostly single-family dwellings concentrated near the commercial docks and fish houses on Sarasota Bay. These "cracker style" homes, built primarily by and for fishing families, are distinctively different from the more modern architecture of the tourist destinations. Gulf access is at Passage Key Inlet to the north, and Longboat Pass, a short distance to the south.

History. Originally named Hunter's Point, Cortez has been involved in fishing-related commerce since the Spanish Colonial era. Early Spanish fishermen from the Canary Islands and Cuba fished nearby waters and sold their catch in Havana markets. In the late nineteenth century, several North Carolina fishing families migrated here and established their residence. Fourth and fifth generations of those families still operate from Cortez harbor. Net sheds were once scattered around the harbor, storing the cotton nets after they had dried on spreads. Today, most Cortez fishermen use cast nets for mullet and other inshore species. There has been a head boat operation in Cortez for the better part of two decades. Originally docked on the south side near the drawbridge and known as the Cortez Fleet, the vessel is not moored near the bridge north of Cortez Road.

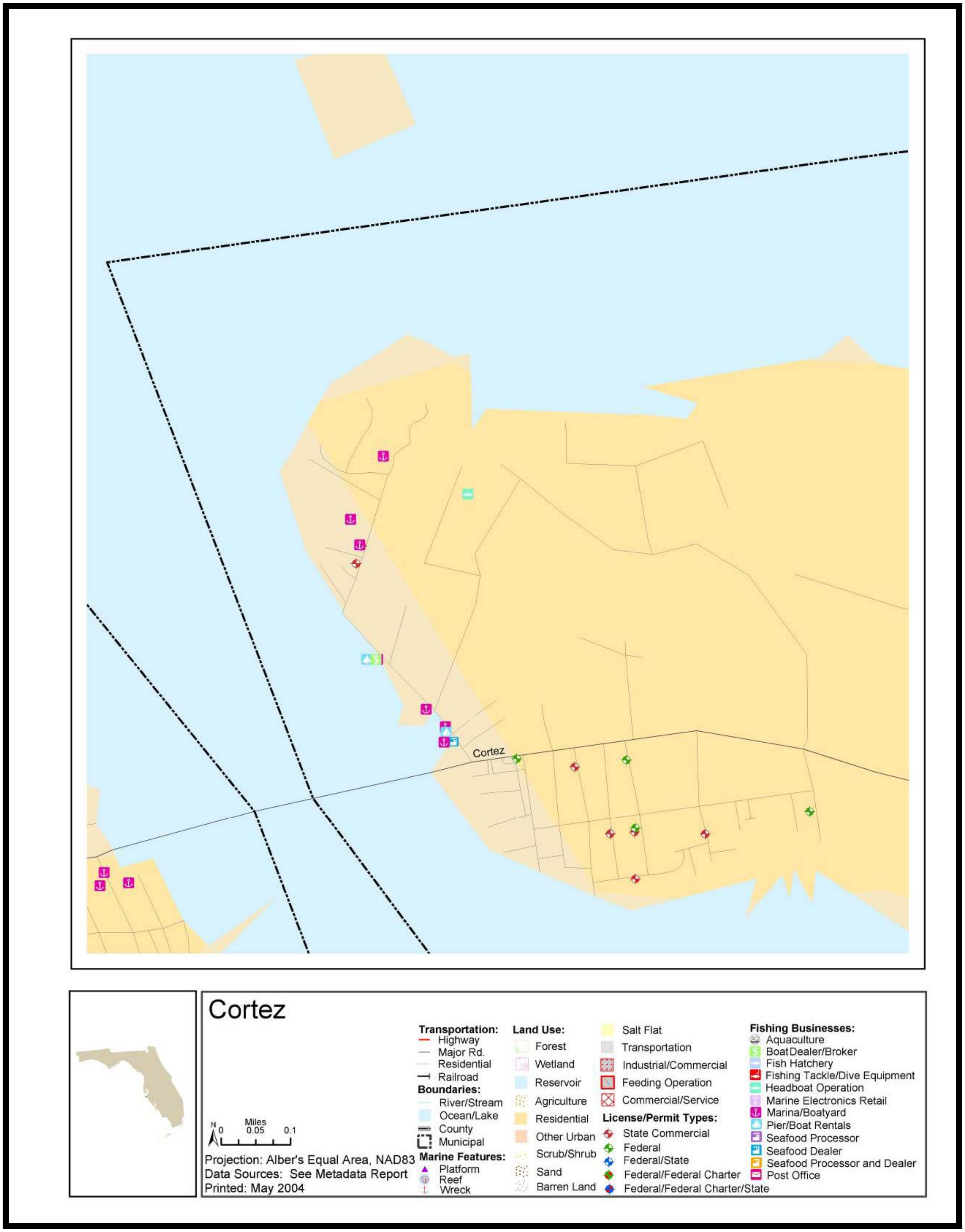
Current Conditions and Trends. Cortez had a year 2000 population of 4,400 persons, down from 4,509 persons in 1990. Cortez, like many other fishing-oriented communities in Florida, was affected by the mid-1990s ban on entanglement nets in state waters. Many local fishermen and their families switched fisheries, found other types of work, or moved to other locations where they could continue to net fish. While a contingent of active fishing families remains, the majority of Cortez residents commute to jobs in nearby urban areas.

There are two active wholesale fish houses in Cortez. The owners and operators of these market a wide range of products in local, regional, and national markets. These include snapper-grouper, stone and blue crab, shrimp, pelagics, and bait fish. There are also two retail seafood outlets and five restaurants. Two of the restaurants are physically attached to the retail seafood markets, with the majority of seafood supplied by the local fish houses. Two bait and tackle shops offer supplies and bait to residents and visitors, and also provide docking space to two charter operations and to the town's sole head boat operation. There are several charter operations based in Cortez. Operators target primarily inshore species like redfish, sea trout, and also some coastal pelagics. One sightseeing operator is based at the retail seafood market located in the historic village. The operator focuses on tours of Sarasota Bay and provides a brief history of commercial fishing.

Many of the informants contacted for the purposes of this study consider the commercial fishing industry to be in a state of decline as a result of regulatory pressure, competition with recreational fishing interests, and various tourism-related pressures on waterfront availability. Several conversations suggest that the identity of many residents is related to involvement in commercial fishing and life in the town. There are various fishing monuments around town, and an annual Seafood Festival, which celebrates the historic commercial fishing industry. Cortez has been designated a Florida Waterfronts Community, which highlights the problem of redeveloping commercial waterfront after its decline.

Fish house in Cortez

Fishing Monument in Cortez



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

Table 1. Cortez Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	4,509	4,491
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,077/2,432	2,138/2,353
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	7.8	8.6
18 to 64 years of age	45.0	46.9
65 years and over	47.2	44.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	4,474	4,416
Black or African American	5	7
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5	9
Asian	14	24
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	11	7
Two or more races	--	28
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	41	59
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	7.3	4.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.3	84.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	19.6	23.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.8	16.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.6	7.3
Household income (Median $)	24,272	36,577
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	5.7	9.4
Percent female headed household	3.5	3.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,890	2,019
Renter occupied	914	354
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	101,700	135,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	469	635
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	32.5	34.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.1	4.3
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	26.2
Service occupations	--	11.7
Sales and office occupations	--	38.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.3	1.9
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	11.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.9
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.6	2.9†
Manufacturing	12.3	9.6
Percent government workers	7.7	9.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	11.1	17.8
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	24.7
Percent worked outside of county of residence	24.7	15.6

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

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

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

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	3
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	2
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	2
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	2
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	2
Museums—fishing/marine-related	1
Net makers	1
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	2
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	5
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	8
Commercial Boats	32

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	2
Boat Rentals & Pier	2
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Marina	3
Total	8

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	2,723,527	4,226,366

Table 5. Cortez License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
14	27	69
Total = 41		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 41/2,373 = 1.7		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 69/2,373 = 0.03

Please reference Table 3.21-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.21.5 Holmes Beach (incorporated, pop. 4,966)

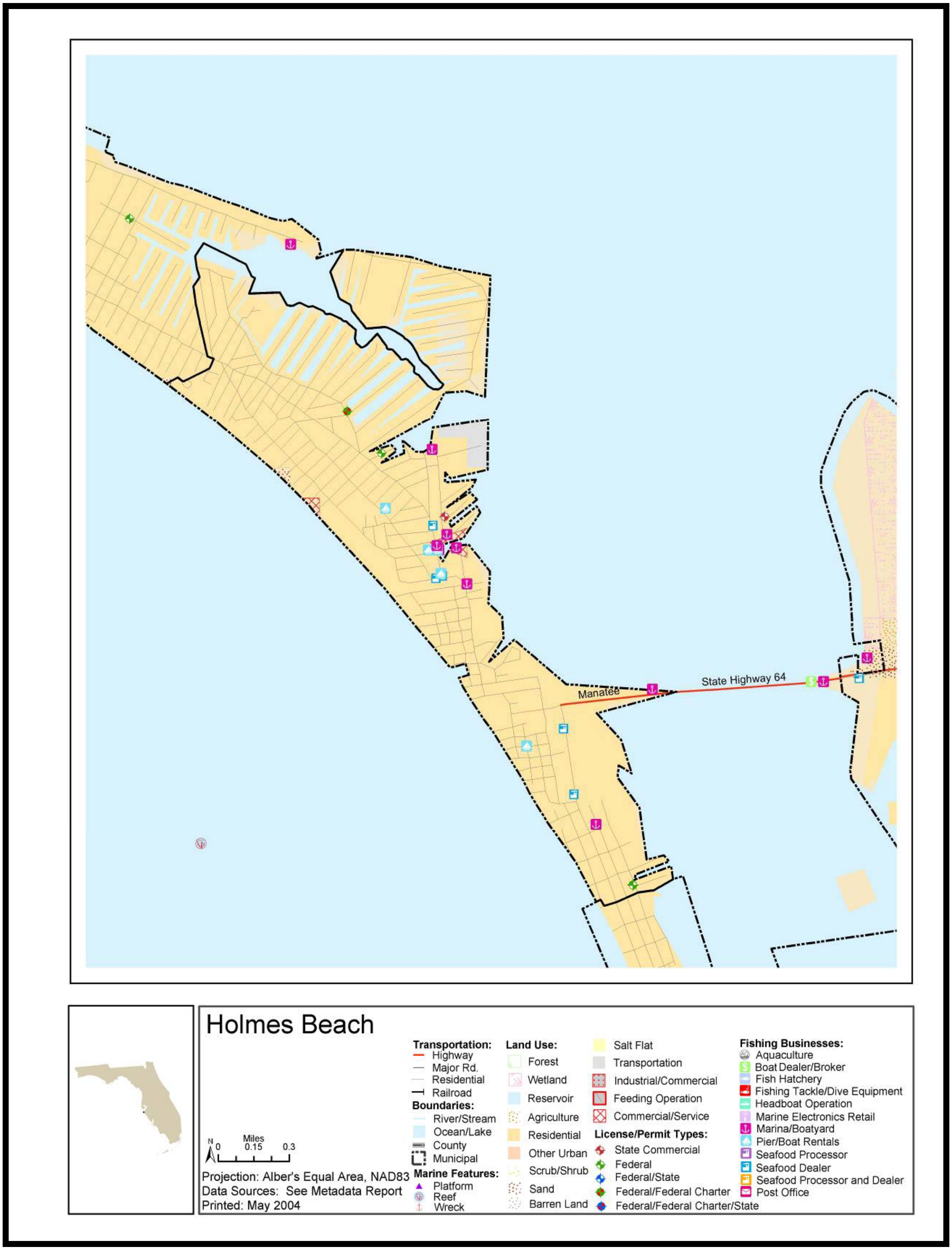
Location and Overview. Holmes Beach is located in the center of Anna Maria Island, in northwestern Manatee County. This waterfront community functions as the commercial center of the island. Points of Gulf access are at Longboat Pass, about three miles south, and Passage Key Inlet slightly further north.

History. The first permanent homesteaders did not arrive in the Holmes Beach area until 1896. The population increased significantly in the late 1940s, when Jack Holmes, for whom the town is named, developed 600 acres with various homes and businesses, including a shopping center, grocery store, post office, restaurants, and multiple single-family and apartment dwellings. Holmes Beach incorporated in 1950 (Holmes Beach 1999).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 4,966 persons in Holmes Beach, an increase of 156 people in ten years. Holmes Beach, like all the communities on Anna Maria Island, is a tourist/beach destination. The community is residential, but the primary businesses are rental properties and small motels on the beach and Intracoastal Waterway. There is a small mini-mall, which provides for the shopping needs of residents and visitors.

There is little fishing-related infrastructure here, with the exception of a small marina. Nevertheless, a small group of commercial captains and crew is based here. Mullet and stone crab were principal landings in 2002. There also are several active charter operations.

Canal Homes in Holmes Beach



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. Holmes Beach Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	4,810	4,966
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,267/2,543	2,356/2,610
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	12.3	12.9
18 to 64 years of age	53.7	53.9
65 years and over	34.0	33.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	4,786	4,896
Black or African American	1	6
American Indian and Alaskan Native	6	6
Asian	11	14
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	4
Some other race	6	11
Two or more races	--	29
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	96	82
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	2.4	2.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.4	92.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	28.2	29.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.4	7.3
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.9	2.8
Household income (Median $)	31,281	45,074
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	7.0	3.6
Percent female headed household	9.7	6.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,587	1,743
Renter occupied	783	795
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	133,000	217,600
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	471	734
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	46.1	50.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.3	3.1
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	29.9
Service occupations	--	23.9
Sales and office occupations	--	27.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.8	0.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	8.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.8
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.8	0.0†
Manufacturing	7.2	5.2
Percent government workers	9.0	7.3
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	6.8	5.8
Percent using public transportation	0.4	0.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	28.0
Percent worked outside of county of residence	12.3	23.2

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

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

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

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

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

None Listed.

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	3,580	8,479

Table 5. Holmes Beach License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
3	7	196
Total = 10		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 10/2,538 = 0.4		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 196/2,538 = 0.08

Please reference Table 3.21-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

Shopping Center in Holmes Beach

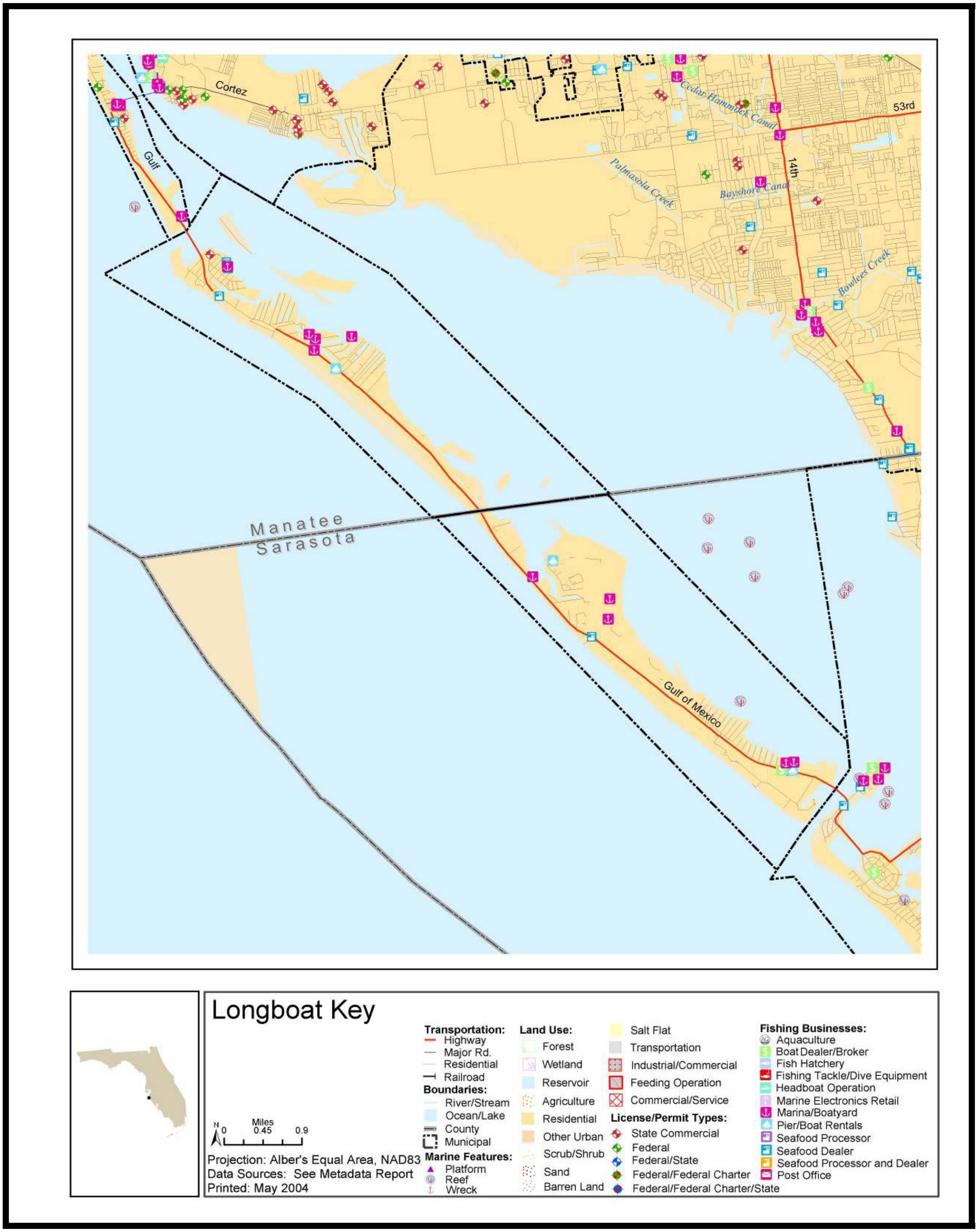
3.21.6 Longboat Key (incorporated, pop. 7,603)

Location and Overview. Longboat Key is populated area on an island of the same name. The Gulf of Mexico is west and Sarasota Bay east. The nine-mile island straddles two counties: the northern portion is in the southwestern part of Manatee County, and the southern portion extends into northwestern Sarasota County. State Road 789 runs north-south and connects Longboat Key to Anna Maria Island by drawbridge, and to Sarasota and the mainland by bridge. The area is a popular retirement and tourist destination. Indeed, the population surges to nearly 20,000 persons during tourist season (Town of Longboat Key).

History. The Timucuan and Calusa Indians are the earliest known inhabitants of the Longboat Key area. The area was sparsely populated until the early 1900s when white settlers first arrived. Although the town was incorporated in 1955, extensive growth first occurred in the 1960s when beachfront development was initiated (Town of Longboat Key).

Current Conditions and Trends. With a year 2000 population of 7,603 persons, Longboat Key gained an additional 1,666 residents between the 1990 and 2000 census counts. The town can be considered a retirement and tourism-oriented community. The vast majority of working residents commute to professional and office positions in adjacent urban areas. Median rents and property values in this community suggest relative affluence in some contrast to figures for the neighboring island of Anna Maria to the north.

Fishing here is recreation-oriented. There are several marinas located on the island, though many bayside home owners moor recreational vessels at private docks. Mote Marine Lab, a private institute for the study of marine life, is located here. While there are several locally-based charter operations, captains are residents of nearby towns rather than Longboat Key itself.



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

Table 1. Longboat Key Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	5,937	7,603
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,739/3,198	3,532/4,071
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	4.0	2.6
18 to 64 years of age	42.0	39.0
65 years and over	54.0	58.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	5,906	7,545
Black or African American	4	5
American Indian and Alaskan Native	7	6
Asian	20	33
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	1
Some other race	0	1
Two or more races	--	12
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	48	51
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	2.6	0.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	93.9	94.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	44.2	53.1
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	6.8	8.3
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.1	2.3
Household income (Median $)	55,530	90,231
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	3.7	2.9
Percent female headed household	3.5	1.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	2,821	3,928
Renter occupied	423	352
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	234,900	413,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	733	978
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	27.8	26.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.9	0.9
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	55.6
Service occupations	--	8.2
Sales and office occupations	--	27.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.0	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	4.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	5.0
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.4	0.0†
Manufacturing	5.7	7.1
Percent government workers	6.2	9.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	8.8	7.1
Percent using public transportation	1.3	1.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	28.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	37.3	34.8

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

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

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Longboat Key in 2003

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

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	2
Marina	3
Total	7

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

No data available.

Table 5. Longboat Key License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
--	--	287
Total = --		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: --		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 287/4,280 = 0.07

Please reference Table 3.21-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

Condominium Development in Longboat Key

3.21.7 Palmetto (incorporated, pop. 12,571)

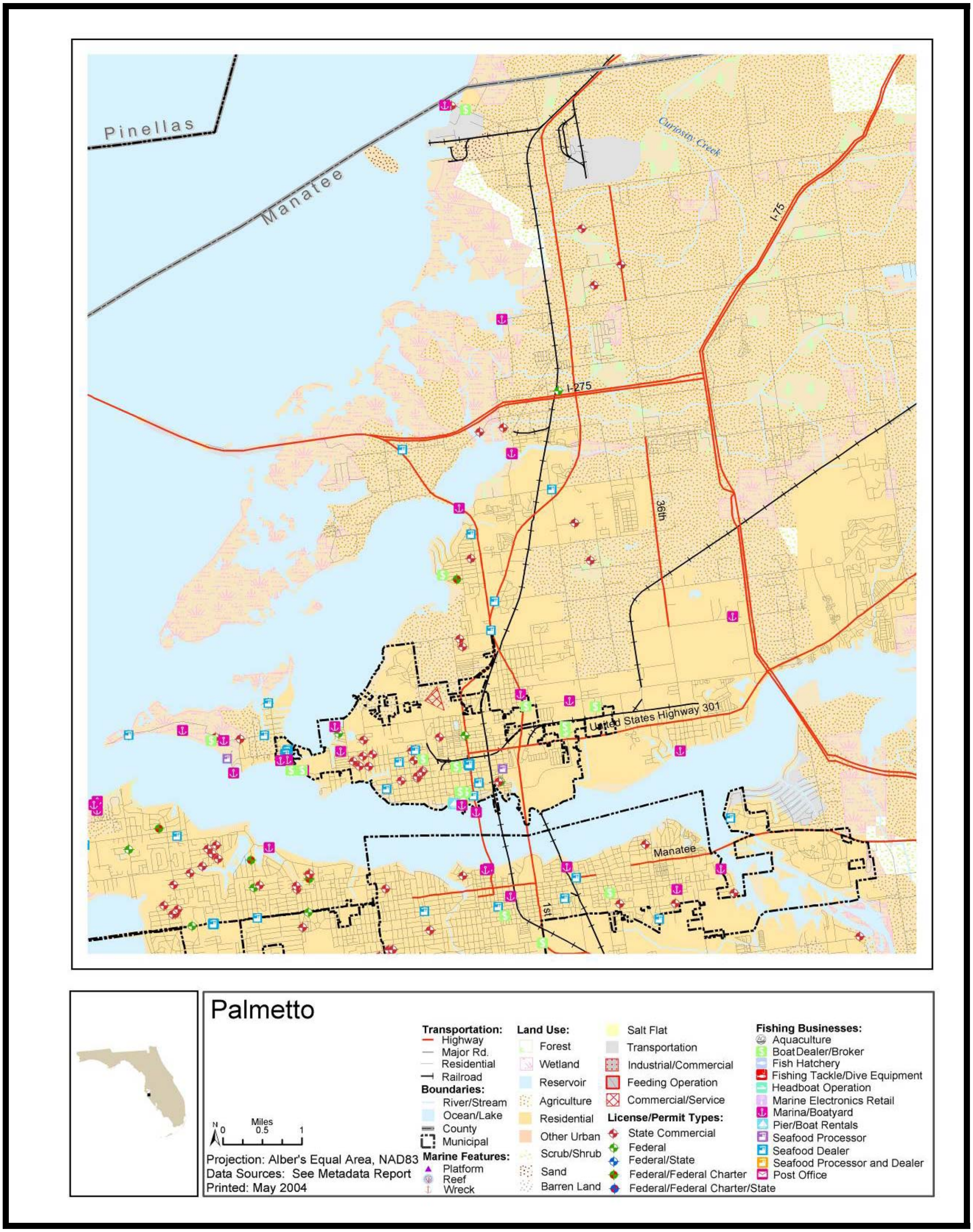
Location and Overview. Palmetto is located just north of Bradenton along the Manatee River. St. Petersburg is roughly 18 miles northwest. U.S. Highways 41 and 301 provide routes of access to this otherwise relatively isolated area. The nearest point of access to the Gulf of Mexico is approximately five miles west at Passage Key Inlet. Numerous well-established agriculture and manufacturing businesses operate here.

History. Palmetto was formally established in 1866. The town was named after South Carolina, the Palmetto State. Commerce was and continues to be facilitated by close proximity to the Manatee River and the Gulf of Mexico. The town developed in association with the nearby towns of Richfield, Ellenton, and Palmetto Point.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 12,571 residents, a 36 percent increase since1990. The area appears to be increasingly attractive to persons willing to commute to Tampa/St. Petersburg. While some residents do commute to work in nearby urban centers, numerous persons are employed locally.

Fishing is an important aspect of life in and around Palmetto. Many residents fish recreationally in the adjacent marine waters, and several marinas are located along the Manatee River. Captains in the productive local commercial fleet tend to focus on mullet and crab, but a variety of species are landed in most years, including various offshore species.

Marina on Manatee River in Palmetto



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

Table 1. Palmetto Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	9,268	12,571
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	4,465/4,803	6,292/6,279
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	23.9	26.3
18 to 64 years of age	51.6	53.8
65 years and over	24.5	19.9
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	7,308	9,454
Black or African American	1,346	1,607
American Indian and Alaskan Native	16	68
Asian	17	45
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	13
Some other race	581	1,104
Two or more races	--	280
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	1,402	3,358
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	15.3	14.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.3	66.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	9.8	11.6
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	16.6	23.1
Percent who speak English less than very well	8.3	13.9
Household income (Median $)	20,268	34,093
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	15.8	13.9
Percent female headed household	16.1	13.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	2,452	3,159
Renter occupied	1,129	1,289
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	60,100	85,700
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	320	501
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	56.0	55.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.1	3.5
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	21.1
Service occupations	--	20.2
Sales and office occupations	--	21.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	10.2	5.6
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	14.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	17.8
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.5	6.3†
Manufacturing	12.7	13.6
Percent government workers	12.4	14.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	18.4	19.8
Percent using public transportation	2.2	0.7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	22.7
Percent worked outside of county of residence	10.9	17.8

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

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

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

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	18
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	several
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	3
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	1 (for small boats)
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	6
Recreational docks/marinas	7
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	5
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	1
Seafood restaurants	3
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	several
Charter/Head Boats	several
Commercial Boats	3

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	18
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	2
Boat Rentals & Pier	3
Marina	7
Retail Seafood Dealer	2
Total	32

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	298,497	266,912

Table 5. Palmetto License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
27	5	1,689
Total = 32		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 32/4,280 = 0.7		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,689/4,280 = 0.4

Please reference Table 3.21-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.21.8 Terra Ceia (unincorporated, pop. 1,555)

Location and Overview. Terra Ceia is a relatively isolated town located 15 miles southeast of St. Petersburg as accessed by Interstate 275 via the Sunshine Skyway Bridge. The town is located on the Miguel Bay waterfront immediately east of Tampa Bay. The northern portion of Terra Ceia Bay borders the town on the east. The town has grown extensively in recent years, an apparent result of its attraction to persons willing to commute to jobs in the St. Petersburg area.

Current Conditions and Trends. The town was home to 1,555 persons in 2000, up significantly from the 1990 count of 557 persons. With the exception of a local charter operator and a very small of commercial operators, there is relatively little local involvement in commercial marine fisheries here. Most operators moor their vessels in the St. Petersburg area.

Terra Ceia Neighborhood

Table 1. Terra Ceia Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	557	1,555
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	333/224	732/823
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	14.5	8.0
18 to 64 years of age	71.0	42.7
65 years and over	14.5	49.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	480	1,529
Black or African American	62	7
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1	2
Asian	3	5
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	11	5
Two or more races	--	7
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	33	25
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.7	3.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.9	80.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	2.4	14.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	15.7	3.0
Percent who speak English less than very well	6.8	0.4
Household income (Median $)	36,563	36,523
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	4.6	3.2
Percent female headed household	0.0	5.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	140	777
Renter occupied	23	59
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	104,400	45,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	288	246
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	40.8	36.9
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	0.0	2.8
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	33.8
Service occupations	--	17.1
Sales and office occupations	--	26.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6.0	1.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	11.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.6
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	13.5	2.5†
Manufacturing	4.0	9.2
Percent government workers	26.6	17.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.7	23.6
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	19.0	30.1

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

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

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Terra Ceia in 2003

None Observed.

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

None Listed.

Table 4. Terra Ceia Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002

Data not available.

Table 5. Terra Ceia License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational**
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
3	1	57
Total = 4		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 4/836 = 0.5		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 57/836 = 0.07

Please reference Table 3.21-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

Terra Ceia Bay (courtesy of www.florida-photo-magazine.com/feb)

3.22 Sarasota County Communities

This section provides description of the study communities in Sarasota County. These are as follow: Nokomis/Odessa, Osprey, Sarasota, and Venice.

Sarasota County is located on the southwest coast of Florida, with approximately 35 miles of beaches on the Gulf of Mexico. Roughly 60 miles south of Tampa, Sarasota County is surrounded by Manatee County to the north, Desoto County to the east, and Charlotte County to the south. Like other counties along the western coast of Florida, Sarasota County's population is concentrated along the Gulf. The county seat is Sarasota (year 2000 population, 52,715). Other municipalities include North Port (22,797), Venice (17,764), Englewood (16,196), and Longboat Key (7,603). The county population of nearly 326,000 is spread over approximately 600 square miles, including the four barrier islands, Longboat Key, Lido Key, Siesta Key and Casey Key.

Major geographic features of the county include the Myakka River, Lake Myakka, Myakka State Forest, the barrier islands, and the Gulf of Mexico. Key transportation corridors are U.S. Highway 41 and Interstate Highway 75. Federal Highways US-301 and State Roads SR-72, 681, 773, 776, 777, and 780 all pass through the county.

After the Spanish explorers, Europeans settlers, reportedly, rushed to the county in the 1860s for a "land grab" (Grismer 1946:47). The pioneers enjoyed the mild climate and started fishing the waters of Sarasota Bay and Little Sarasota Bay. Sarasota became known as a "fishing village" in 1895, when a channel was dredged through Sarasota Bay and steamships began to bring ice from Tampa to facilitate fresh fish transport to northern markets (Grismer 1946:252). Important growth in the county came during WWI, as government expenditures boosted the local economy. The expansion of the rail service and roadways into the area allowed for ease of transportation, and enhanced celery and citrus farming. More recently, tourism and retirement industries have become important, along with the expanding field of information technology.

With a population of 325,957, Sarasota County was the 14th largest in the state. After slowly increasing from 1930 through the 1950s, a dramatic increase in population was apparent in the 1960 census, when the population more than doubled from 1950 census totals. The year 2000 racial composition of Sarasota County was nearly 93 percent Caucasian, and four percent African American. The the remaining three percent were comprised of other races. Of the 149,937 households in Sarasota County, the median income is $41,957, almost $3,000 higher than the State's average of $38,819. Eight percent of residents were living in conditions of poverty in 2000.

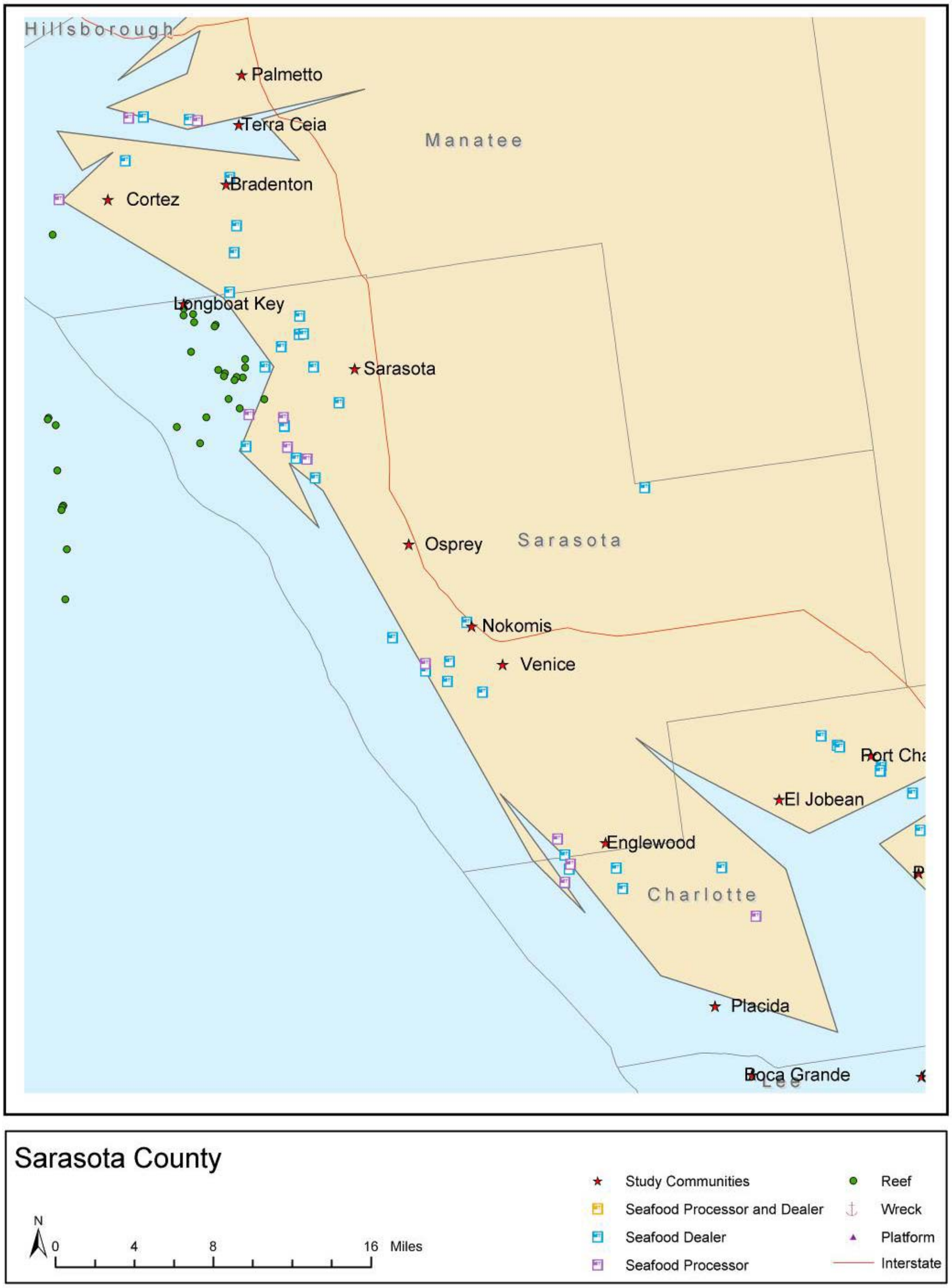

Hillsborough
Palmetto
Terra Ceia
Manatee
Bradenton
Cortez
Longboat Key
Sarasota
Osprey
Sarasota
Nokomis
Venice
Port Cha
El Jobean
Englewood
Charlotte
Placida
Boca Grande
Lee
Sarasota County
N
0
4
8
16
Miles
Study Communities
Seafood Processor and Dealer
Seafood Dealer
Seafood Processor
Reef
Wreck
Platform
Interstate

Table 3.22-1 Earnings in Sarasota County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 $1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	4,005,789	5,545,544	100.0	2,505,150
Farm earnings	13,108	9,364	0.2	-585
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	34,058	61,957	1.1	36,107
Fishing	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Mining	4,059	(Confidential)	--	--
Oil and gas extraction	(Confidential)	0	--	--
Construction	403,482	527,201	9.5	220,958
Special trade contractors	254,763	376,710	6.8	183,345
Manufacturing	312,012	390,803	7.0	153,986
Fabricated metal products	44,502	107,901	1.9	74,124
Industrial machinery and equipment	35,564	23,746	0.4	-3,247
Food and kindred products	(Confidential)	649	0.0	--
Chemicals and allied products	8,142	2,152	0.0	-4,028
Petroleum and coal products	0	(Confidential)	--	--
Transportation and Public utilities	158,390	159,756	2.9	39,538
Trucking and warehousing	20,697	11,157	0.2	-4,552
Water transportation	3,432	2,078	0.0	-527
Transportation by air	17,091	19,871	0.4	6,899
Wholesale trade	168,889	212,981	3.8	84,794
Retail trade	631,306	761,026	13.7	281,865
Eating and drinking places	163,070	194,060	3.5	70,290
Finance, insurance, and real estate	350,112	649,048	11.7	383,313
Services	1,385,212	(Confidential)	--	--
Hotels and other lodging places	47,664	57,687	1.0	21,510
Business services	191,559	(Confidential)	--	--
Amusement and recreation services	87,401	135,658	2.4	69,321
Health services	540,538	800,171	14.4	389,903
Legal services	100,478	130,701	2.4	54,438
Engineering and management services	144,344	252,678	4.6	143,121
Government/Government enterprises	545,161	532,066	9.6	118,289

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

Table 3.22-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Sarasota County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	111,809	949
Invertebrates	117,856	1,183
Shrimp	0	0
Totals	229,665	2132

Table 3.22-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Sarasota County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	193
Retail Dealer Permits	55
Wholesale Permits	19
Totals	267

Table 3.22-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Sarasota Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Nokomis/Odessa	839
Osprey	--
Sarasota	7,650
Venice	1,823

Table 3.22-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Sarasota County *

Permit Type	Study Communities				
	Nokomis	Odessa	Osprey	Sarasota	Venice
Pelagic Charter	7	3	1	23	9
Reef Fish Charter	7	3	1	23	9
Swordfish	--	--	--	--	--
King Mackerel	1	1	1	8	4
Rock Shrimp	--	--	--	1	--
Red Snapper	1	--	--	6	--
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	2	1	1	6	3
Gulf Reef Fish	4	2	--	20	4
Shark	--	--	--	9	1
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	--	--	10	--
Total Permits 2000	22	10	4	106	30
Total Permit Holders 2000	9	3	2	44	1
Total State License Holders 2000	6	3	2	35	12
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 **	1	3	--	--	5

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

3.22.1 Nokomis/Odessa (unincorporated, pop. 3,334)

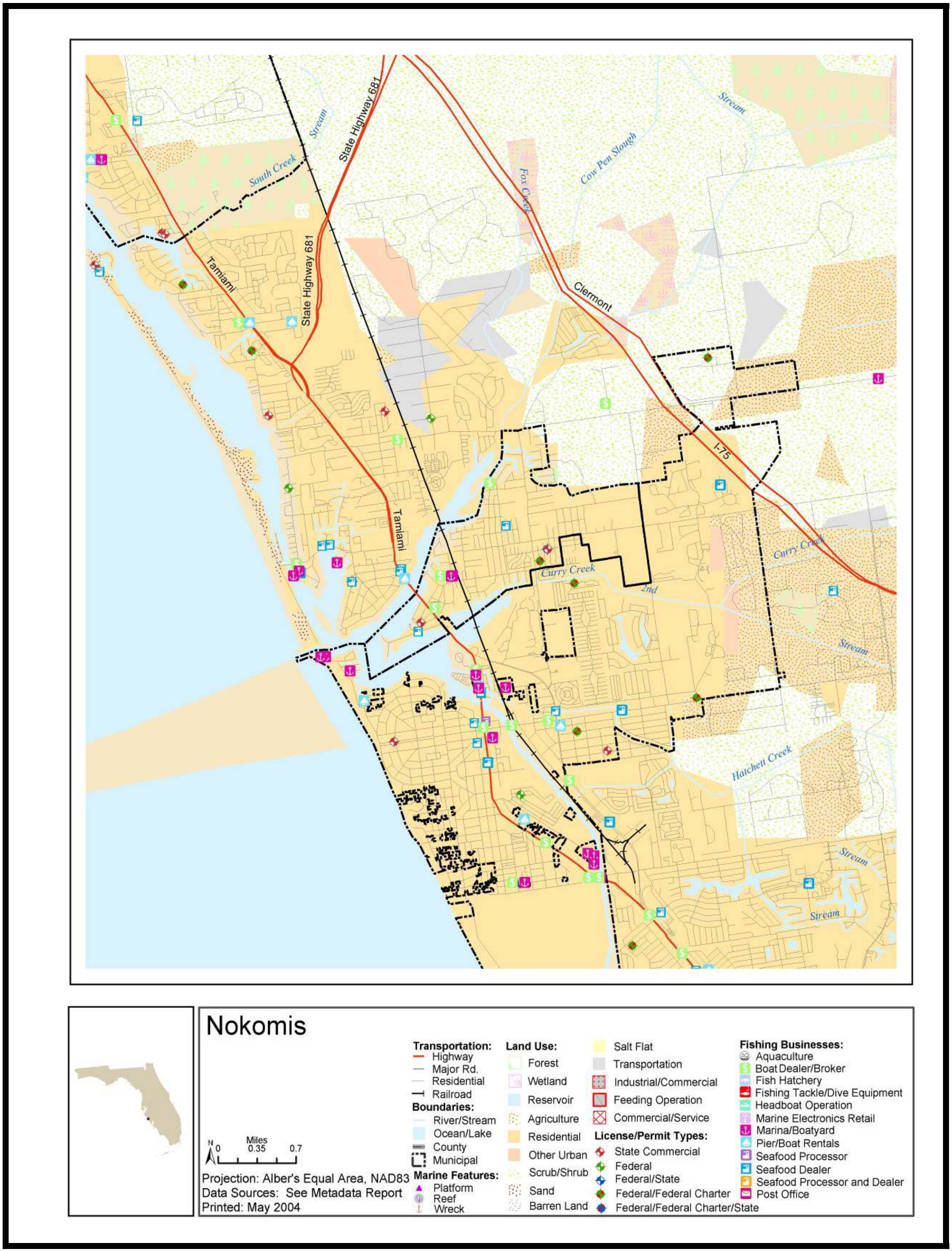
Location and Overview. Nokomis is located just north of Venice along U.S. Highway 41. The town and surrounding rural area known as Odessa are situated on a peninsula bordered by Dona Bay to the north and Roberts Bay to the south. Commercial and recreational fishing vessel captains may access the Gulf of Mexico at Venice Inlet, roughly one mile west. The area consists, primarily, of modest homes, and is generally considered a retirement community.

History. This area was settled soon after the Civil War. The original residents raised cattle and manufactured turpentine. Part of the town was destroyed by a hurricane in 1926. Hunting and fishing camps were popular in the area in the early and mid-twentieth century.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 3,334 residents, a decline of 114 since the1990 count. While there is a productive fleet of commercial permit holders in Nokomis/Odessa, the marinas tend to serve recreational participants. Most fishery participants access the Gulf through the Venice Inlet, which is located less than a mile west of the community. Stone crab has long been an important commercial landing.

Nokomis Boat Sales along Highway 41

Backyard Moorings in Nokomis



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

Table 1. Nokomis Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	3,448	3,334
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,700/1,748	1,672/1,662
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	17.9	17.1
18 to 64 years of age	55.9	59.1
65 years and over	26.2	23.8
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	3,432	3,257
Black or African American	1	20
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5	8
Asian	8	10
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	2	9
Two or more races	--	30
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	21	62
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	9.3	4.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.2	80.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	8.5	13.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.1	2.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.6	0.8
Household income (Median $)	23,737	34,699
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	10.9	12.9
Percent female headed household	12.4	8.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,167	1,220
Renter occupied	352	324
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	86,700	107,700
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	364	529
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	52.7	61.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.5	2.3
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	26.4
Service occupations	--	18.5
Sales and office occupations	--	30.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	5.5	1.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	16.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	7.3
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.3	0.7†
Manufacturing	12.2	3.2
Percent government workers	7.4	5.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	15.0	11.3
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	23.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	3.5	7.5

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

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

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

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	7
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	Several
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	3
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	4
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	1
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	Few
Commercial Boats	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	7
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	3
Marina	4
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Total	17

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	114,176	544,590

Table 5. Nokomis License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
4	13	839
Total = 17		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 17/1,544 = 1.1		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 839/1,544 = 0.5

Please reference Table 3.22-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.22.2 Osprey (unincorporated, pop. 4,143)

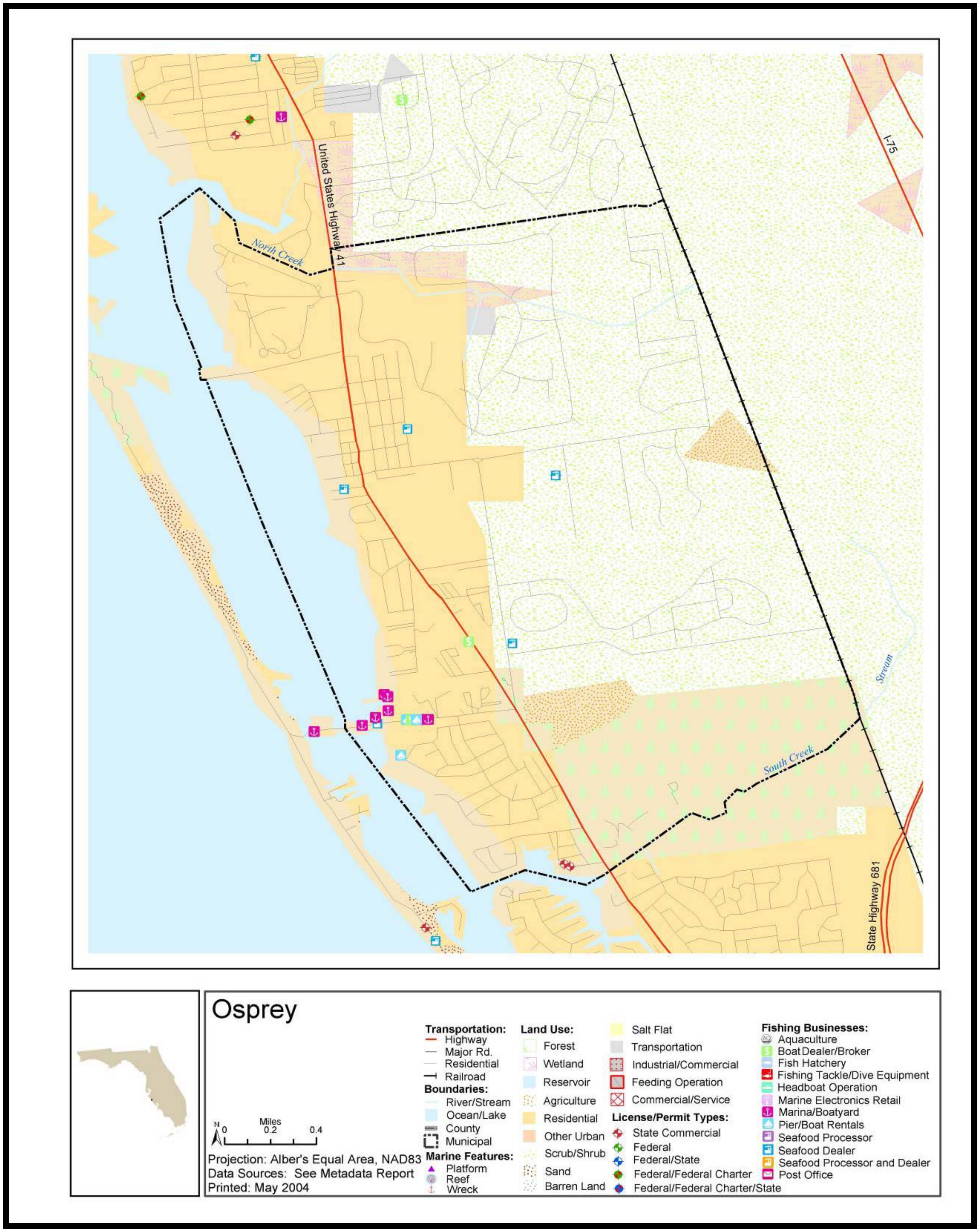
Location and Overview. Osprey is located on the mainland, a little over five miles south of Sarasota. It is adjacent to Little Sarasota Bay. U.S. Highway 41 is the main thoroughfare. Casey Key, a barrier island to the west of the community, is accessed via State Road 789. There is no direct water access to the Gulf of Mexico from Osprey.

History. There are large shell middens in the area, indicating extensive use of local marine resources by early tribal groups. These middens are quite extensive and have been of interest to regional archaeologists for decades. Lands in the area were settled in the 1860s by families who traded agricultural products at markets in Key West.

Current Conditions and Trends. Osprey was home to 4,143 persons in 2000, up from 2,597 in 1990. Many residents commute to work in nearby urban areas.

There are numerous marinas and several seafood dealers in the area. The resident commercial fleet, however, is quite small.

Typical Development along Highway 41 in Osprey



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. Osprey Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,597	4,143
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,249/1,348	2,011/2,132
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	11.5	14.0
18 to 64 years of age	52.8	54.5
65 years and over	35.7	31.5
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,576	4,043
Black or African American	0	8
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5	6
Asian	9	36
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	5
Some other race	7	15
Two or more races	--	30
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	20	58
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	4.4	2.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.9	88.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	28.9	35.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.5	8.2
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.9	2.5
Household income (Median $)	33,011	55,761
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	6.6	6.5
Percent female headed household	4.5	5.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,042	1,743
Renter occupied	204	222
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	196,700	252,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	445	575
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	45.6	44.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.0	2.0
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	29.5
Service occupations	--	22.3
Sales and office occupations	--	33.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.9	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	9.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	5.1
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.3	0.0†
Manufacturing	8.7	4.9
Percent government workers	10.6	8.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	8.5	9.7
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	23.5
Percent worked outside of county of residence	4.6	9.0

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

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

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

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

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	2
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Marina	1
Total	8

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

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

Table 5. Osprey License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
2	2	298
Total = 4		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 4/1,965 = 0.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 298/1,965 = .15

Please reference Table 3.22-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.22.3 Sarasota (incorporated, pop. 52,715)

Location and Overview. The City of Sarasota is located on the lower end of Sarasota Bay, south of the Tampa/St. Petersburg metropolitan area. Major transportation corridors for Sarasota are U.S. Highways 301 and 41 and County Road 780. Interstate 75 borders the community on its eastern perimeter. In addition to 35 miles of beachfront, tourist attractions include more than ten theaters and 30 art galleries, a symphony, a ballet company, the Mote Marine Laboratory, the Marie Selby Botanical Gardens, Sarasota Jungle Gardens, the Pelican Man's Bird Sanctuary, and the 28,875-acre Myakka River State Park.

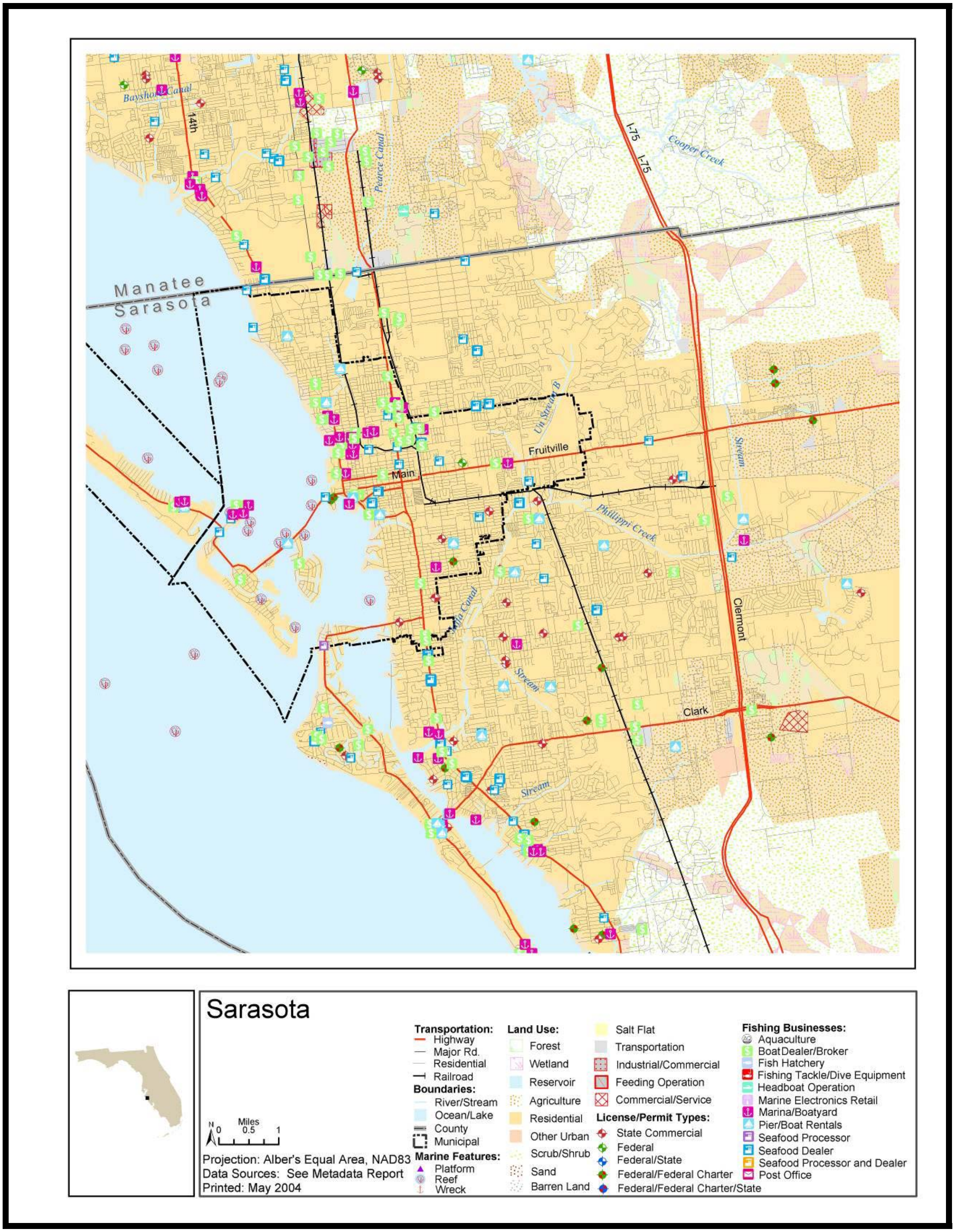
History. Sarasota was nothing more than a frontier camp in the 1880s when it was promoted in Scotland by the Florida Mortgage and Investment Company. John Hamilton Gillespie, a Scottish aristocrat is believed to have built America's first golf course in Sarasota. He also built the DeSoto Hotel and was elected Sarasota's first mayor in 1902. Sarasota began attracting some of America's most wealthy, one of whom was the widow of Chicago developer, Potter Palmer. John Ringling, of circus fame, built a magnificent Venetian-style mansion on Sarasota Bay, named Cà d'Zan. In 1927, the circus' winter quarters were moved to Sarasota.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 52,715 persons in Sarasota, an increase of three percent from the 1990 figures. The economy is diverse relative to the surrounding smaller towns and rural communities. The Sarasota Chamber of Commerce reported an unemployment rate of three percent in 2003. As for much of coastal Florida, waterfront property is increasing in value, and the apparent tendency is toward development of condominiums and other high-density structures.

There is extensive fishing-related infrastructure in Sarasota for both recreational and commercial participants. The commercial fleet of captains and crew focuses especially on offshore species, including various pelagics. Snapper/grouper and stone crab were the principal landings in 2002. Many charter fishing operations are based here.

Downtown Sarasota

Sarasota Marina



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

Table 1. Sarasota Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	50,961	52,715
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	23,974/26,987	25,627/27,088
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	17.9	18.4
18 to 64 years of age	56.9	59.6
65 years and over	25.2	22.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	41,784	40,542
Black or African American	8,266	8,447
American Indian and Alaskan Native	118	186
Asian	350	536
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	26
Some other race	443	1,969
Two or more races	--	1,009
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	2,408	6,283
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	7.8	6.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.4	80.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	21.0	25.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.9	17.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.2	9.5
Household income (Median $)	24,884	34,077
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	13.2	16.7
Percent female headed household	12.6	12.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	12,981	13,683
Renter occupied	9,841	9,744
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	71,600	96,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	411	648
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	57.7	56.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.7	5.9
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	29.0
Service occupations	--	23.1
Sales and office occupations	--	26.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.6	0.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	11.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.8
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.1	0.6†
Manufacturing	8.6	7.0
Percent government workers	11.2	9.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.3	12.2
Percent using public transportation	1.6	2.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	20.0
Percent worked outside of county of residence	9.4	15.4

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

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

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

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	7
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	Many
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	Several
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	5
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	Many
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	2
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	3
Recreational docks/marinas	21
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	5
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	Several
Seafood restaurants	Many
Seafood retail markets	12
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	2
Charter/Head Boats	40
Commercial Boats	Few

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	75
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	4
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	11
Boat Rentals & Pier	22
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Fish Hatchery	1
Marina	21
Processor	2
Retail Seafood Dealer	12
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	5
Total	155

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	881,288	2,038,367

Table 5. Sarasota License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
30	52	7,650
Total = 82		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 82/23,427 = 0.4		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 7,650/23,427 = 0.3

Please reference Table 3.22-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.22.4 **Venice** (incorporated, pop. 17,764)

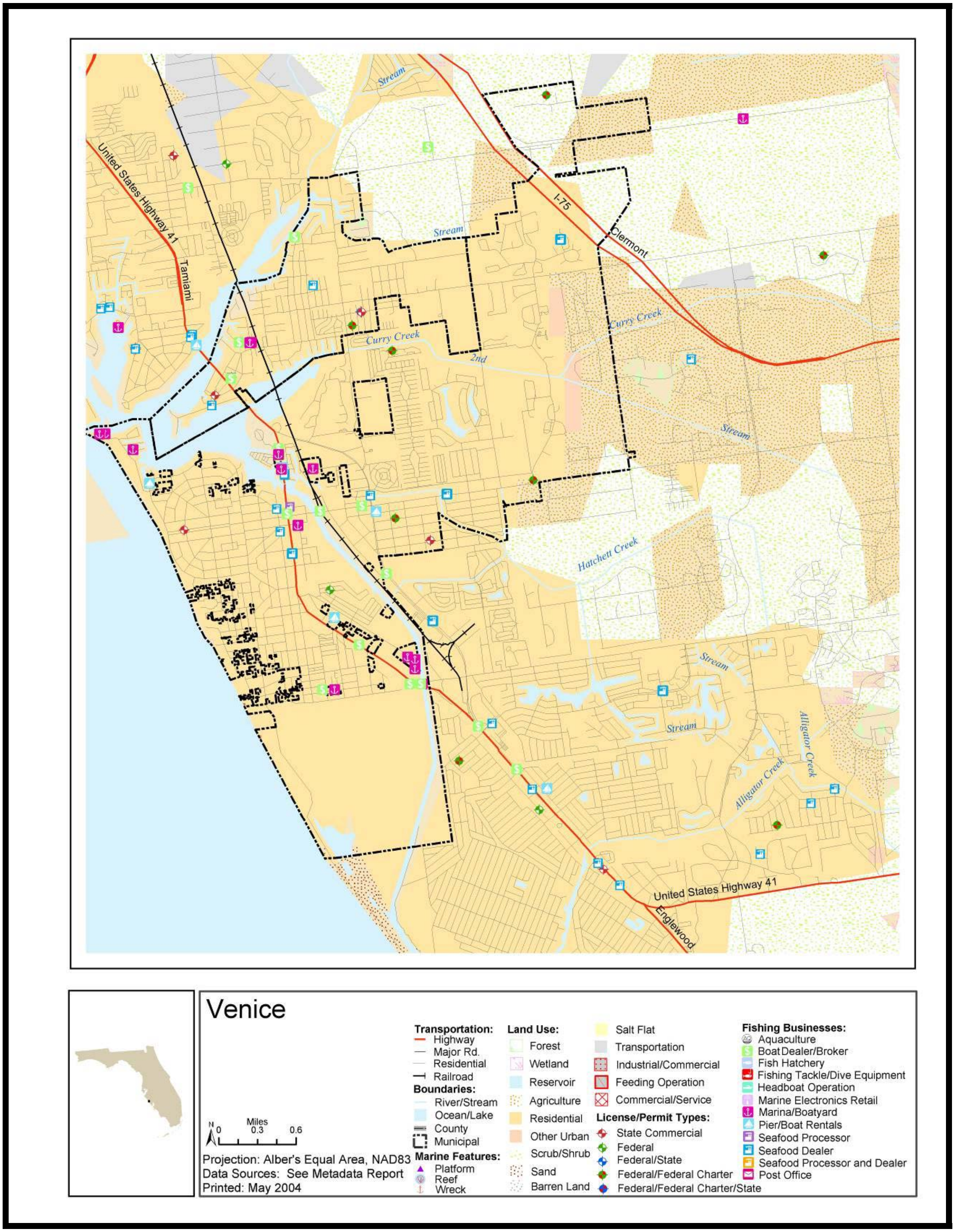
Location and Overview. The City of Venice is located in Southwest Florida on the Gulf of Mexico. It is south of Sarasota and midway between Tampa and Ft. Myers. U.S. Highway 41 and State Road 45 are the main transportation corridors. The town is adjacent to Roberts and Dona Bays and the Intracoastal Waterway.

History. Richard Roberts first settled in the Venice area in the 1870's. In 1884, he sold a portion of his holdings to Frank Higel, who established a citrus operation. Around 1911, Mrs. Potter Palmer purchased 60,000 acres for development through the auspices of the Sarasota-Venice Company. A small area was platted as the town of Venice. The town remained a small fishing resort and farming community through the first part of the 1920s.

In 1925, Dr. Fred H. Albee purchased 2,916 acres of land from the Sarasota-Venice Company. He then sold his acreage to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (BLE), which initially planned to sell large tracts, but instead opted to develop and build a city along the Gulf. In May of 1942, the Venice Army Air Base was established on some vacant land south of the city.

Current Conditions and Trends. Venice had a year 2000 population of 17,764 persons, an increase of 842 people from 1990. There are several marinas and bait and tackle shops here. Stone crab, mullet, and grouper were the principal landings in 2002.

Venice Area Waterway



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. Venice Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	16,922	17,764
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	7,296/9,626	7,717/10,047
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	7.2	6.9
18 to 64 years of age	36.8	35.6
65 years and over	56.0	57.5
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	16,630	17,433
Black or African American	215	97
American Indian and Alaskan Native	13	24
Asian	51	5
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	5
Some other race	13	43
Two or more races	--	90
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	115	195
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	6.2	2.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.7	89.8
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	23.3	28.1
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	6.5	5.8
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.3	1.5
Household income (Median $)	27,834	37,536
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	5.8	5.7
Percent female headed household	9.4	4.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	6,754	7,537
Renter occupied	2,326	2,143
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	91,300	140,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	468	693
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	28.7	28.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.9	2.2
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	35.4
Service occupations	--	22.3
Sales and office occupations	--	29.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.8	0.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	6.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	6.6
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.1	0.2†
Manufacturing	8.3	7.5
Percent government workers	8.7	9.8
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	10.8	7.8
Percent using public transportation	0.1	0.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	21.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	5.8	8.7

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

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

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	2
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	11
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	5
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	3
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	2
Seafood retail markets	4
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	11
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	2
Boat Rentals & Pier	7
Marina	5
Retail Seafood Dealer	4
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	30

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	59,364	324,663

Table 5. Venice License/Permit Summary: 2000

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Commercial (based on physical address data only)</td><td>Recreational (based on all address fields)</td></tr>
<tr><td>State License Holders</td><td>Federal Permit Holders</td><td>State Saltwater License Holders</td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>13</td><td rowspan="2">1,823</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total = 25</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License:
25/9,680 = 0.3</td><td>Average Number of Licenses per Household:
1,823/9,680 = 0.2</td></tr>
</table>

Please reference Table 3.22-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.23 Charlotte County Communities

This section provides description of the study communities in Charlotte County. These are as follow: El Jobean, Englewood, Placida, Port Charlotte, and Punta Gorda.

Charlotte County is located on the southwest Gulf Coast of Florida, just south of Sarasota and DeSoto Counties, north of Lee County, and west of Glades County. Punta Gorda is the county seat and the only incorporated city in Charlotte County. It is located at the intersection of U.S. Highways 41 and 17, just to the west of Interstate 75.

Charlotte County encompasses a total of 859 square miles, including 166 square miles of water. Important geographical features in the county include Peace River, Myakka River, Charlotte Harbor, and the barrier islands that comprise approximately 13 miles of beachfront along the Gulf of Mexico. Charlotte Harbor's estuarine system is the second-largest in the state.

The year 2000 census enumerated 141,627 persons in the county, 61 percent of which were 45 years of age and older. The median age in 2000 was 54 years, compared to the Florida state median of 39 years. Both the median age and percentage of population age 65 and older (35 percent) in Charlotte County were the highest of all United States counties (Carpenter 2002:10).

The Florida House of Representatives divided DeSoto County in 1921 into the following five counties: DeSoto, Hardee, Highlands, Glades, and Charlotte. Charlotte County emerged with 778 square miles and the county seat in Punta Gorda. During World War II, the Punta Gorda Army Air Force Base was constructed four miles east of town and housed two fighter squadrons. The base is now owned by the Charlotte County Development Authority and three of the original runways are still in use. The Port Charlotte area grew rapidly in the 1970s, with the realignment of U.S. 41 directly through the Charlotte Harbor community.

Per the 2000 census, the majority of Charlotte County residents were Caucasian (94 percent). African Americans comprised four percent and the remaining two percent were persons of other races. Also, eight percent of Charlotte County residents were living in poverty and the median household income was $36,379.

Manatee
Sarasota
Osprey
Sarasota
Nokomis
Venice
Port Charlotte
El Jobean
Englewood
Charlotte
Punta Gorda
Placida
A
North Fort Myers
Boca Grande
Pineland
Bokeelia
Cape Coral
Matlacha
Fort Myers
Lee
St. James City
Captiva Island
Sanibel Island
Fort Myers Beach
Estero
Collier
Charlotte County
N
0
5
10
20 Miles
Study Communities
Seafood Processor and Dealer
Seafood Dealer
Seafood Processor
Reef
Wreck
Platform
Interstate

Table 3.23-1 Earnings: Charlotte County, 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 $1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	939,647	1,339,011	100.0	399,364
Farm earnings	15,320	8,467	0.6	-6,853
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	13,113	(Confidential)	--	--
Fishing	1,647	(Confidential)	--	--
Mining	1,368	(Confidential)	--	--
Oil and gas extraction	(Confidential)	494	0.0	--
Construction	127,597	134,447	--	6,850
Special trade contractors	95,383	98,501	7.4	3,118
Manufacturing	26,557	37,477	2.8	10,920
Fabricated metal products	555	830	0.1	275
Industrial machinery and equipment	4,383	5,999	0.4	1,616
Food and kindred products	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	0	0	0.0	0
Petroleum and coal products	229	(Confidential)	--	--
Transportation and Public utilities	42,014	49,248	3.7	7,234
Trucking and warehousing	10,258	12,516	0.9	2,258
Water transportation	1,966	1,913	0.1	-53
Transportation by air	3,783	5,117	0.4	1,334
Wholesale trade	17,353	31,783	2.4	14,430
Retail trade	162,614	205,681	15.4	43,067
Eating and drinking places	30,747	43,668	3.3	12,921
Finance, insurance, and real estate	67,349	102,025	7.6	34,676
Services	320,497	543,261	40.6	222,764
Hotels and other lodging places	7,407	14,518	1.1	7,111
Business services	30,963	101,667	7.6	70,704
Amusement and recreation services	7,283	14,887	1.1	7,604
Health services	179,813	258,662	19.3	78,849
Legal services	15,088	19,665	1.5	4,577
Engineering and management services	23,901	36,176	2.7	12,275
Government/Government enterprises	145,864	203,694	15.2	57,830

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

Table 3.23-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Charlotte County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	914,830	9,518
Invertebrates	598,580	5,890
Shrimp	19,281	66
Totals	1,529,691	15,474

Table 3.23-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Charlotte County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	171
Retail Dealer Permits	36
Wholesale Permits	8
Totals	215

Table 3.23-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Charlotte Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
El Jobean	-
Englewood	1,672
Placida	187
Port Charlotte	3,027
Punta Gorda	3,349

Table 3.23-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Charlotte County*

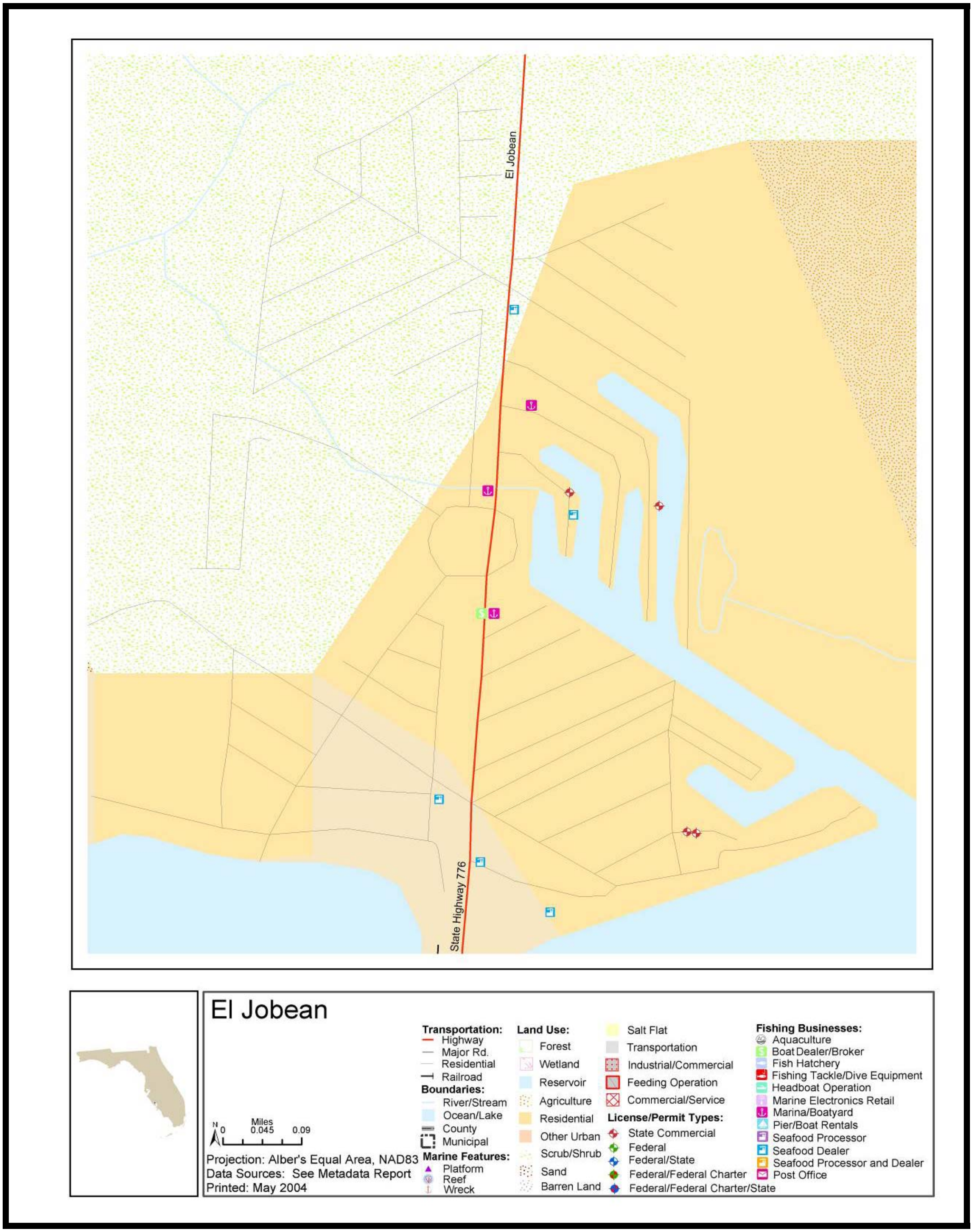
Permit Type	Study Communities †			
	Englewood	Placida	Port Charlotte	Punta Gorda
Pelagic Charter	17	3	1	1
Reef Fish Charter	17	1	1	1
Swordfish	3	--	--	--
King Mackerel	9	3	--	--
Rock Shrimp	4	--	--	1
Red Snapper	--	--	2	--
Spiny Lobster	4	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	9	3	--	1
Gulf Reef Fish	8	--	2	1
Shark	5	--	--	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	8	--	--	--
Total Permits 2000	84	10	6	5
Total Permit Holders 2000	25	3	3	3
Total State License Holders 2000	26	11	20	43
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 ‡	--	--	1	2

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

3.23.1 El Jobean (unincorporated, pop. 922)

Location and Overview. El Jobean is located near the mouth of the Myakka River as it enters northwestern Charlotte Harbor. The community is bisected by State Road 776. Given the rural nature of this area, residents commute to nearby Port Charlotte for amenities. The Gulf of Mexico may be accessed by water through Boca Grande Pass, some 30 miles distant.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 922 residents, up 226 persons from the 1990 count. Over 25 percent of residents worked outside the county of residence, with managerial, professional, sales, and service occupations the leading employment sectors in 2000.



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only. El Jobean is an unincorporated rural area. As such, the commercial license-holders depicted on the map may be more accurately attributed as residents in Port Charlotte.

Table 1. El Jobean Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	696	922
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	335/361	448/474
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	8.8	21.9
18 to 64 years of age	54.3	62.4
65 years and over	36.9	15.7
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	692	838
Black or African American	1	64
American Indian and Alaskan Native	3	2
Asian	0	1
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	0	6
Two or more races	--	11
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	9	37
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	6.2	5.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.6	71.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	8.2	15.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	1.2	7.1
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	0.0
Household income (Median $)	22,143	42,179
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	9.1	8.0
Percent female headed household	1.7	9.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	278	306
Renter occupied	73	56
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	48,500	88,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	411	513
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	41.5	68.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	13.6	1.4
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	26.3
Service occupations	--	23.7
Sales and office occupations	--	26.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7.4	1.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	12.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.4
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.0	1.2†
Manufacturing	10.0	1.2
Percent government workers	5.2	23.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	22.6	13.5
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	26.7	27.3

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

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

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in El Jobean in 2003

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

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

None Listed.

Table 4. El Jobean Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000

Data cannot be attributed to residents of El Jobean

Table 5. El Jobean License/Permit Summary: 2000

No data available.

Marina in El Jobean

3.23.2 Englewood (incorporated, pop. 16,196)

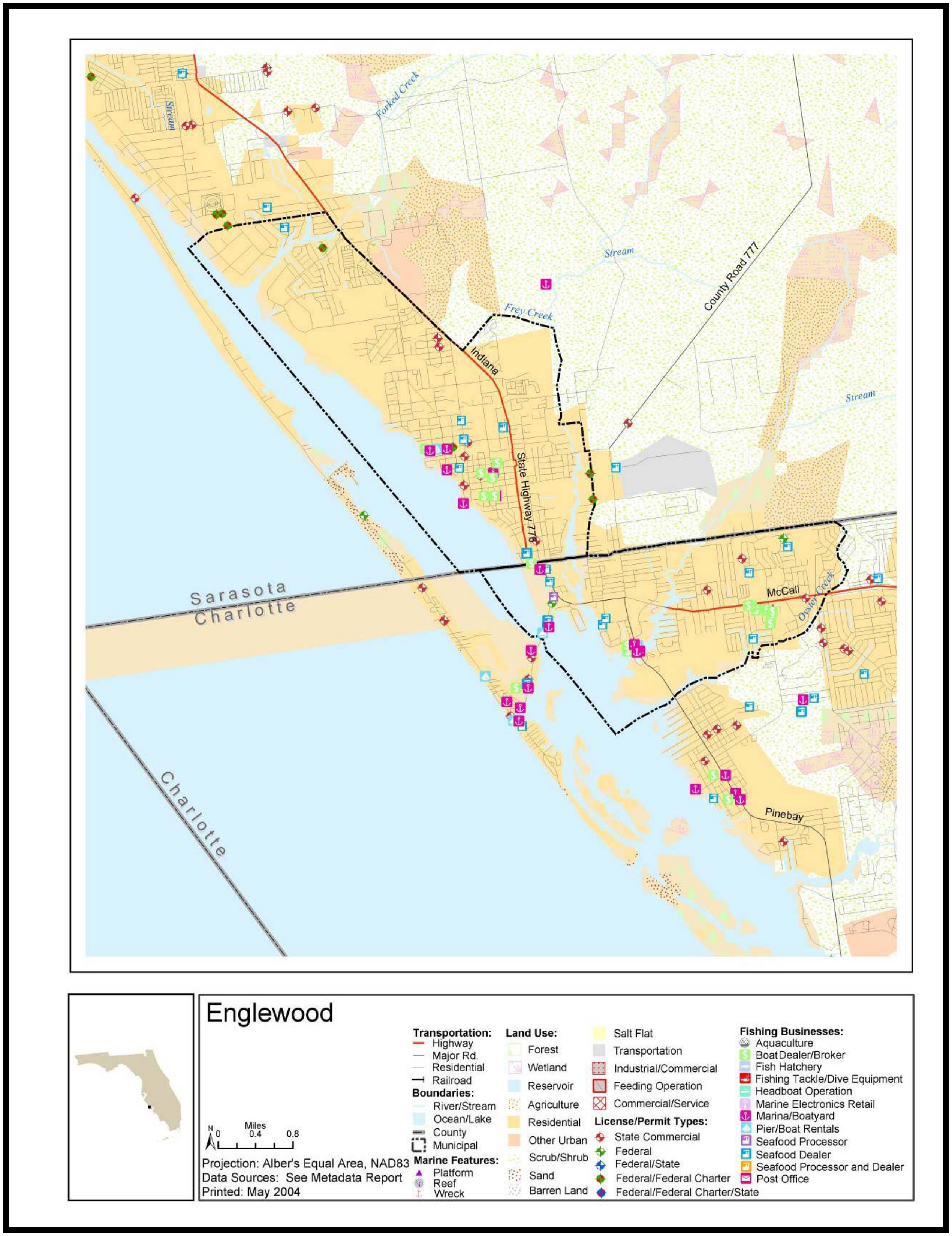
Location and Overview. Englewood is located along the east banks of Lemon Bay in southwestern Sarasota County and northwestern Charlotte County. It is less than one mile from the Gulf of Mexico, east of Manasota Key. Outdoor recreational opportunities in Englewood include four Gulf Coast beaches, two state parks, professional golf courses, and numerous fishing spots along Lemon Bay and the Charlotte Harbor Estuary (Englewood-Cape Haze Area Chamber of Commerce 2001).

History. Calusa Indians once lived in the area now called Englewood. The first Anglo settlers arrived in 1884 with plans to grow lemons. Following two deep freeze events in 1894 and 1895 however, the economic focus shifted to lumber. After depletion of the area's timber resources in the 1920s, tourism became important.

Current Conditions and Trends. As of the year 2000, there were 16,196 persons resident in Englewood, an increase of 1,171 from 1990. Englewood is largely a retirement community with numerous "snowbirds," according to several informants. The area is experiencing increased development, and various condominium-type buildings are under construction.

Recreational fishing is important here, and sport anglers come to the area during the summer for snook and tarpon fishing. There are a few resident commercial fishers, and some charter boat captains and crew. There is one head boat in Englewood. Inshore guides also work from the public ramps. Stone crab is a perennially important landing for commercial vessel captains working from the area.

Retail Seafood Market in Englewood



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. Englewood Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	15,025	16,196
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	7,027/7,998	7,613/8,583
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	9.4	10.3
18 to 64 years of age	43.0	43.3
65 years and over	47.6	46.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	14,919	15,913
Black or African American	38	30
American Indian and Alaskan Native	15	40
Asian	45	59
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	2
Some other race	8	65
Two or more races	--	87
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	86	241
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	5.5	3.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.2	85.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	14.7	15.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.9	6.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.5	2.5
Household income (Median $)	24,786	31,806
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.0	8.7
Percent female headed household	5.9	5.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	6,281	7,077
Renter occupied	1,176	1,214
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	79,800	95,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	386	585
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	31.3	33.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.3	4.3
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	26.8
Service occupations	--	21.4
Sales and office occupations	--	27.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.4	0.6
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	13.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.8
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.1	0.4†
Manufacturing	7.0	4.4
Percent government workers	8.1	8.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	12.2	8.5
Percent using public transportation	0.2	0.7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	23.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	34.0	34.6

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

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

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

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

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	12
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	8
Boat Rentals & Pier	4
Marina	3
Retail Seafood Dealer	3
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	34

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	487,436	2,219,899

Table 5.   Englewood License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
27	26	1,672
Total = 53		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 53/8,291 = 0.6		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,672/8,291 = 0.2

Dry Storage Area at Marina in Englewood

3.23.3 **Placida** (unincorporated, pop. 1,087)

Location and Overview. Placida is located on the southern end of Cape Haze, adjacent to Gasparilla Sound and Placido Harbor. Gasparilla Island and the Gulf of Mexico are to the west. The area is accessible via State Road 775 and State Road 771.

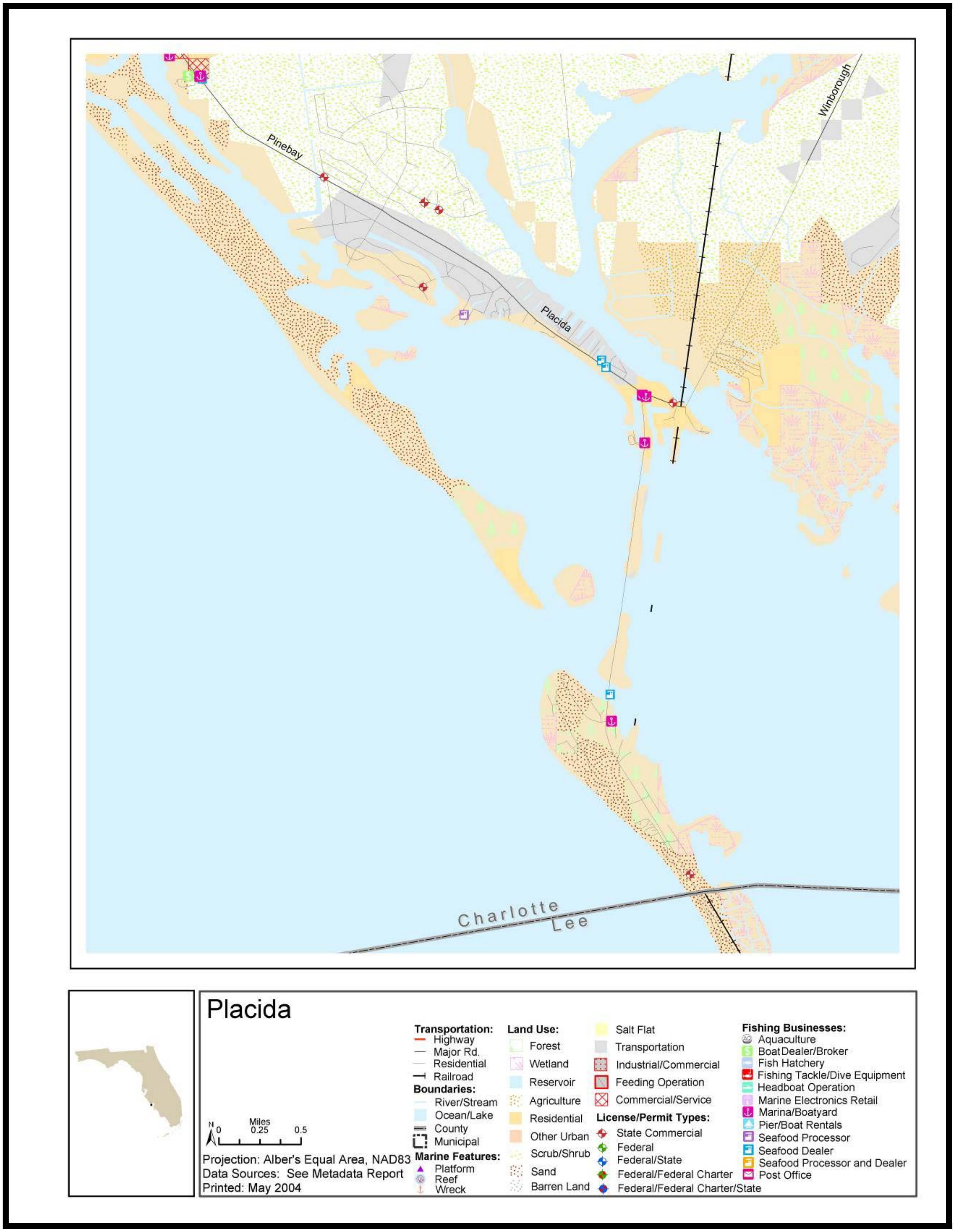
Shrimp Boat at Dock in Placida

History. Fishing has historically been an important source of income for residents of Placida. By the 1900s, commercial fishermen from the area often supplemented their income by guiding visitors through area waters in pursuit of redfish and tarpon fishing.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 1,087 persons in Placida, an increase of 557 from 1990. Many residents now commute to jobs in Sarasota.

Commercial and recreational fishing are important here. Town administrators hold an annual Seafood festival sponsored by the Rotary Club of Englewood. A small but productive commercial fleet tends to focus on inshore species of finfish and invertebrates. Numerous charter captains operate from the area.

Charter Operation in Placida



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. Placida Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	530	1,087
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	259/271	529/558
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	10.0	7.6
18 to 64 years of age	57.6	51.4
65 years and over	32.4	41.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	529	1,081
Black or African American	0	0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0
Asian	1	1
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	0	0
Two or more races	--	5
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	2	5
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	4.3	0.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.8	96.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	23.8	52.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	7.3	1.0
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.5	0.0
Household income (Median $)	59,243	80,300
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	9.3	5.0
Percent female headed household	0.0	2.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	226	516
Renter occupied	19	34
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	232,800	447,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	575	0
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	33.3	24.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.5	4.4
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	55.9
Service occupations	--	4.6
Sales and office occupations	--	31.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6.9	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	8.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	0.0
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.0	0.0†
Manufacturing	0.0	3.4
Percent government workers	5.0	10.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	11.4	19.3
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	43.0	64.3

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

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

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

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

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

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	201,352	373,896

Table 5. Placida License/Permit Summary: 2000

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Commercial (based on physical address data only)</th><th>Recreational</th></tr>
<tr><td>State License Holders</td><td>Federal Permit Holders</td><td>State Saltwater License Holders</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>3</td><td rowspan="2">187</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total = 9</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License:
9/550 = 1.6</td><td>Average Number of Licenses per Household:
187/550 = 0.3</td></tr>
</table>

Please reference Table 3.23-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.23.4 Port Charlotte (incorporated, pop. 46,451)

Location and Overview. Port Charlotte is located on the northern banks of Charlotte Harbor in central Charlotte County. Approximately 50 miles south of Sarasota, it is easily accessible from U.S. 41 or I-75. There are more than 165 miles of waterways in Port Charlotte, many of which lead to Charlotte Harbor, the Peace River, and the Myakka River. These larger waterways lead to the Gulf of Mexico. Not surprisingly, Port Charlotte is popular with recreational fishery participants and boaters. Blue crab, mullet, and stone crab were the principal commercial landings in 2002.

History. Juan Ponce de Leon explored the Port Charlotte area in the 1500s, but the Calusa Indians fiercely defended their homeland, making it impossible to establish settlements. The area remained virtually undeveloped until the 1950s.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 46,451 persons in Port Charlotte; an increase of nearly 12 percent from the 1990 census. Census data indicate a mix of professional, service, and trade-oriented employment. A small fleet of commercial operators focus on crabs and mullet. Two charter operators are based in the area.

Bait and Tackle Shop in Port Charlotte

Table 1. Port Charlotte Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	41,535	46,451
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	19,428/22,107	21,697/24,754
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	17.5	18.7
18 to 64 years of age	49.1	50.6
65 years and over	33.4	30.7
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	39,073	41,448
Black or African American	1,813	3,033
American Indian and Alaskan Native	67	132
Asian	403	529
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	22
Some other race	179	550
Two or more races	--	737
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	1,439	2,395
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	7.9	5.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.2	79.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	12.8	14.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	9.1	10.5
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.1	3.2
Household income (Median $)	24,277	33,193
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	7.6	10.1
Percent female headed household	7.3	10.1
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	14,337	16,467
Renter occupied	18,182	3,986
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	69,300	81,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	419	661
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	44.0	48.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.5	3.8
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	25.1
Service occupations	--	22.4
Sales and office occupations	--	29.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.0	0.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	13.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.8
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.3	0.52†
Manufacturing	4.6	10.7
Percent government workers	12.3	14.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	13.8	13.0
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	21.5
Percent worked outside of county of residence	13.8	18.8

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

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

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Port Charlotte in 2003

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

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	14
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	7
Marina	3
Retail Seafood Dealer	10
Total	34

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	249,905	380,755

Table 5. Port Charlotte License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
28	5	3,027
Total = 33		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 33/20,453 = 0.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 3,027/20,453 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.23-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.23.5 Punta Gorda (incorporated, pop. 14,344)

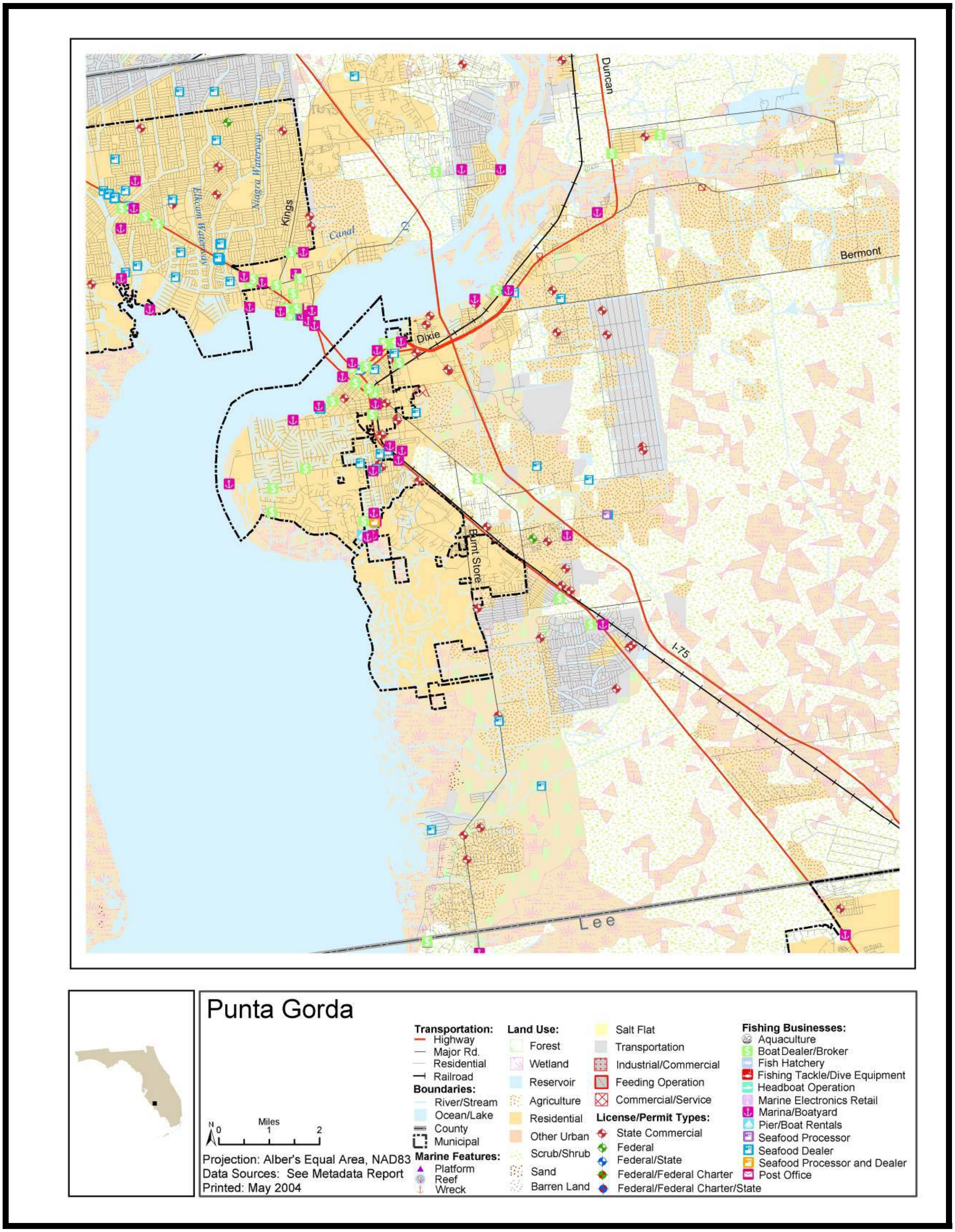
Location and Overview. Punta Gorda is located along the banks of the Peace River near its confluence with Charlotte Harbor. Access to the Gulf of Mexico is roughly 23 miles southwest at Boca Grande Pass. Punta Gorda is the only incorporated area in Charlotte County.

History. Punta Gorda is Spanish for "Broad Point" and refers to the broad point of land jutting out into Charlotte Harbor. Early Spanish attempts to colonize the outer islands were thwarted by Calusa Indian tribes. The area was slowly settled as the English migrated to Charlotte Harbor on the opposite banks of the Peace River.

Shrimp Boats at Rio Marina in Punta Gorda

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 population of Punta Gorda was 14,344, up from 10,747 in 1990. Numerous residents are employed in professional and managerial positions, with indication of commuting to nearby urban areas.

There is a productive contingent of commercial captains and crew based in Punta Gorda. Principal landings for 2002 were blue crab, mullet, and shrimp. There are several marinas and seafood dealers in the area, and indication of extensive recreational fishing activity. Punta Gorda is the site of Fishermen's Village, a recent development named for the area's historical connection to both commercial and recreational fishing.



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

Table 1. Punta Gorda Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	10,747	14,344
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	5,061/5,686	6,791/7,553
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	9.9	8.2
18 to 64 years of age	48.3	45.4
65 years and over	41.8	46.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	10,037	13,569
Black or African American	631	454
American Indian and Alaskan Native	24	24
Asian	39	112
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	4
Some other race	16	84
Two or more races	--	97
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	171	285
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	4.7	2.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.6	90.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	25.5	32.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	7.0	7.4
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.6	1.7
Household income (Median $)	34,158	48,916
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.4	6.5
Percent female headed household	7.0	4.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	4,087	6,214
Renter occupied	1,039	951
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	168,200	204,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	364	569
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	33.5	28.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.9	4.4
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	34.2
Service occupations	--	18.3
Sales and office occupations	--	32.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.3	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	6.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	8.3
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.3	0.0†
Manufacturing	7.3	3.8
Percent government workers	12.8	11.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	11.7	8.1
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	23.0
Percent worked outside of county of residence	12.6	19.9

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

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

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Punta Gorda in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	2
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	3
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	3
Recreational docks/marinas	8+
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	4+
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	Several
Seafood retail markets	Several
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	2
Charter/Head Boats	6
Commercial Boats	5+

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	19
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	4
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Fish Hatchery	1
Marina	9
Processor; Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Total	36

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	486,144	640,655

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings for certain species may not be reported under the "Rule of Three."

Table 5. Punta Gorda License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
38	8	3,349
Total = 46		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 46/7,165 = 0.6		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 3,349/7,165 = 0.5

Please reference Table 3.23-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

Burnt Store Marina in Punta Gorda

3.24 Lee County Communities

This section provides description of the study communities in Lee County. These are as follow: Alva, Boca Grande, Cape Coral, Captiva Island, Estero, Fort Myers, Fort Myers Beach, North Fort Myers, Pine Island (Pineland, Matlacha, Bokeelia, and St. James City), and Sanibel Island.

Lee County is situated between Charlotte and Collier Counties and was originally the northernmost part of Monroe County. It was established in 1887 and named for Robert E. Lee. Historically, the economy of Lee County was based in agricultural pursuits. In 1923, the State Legislature divided Lee County, creating Hendry County to the east and Collier County to the south and east.

The county seat of Fort Myers is the western terminus of the cross-state Okeechobee Waterway, which links the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. Major transportation corridors to the area include I-75, which is the main interstate connecting Miami with Tampa and other parts of the southeast, U.S. Highway 41 (The Tamiami Trail), and State Roads 78, 80, and 82.

The arrival of the Atlantic Coastline Railroad in 1904 enhanced access to this rural area. Rail service enabled the commercial fisheries of the early 1900s to ship their product to points north of the county. With the advent of refrigerated railroad cars in the 1950s, shrimpers in the area began shipping millions of pounds. By 1953, 32 million pounds of shrimp were sold from operations in the county. Commercial fishing and shrimp harvesting remain important to many residents of Lee County.

In 2000, the racial composition of Lee County was 88 percent Caucasian, and seven percent African American. Hispanic and other races comprised the remaining five percent. The median household income was $32,877. The percent of people estimated to be living in poverty was nearly 12 percent in 2000.

Fishing Pier on Sanibel Island, 2003

Sarasota
Port Charlotte
El Jobean
Englewood
Charlotte
Punta Gorda
Placida
Alva
North Fort Myers
Boca Grande
Pineland
Bokeelia
Cape Coral
Matlacha
Fort Myers
Lee
St. James City
Captiva Island
Sanibel Island
Fort Myers Beach
Estero
Collier
Lee County
N
0
5
10
20 Miles
Study Communities
Seafood Processor and Dealer
Seafood Dealer
Seafood Processor
Reef
Wreck
Platform
Interstate

Table 3.24-1 Earnings in Lee County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 $1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	4,472,785	6,476,997	100.0	3,082,153
Farm earnings	59,855	40,324	0.6	-5,106
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	57,190	87,129	1.3	43,722
Fishing	(Confidential)	10,716	0.2	--
Mining	6,491	15,096	0.2	10,169
Oil and gas extraction	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Construction	537,735	709,253	11.0	301,112
Special trade contractors	372,850	507,918	7.8	224,925
Manufacturing	213,505	278,431	4.3	116,381
Fabricated metal products	15,789	23,177	0.4	11,193
Industrial machinery and equipment	23,628	39,433	0.6	21,499
Food and kindred products	17,893	16,552	0.3	2,971
Chemicals and allied products	14,572	7,046	0.1	-4,014
Petroleum and coal products	0	0	--	0
Transportation and Public utilities	248,349	358,590	5.5	170,093
Trucking and warehousing	45,022	76,179	1.2	42,007
Water transportation	5,735	11,264	0.2	6,911
Transportation by air	32,954	30,594	0.5	5,582
Wholesale trade	180,336	256,463	4.0	119,588
Retail trade	700,265	1,010,524	15.6	479,023
Eating and drinking places	169,535	237,217	3.7	108,540
Finance, insurance, and real estate	360,144	659,077	10.2	385,728
Services	1,390,457	1,978,689	30.5	923,332
Hotels and other lodging places	98,445	75,443	1.2	723
Business services	180,510	402,231	6.2	265,224
Amusement and recreation services	44,787	107,044	1.7	73,051
Health services	528,486	583,023	9.0	181,902
Legal services	86,532	101,455	1.6	35,777
Engineering and management services	138,430	236,814	3.7	131,746
Government/Government enterprises	718,458	1,083,421	16.7	538,111

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

Table 3.24-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Lee County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	3,359,090	19,894
Invertebrates	1,661,362	13,113
Shrimp	2,674,950	1,435
Totals	7,695,402	34,442

Table 3.24-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Lee County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	617
Retail Dealer Permits	97
Wholesale Permits	49
Totals	763

Table 3.24-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Lee Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Alva	424
Boca Grande	137
Bokeelia	474
Cape Coral	6,199
Captiva	34
Estero	501
Fort Myers	7,733
Fort Myers Beach	774
Matlacha	82
North Fort Myers	1,263
Pineland	18
Saint James City	677
Sanibel	345

Table 3.24-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Lee County*

Permit Type	Study Communities †								
	Boca Grande	Bokeelia	Cape Coral	Estero	Fort Myers	Fort Myers Beach	Matlacha	Pineland	St. James City
Pelagic Charter	8	2	8	1	12	9	--	--	2
Reef Fish Charter	9	3	9	1	12	8	--	--	3
Swordfish	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
King Mackerel	--	5	2	1	3	6	--	--	1
Rock Shrimp	--	1	--	--	2	5	--	--	1
Red Snapper	--	1	2	--	4	8	--	--	2
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Spanish Mackerel	--	8	--	--	1	2	--	--	1
Gulf Reef Fish	1	7	5	1	6	12	1	--	11
Shark	--	--	1	--	1	2	--	--	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	1	5	1	2	2	--	--	--
Total Permits 2000	18	28	32	5	43	56	1	--	23
Total Permit Holders 2000	9	15	14	4	23	35	1	--	12
Total State License Holders 2000	9	80	16	3	33	19	10	5	36
Shrimp Permits 2003 ‡	--	2	--	3	18	1	2	--	1

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

3.24.1 **Alva** (unincorporated, pop. 2,182)

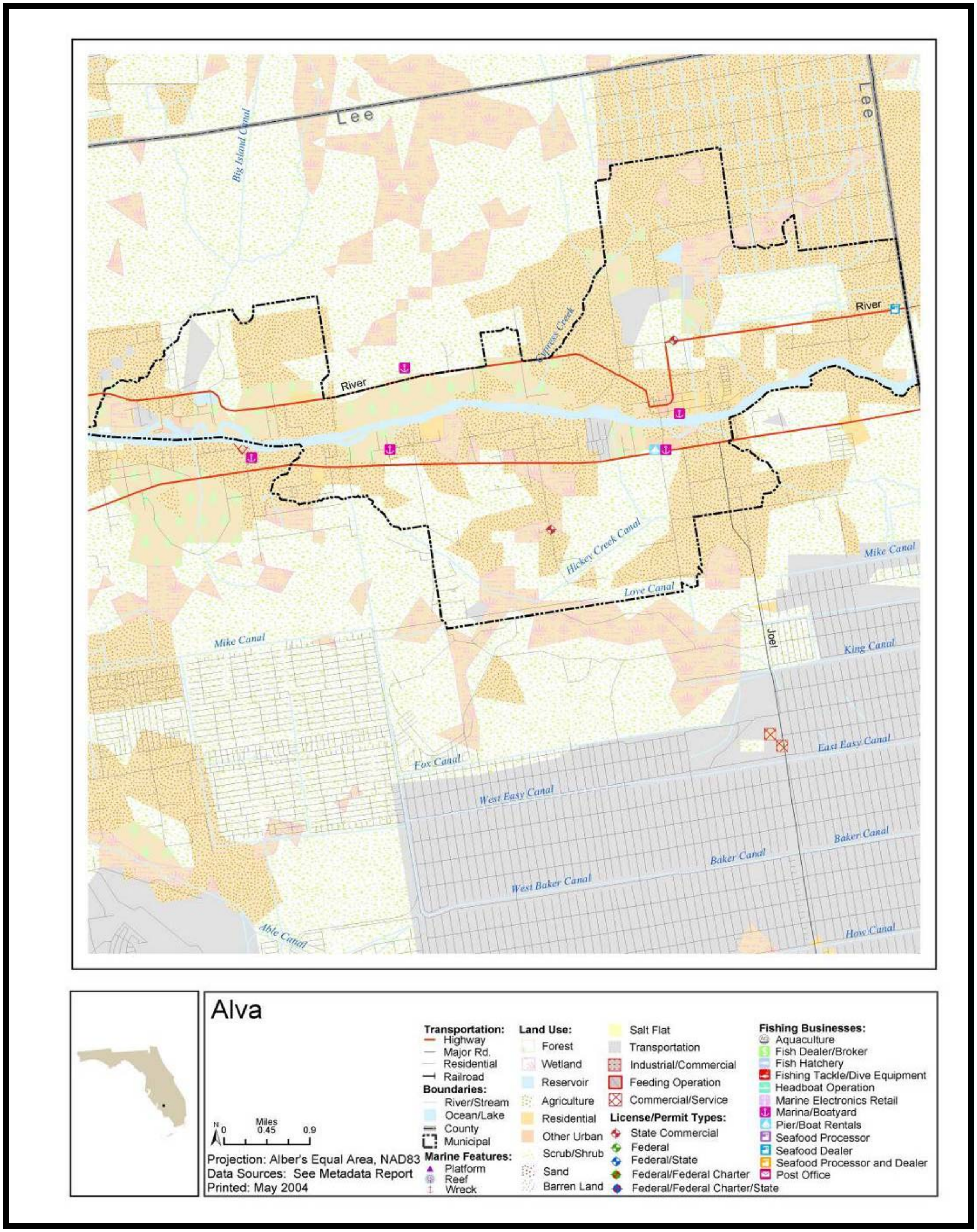
Location and Overview. Alva is a relatively isolated town located along the banks of the Caloosahatchee River in the northeast corner of Lee County. The Gulf of Mexico is some 50 miles distant by boat, a fact that appears to have limited local participation in marine fisheries.

History. The community of Alva was founded by Captain Peter Nelson in the early 1880s. At one point in his career, Nelson piloted freighters carrying phosphate down the Peace River. He became a county commissioner and served his community for many years (Foster 1992).

Current Conditions and Trends. Alva's year 2000 census enumerated 2,182 persons, up from 1,036 in 1990. There is some measure of recreational fishing-related infrastructure along the river, including boat rentals, piers, ramps, and a marina. As of the year 2000, there were no federal permit holders residing in Alva.

Historic Library in Alva

Riverfront Homes in Alva



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

Table 1. Alva Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,036	2,182
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	495/541	1,074/1,108
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	19.8	18.9
18 to 64 years of age	49.4	57.9
65 years and over	30.8	23.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,030	2,102
Black or African American	1	4
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1	7
Asian	4	4
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	3
Some other race	0	27
Two or more races	--	35
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	11	63
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	15.6	4.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	56.4	81.5
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	8.3	16.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	5.0	6.4
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.4	2.8
Household income (Median $)	17,091	41,938
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	22.5	7.8
Percent female headed household	13.3	5.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	389	843
Renter occupied	41	69
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	66,200	124,700
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	327	463
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	43.9	52.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.2	4.1
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	27.4
Service occupations	--	14.4
Sales and office occupations	--	23.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7.2	1.6
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	23.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.2
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.2	4.6†
Manufacturing	10.9	2.7
Percent government workers	14.2	18.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	16.2	16.5
Percent using public transportation	0	0.6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	36.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	14.7	12.4

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

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

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

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

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Marina	1
Total	2

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

Data not available.

Table 5. Alva License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
1	--	424
Total = 1		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 1/912 = 0.1		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 424/912 = 0.5

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.24.2 Boca Grande (unincorporated, pop. 730)

Location and Overview. Boca Grande is located on the barrier island of Gasparilla, an area that is popular with tourists and fishermen. Fishing is an important part of the industry and culture of Gasparilla Island. Boca Grande is often referred to as the “Tarpon Capital of the World.”

History. The Calusa Indians were the earliest settlers. In the late 1870s, Spanish and Cuban fishermen operated several fish camps in the Charlotte Harbor area. One of the largest was situated on the northern part of the island, where mullet were prepared for Havana fish markets. Almost a decade later, phosphate rock was discovered here. Monies generated from this industry helped fund the deep water port at Gasparilla Island. The town of Boca Grande was established during this time. After rail service became available to the area, the town became a popular destination for recreational pursuits, including offshore fishing.

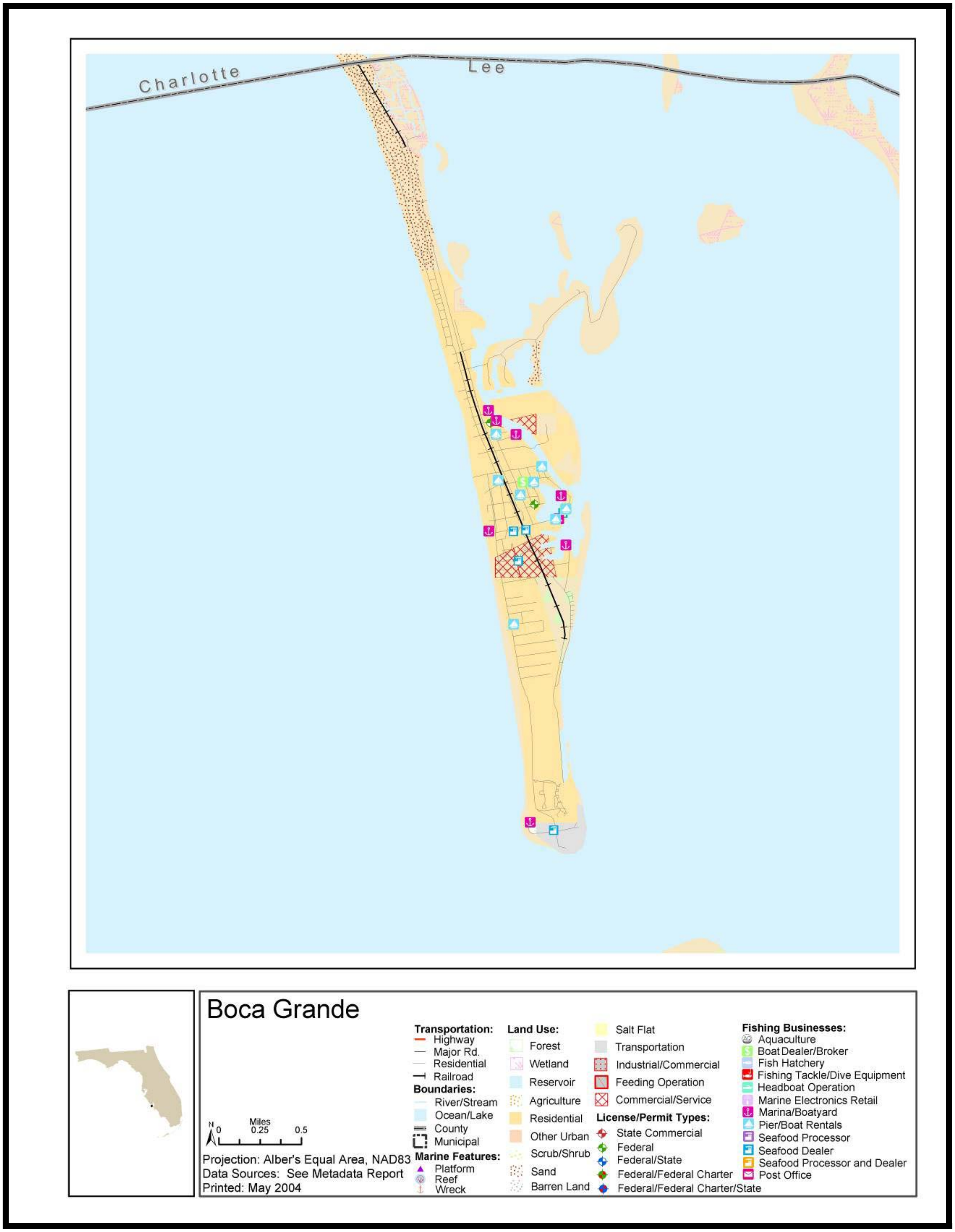
Marina in Boca Grande

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 population of Boca Grande was 730 persons, down from 823 in 1990. The number of people working in charter fishing businesses reportedly doubles during the winter and spring months. When seasonal residents head north in May, recreational anglers start to arrive for the opening of tarpon season. During May, June, and July, the island is crowded with tarpon anglers and their families. The local Chamber of Commerce sponsors two major tarpon fishing tournaments annually.

According to residents, commercial fishing took a back seat to recreational fishing when prosperous visitors began building their homes here in the1920s. By 1940, the Gasparilla fishery had moved across the bay to Placida, where most of the commercial offloading was conducted. Many commercial fishing families remained on the island until about ten years ago when redevelopment reportedly began to diminish the presence of remaining commercial fishing businesses.

Marina Store in Boca Grande

The small remaining fleet of commercial captains and crew appear to focus on pursuit of lobster, mullet, and crab. There are currently over 30 charter boat businesses on the island, with an additional 60 registered guides available, though it appears only a portion of these are operated by residents of Boca Grande.



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

Table 1. Boca Grande Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	823	730
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	408/415	349/381
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	10.6	3.0
18 to 64 years of age	59.4	73.0
65 years and over	30.0	24.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	817	722
Black or African American	1	6
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1	0
Asian	4	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	0	0
Two or more races	--	2
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	18	13
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	2.8	2.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	91.3	95.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	39.3	67.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.0	2.2
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.2	0.0
Household income (Median $)	81,366	135,499
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	4.3	4.4
Percent female headed household	1.4	2.1
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	261	320
Renter occupied	83	62
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	372,934	550,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	517	1,562
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	57.0	26.0
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	1.1	0.0
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	64.8
Service occupations	--	21.1
Sales and office occupations	--	3.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	8.7	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	0.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.3
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	8.7	0.0†
Manufacturing	3.8	0.0
Percent government workers	6.2	11.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	8.4	0.0
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	14.9	21.0

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

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

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Boca Grande in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	2
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	1
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	2
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	3
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	6
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	3
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	3
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	4
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	7+
Charter/Head Boats	30+
Commercial Boats	4

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	7
Marina	3
Total	12

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	16,041	44,485

Table 5. Boca Grande License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
9	8	137
Total = 17		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 17/382 = 4.3		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 137/382 = 0.4

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

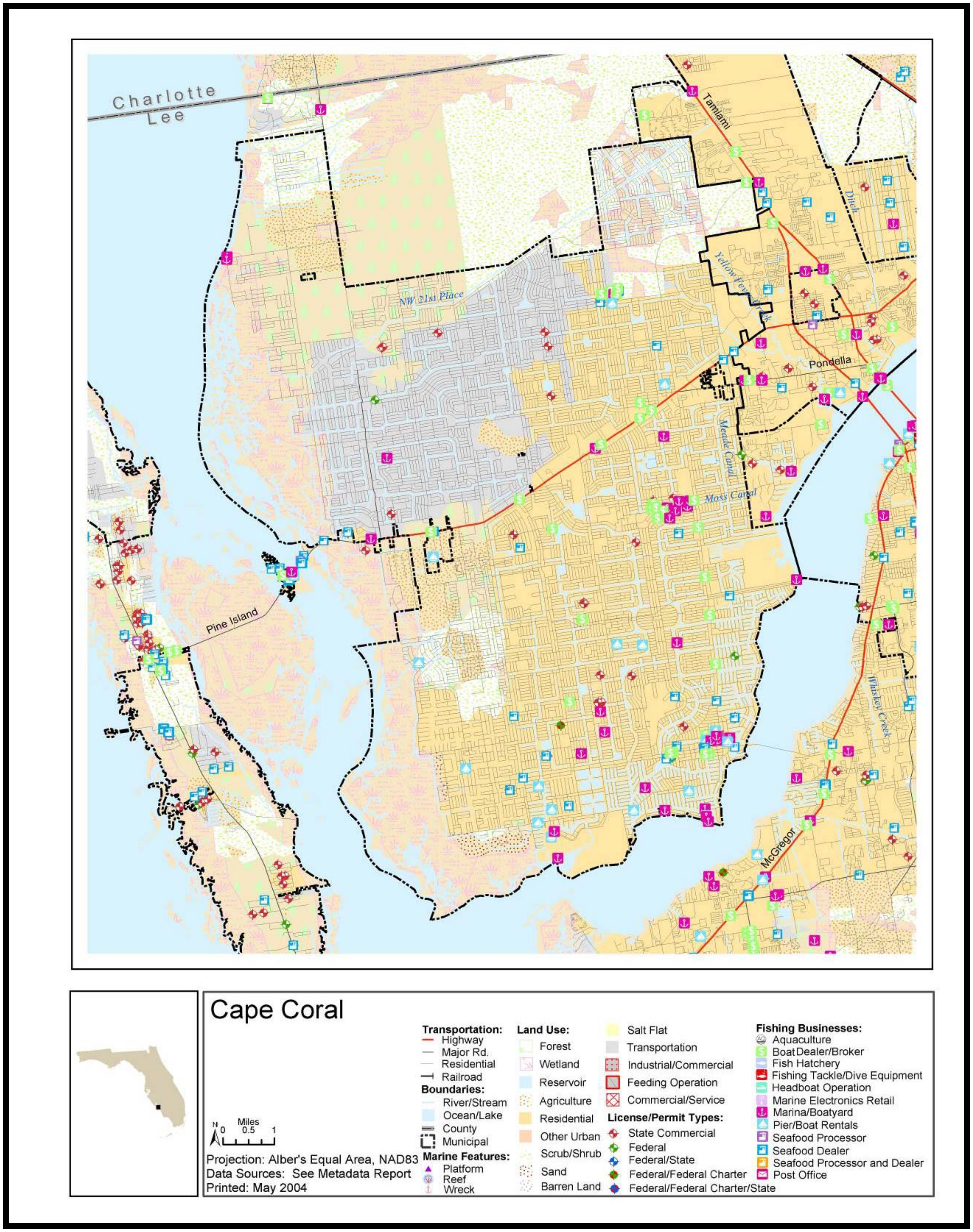
3.24.3 Cape Coral (incorporated, pop. 102,286)

Location and Overview. Cape Coral, the twelfth most-populated city in Florida, is located on a peninsula adjacent to the Caloosahatchee River, San Carlos Bay, and Matlacha Pass. Canals provide fishery participants with easy access to the Gulf of Mexico and the many bays, sounds, harbors, and rivers in the region.

History. The area that is now Cape Coral was purchased nearly 40 years ago by the Rosen brothers, who platted the property, built over 400 canals, and marketed their development to out-of-state investors. Cape Coral incorporated in 1970 (City of Cape Coral 2003).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 102,286 residents, an increase of 36 percent from 1990. Numerous residents are employed in managerial, sales, and service-oriented jobs here and in Fort Myers. There are numerous boat dealers, piers, marinas, and boat rental establishments operating in Cape Coral. Mullet and crab were the principal commercial landings in 2002, but a wide range of species were landed, including coastal pelagics.

Bait, Tackle, and Pawn Shop in Cape Coral



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

Table 1. Cape Coral Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	74,991	102,286
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	36,149/38,842	49,584/52,702
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	21.4	22.6
18 to 64 years of age	56.6	57.9
65 years and over	22.0	19.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	73,090	95,133
Black or African American	758	2,046
American Indian and Alaskan Native	126	260
Asian	467	938
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	56
Some other race	550	2,253
Two or more races	--	1,600
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	2,749	8,521
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	5.2	3.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.4	85.5
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	15.2	17.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.9	13.4
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.5	4.7
Household income (Median $)	31,177	43,410
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	5.9	7.0
Percent female headed household	9.9	9.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	22,343	32,603
Renter occupied	7,405	8,165
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	91,100	110,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	438	696
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	57.2	60.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.3	3.7
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	28.6
Service occupations	--	16.5
Sales and office occupations	--	32.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.4	0.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	12.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.5
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.6	0.4†
Manufacturing	6.9	5.3
Percent government workers	13.1	12.8
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.1	11.2
Percent using public transportation	0.4	0.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	25.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	4.9	5.7

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

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

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Cape Coral in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	3
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	3
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	4
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	2-3
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	2
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	3
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	2-5
Marine railways/haul out facilities	1-3
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	3
Recreational docks/marinas	4
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	5
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	4-5
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	7
Seafood retail markets	3
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	2
Charter/Head Boats	3
Commercial Boats	20-30

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	41
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	4
Boat Rentals & Pier	17
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Marina	21
Retail Seafood Dealer	3
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	90

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	266,840	827,001

Table 5. Cape Coral License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
16	19	6,199
Total = 35		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 35/40,768 = 0.08		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 6,199/40,768 = 0.2

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

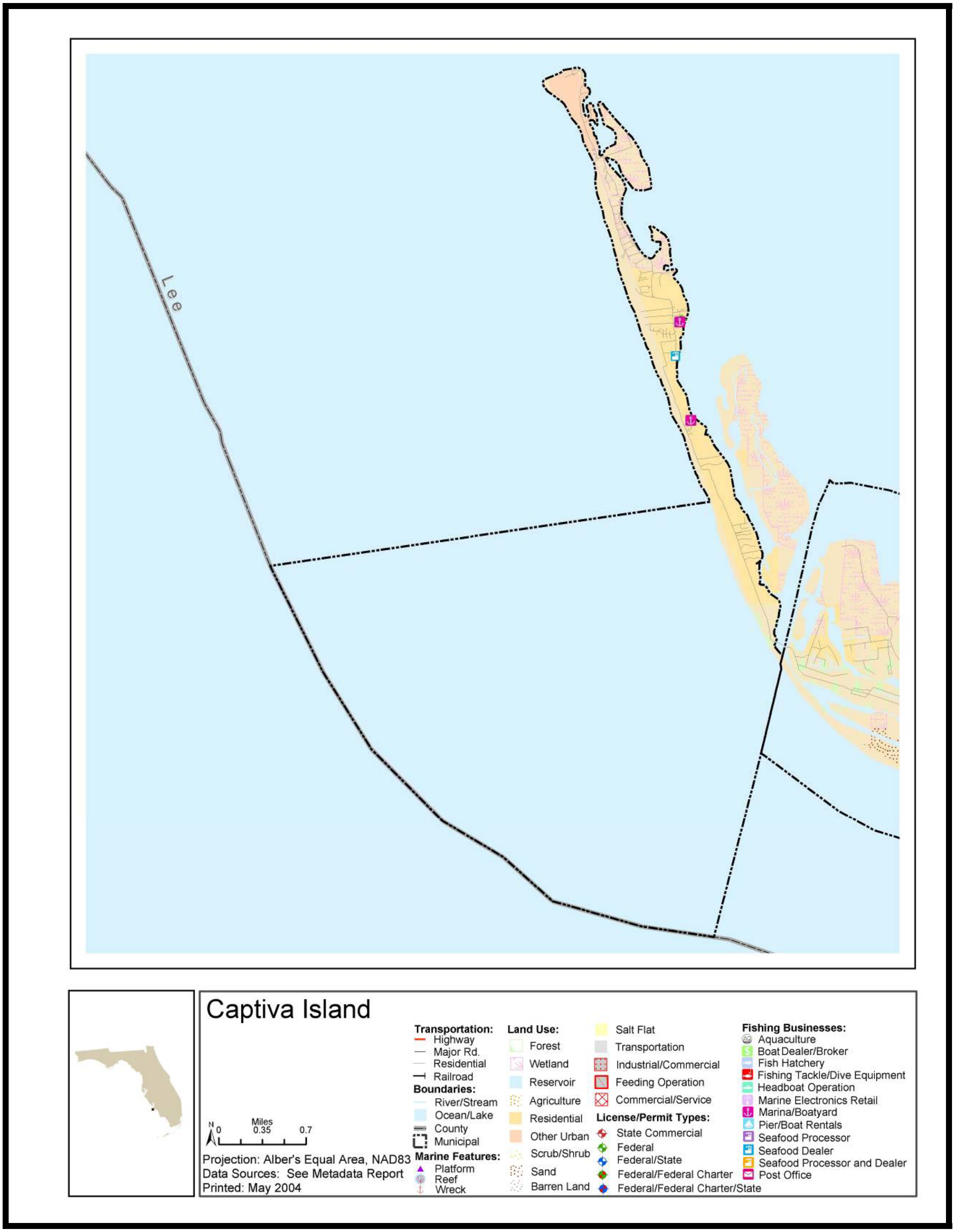
3.24.4 Captiva Island (unincorporated, pop. 379)

Location and Overview. Five-mile-long Captiva Island is located just to the north of Sanibel Island on County Road 869. It is one of the many barrier islands located along this stretch of the west coast of Florida. The Gulf of Mexico is directly west and the Intracoastal Waterway (Pine Island Sound) and its spoil islands are to the east. Pine Island lies between Captiva Island and the mainland of Florida. The area has not been extensively developed and retains much of it natural features.

History. Shell mounds in the area are attributed to the Calusa tribe, who are believed to have inhabited the area for thousands of years. The Calusa were driven off the island by the Spanish. Reportedly, the pirate José Gaspar used the islands as a base for their outings. The name Captiva is said to refer to the captivity of women who were held by pirates for ransom (Henry Lee Paul 2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 379 persons on Captiva Island, a decrease of 98 from 1990. While numerous fishing guides and a handful of charter vessels are operated from the area, none of the captains are residents. No commercial fishing license or permit holders reside in the area. As of the year 2000, there were no federal permit holders residing in Captiva.

Bait and Tackle Shop on Captiva Island



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

Table 1. Captiva Island Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	477	379
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	242/235	186/193
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	9.2	8.2
18 to 64 years of age	66.3	59.4
65 years and over	24.5	32.5
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	470	373
Black or African American	6	0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0
Asian	0	3
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	1	1
Two or more races	--	2
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	8	3
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	1.7	5.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	96.5	92.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	35.0	33.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.0	7.4
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.1	0.0
Household income (Median $)	56,686	64,821
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	7.6	0.0
Percent female headed household	2.1	1.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	158	155
Renter occupied	76	39
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	441,234	892,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	370	1,075
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	57.2	36.0
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.5	0.0
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	64.0
Service occupations	--	11.5
Sales and office occupations	--	9.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6.9	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	2.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	12.2
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.8	0.0†
Manufacturing	2.2	5.8
Percent government workers	2.6	0.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	5.2	0.0
Percent using public transportation	1.7	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	18.3
Percent worked outside of county of residence	2.6	0.0

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

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

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

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	4-5
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	3
Recreational docks/marinas	3-4
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	2
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	6
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	2
Charter/Head Boats	4-8
Commercial Boats	0

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

None Listed.

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

Data not available.

Table 5. Captiva License/Permit Summary: 2000

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Commercial (based on physical address data only)</td><td>Recreational (based on all address fields)</td></tr>
<tr><td>State License Holders</td><td>Federal Permit Holders</td><td>State Saltwater License Holders</td></tr>
<tr><td>--</td><td>--</td><td rowspan="2">34</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total = --</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License:
--</td><td>Average Number of Licenses per Household:
34/194 = 0.2</td></tr>
</table>

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

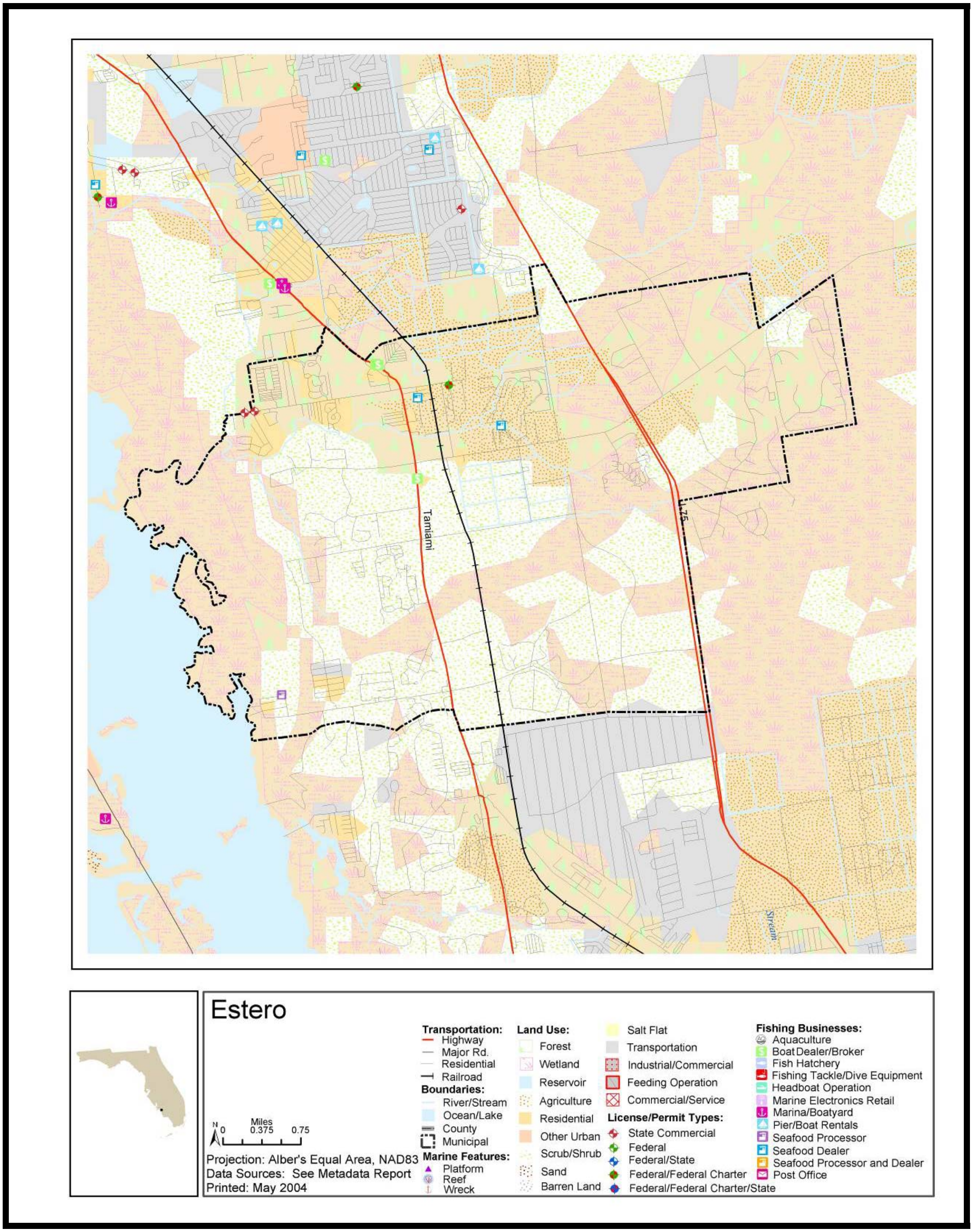
3.24.5 Estero (unincorporated, pop. 9,503)

Location and Overview. Estero is located south of Fort Myers, between U.S. Highway 41 and Interstate 75. The Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve is west of town. It is primarily a residential community that has few fishing-related businesses. Access to the Gulf of Mexico from here is by way of the Estero River to Estero Bay.

History. As with other communities in the area, Estero was originally settled by the Calusa Indians. The first Anglo settlers were followers of Dr. Cyrus Reed Teed who, in 1893, established the Koreshan community, the remains of which are preserved as a state historical site that attracts year-round visitors (Lee County 2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. Estero had a year 2000 census population of 9,503 persons, an increase of 6,326 from 1990. Residents were primarily employed in managerial, professional, and service-related industry, with evidence of a majority commuting to work in urban areas. There was little fishing-related infrastructure observed in the community.

Typical Subdivision in Estero



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. Estero Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	3,177	9,503
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,559/1,618	4,581/4,922
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	10.6	9.2
18 to 64 years of age	50.5	50.1
65 years and over	38.9	40.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	3,314	9,259
Black or African American	8	61
American Indian and Alaskan Native	6	10
Asian	0	33
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	1
Some other race	29	73
Two or more races	--	66
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	112	303
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.5	3.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.6	86.5
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	9.1	28.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.5	7.9
Percent who speak English less than very well	22.8	2.4
Household income (Median $)	25,262	43,734
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	6.7	3.2
Percent female headed household	5.1	2.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,286	4,018
Renter occupied	153	590
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	99,000	153,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	365	751
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	34.2	37.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	0.6	3.3
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	37.6
Service occupations	--	18.8
Sales and office occupations	--	31.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.8	0.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	8.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	4.0
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.8	0.0†
Manufacturing	5.6	3.1
Percent government workers	8.1	13.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	13.5	8.9
Percent using public transportation	4.0	0.1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	28.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	24.8	28.7

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

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

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

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	3
Total	3

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

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

Table 5. Estero License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
2	5	501
Total = 7		--
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 7/4,608 = 0.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 501/4,608 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.24.6 Fort Myers (incorporated, pop. 48,208)

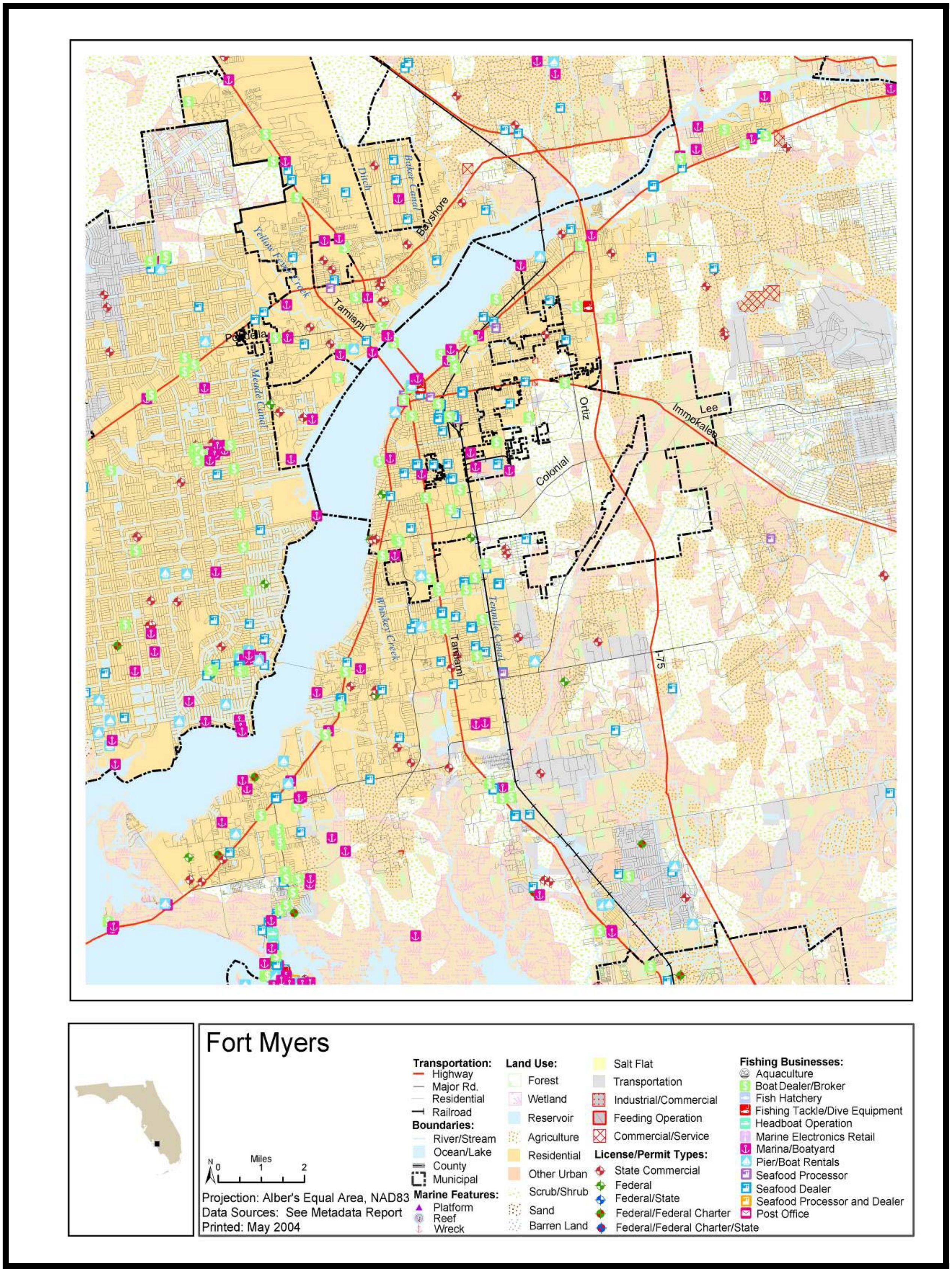
Location and Overview. Fort Myers is located on the east banks of the Caloosahatchee River in central Lee County. Access to the Gulf of Mexico can be over ten miles via the Caloosahatchee River to San Carlos Bay. The legacy of Fort Myers' most famous resident, Thomas Alva Edison, is celebrated each February at the Edison Festival of Light (Greater Fort Myers Chamber of Commerce 2002).

History. Fort Myers served as a military operations base during the Seminole Indian Wars in the mid-1800s. Following the platting of the town in 1876, Fort Myers' economic focus turned from defense to agriculture (tomatoes, castor beans, and avocados), cattle, and logging. In 1885, inventor Thomas Alva Edison settled in Fort Myers. Edison was instrumental in bringing royal palms to the area, thus inspiring the town's nickname of "City of Palms."

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 48,208 persons in Fort Myers, an increase of 3,002 persons from the previous census. Residents were primarily employed in sales, management, and professional occupations. Informants report their attraction to the small town atmosphere and proximity to the coast and beaches.

Shrimp was the principal landing for the commercial fleet in 2002, though a wide range of species were landed that year, including some pelagics. There are numerous seafood dealers, marinas, and various other fishing-related businesses active in Fort Myers throughout the course of the year. Charter fishing is popular here.

Marina in Fort Myers



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

Table 1. Fort Myers Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	45,206	48,208
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	22,020/23,186	23,806/24,402
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	25.5	26.3
18 to 64 years of age	58.4	59.4
65 years and over	16.1	14.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	29,042	27,166
Black or African American	14,539	16,095
American Indian and Alaskan Native	93	181
Asian	366	471
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	49
Some other race	1,166	2,745
Two or more races	--	1,501
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	3,489	6,984
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	11.6	9.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.4	70.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	16.1	18.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	10.0	21.1
Percent who speak English less than very well	4.2	10.9
Household income (Median $)	22,102	28,514
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	20.7	21.8
Percent female headed household	28.1	18.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	7,701	7,593
Renter occupied	10,443	11,514
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	60,500	76,700
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	373	272
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	63.2	59.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.2	6.2
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	25.6
Service occupations	--	23.4
Sales and office occupations	--	27.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.3	1.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	12.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.8
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.2	1.0†
Manufacturing	5.3	2.9
Percent government workers	13.6	11.4
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	18.7	20.9
Percent using public transportation	2.5	2.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	23.0
Percent worked outside of county of residence	5.8	6.2

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

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

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Fort Myers in 2003

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

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	68
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Diving & Fishing Equipment	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	8
Boat Rentals & Pier	16
Marina	43
Processor	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	11
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	2
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	2
Total	154

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	1,443,186	4,050,168

Table 5. Fort Myers License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
31	27	7,733
Total = 58		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 58/19,107 = 0.3		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 7,733/19,107 = 0.4

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.24.7 Fort Myers Beach (incorporated, pop. 6,561)

Location and Overview. Fort Myers Beach is located on the northern tip of Estero Island in western Lee County. It is surrounded by water: the Gulf of Mexico to the west, Estero Bay to the east, and San Carlos Bay to the north.

History. Anglo homesteaders arrived in the late 1800s and quickly developed the island's commercial fishing industry; mullet was the primary catch. Investors gradually bought up the majority of available subdivisions on the island during the 1920s; however, commercial development remained slow through the 1960s. In the meantime, the island's fishing industry continued to thrive. In particular, the Coquina clam– the area's most common shellfish– was a popular pre-war product. By the 1950s, Fort Myers Beach was an important shrimp port. In the 1960s, recreational fishing became popular in the area, with snook, trout, ladyfish, jacks, mackerel, kingfish, bonito, grouper, and tarpon being the primary species of interest. Tourism was not important until after the 1960s (Brown & Brown 1965). Fort Myers Beach incorporated in 1995 (Town of Fort Myers Beach).

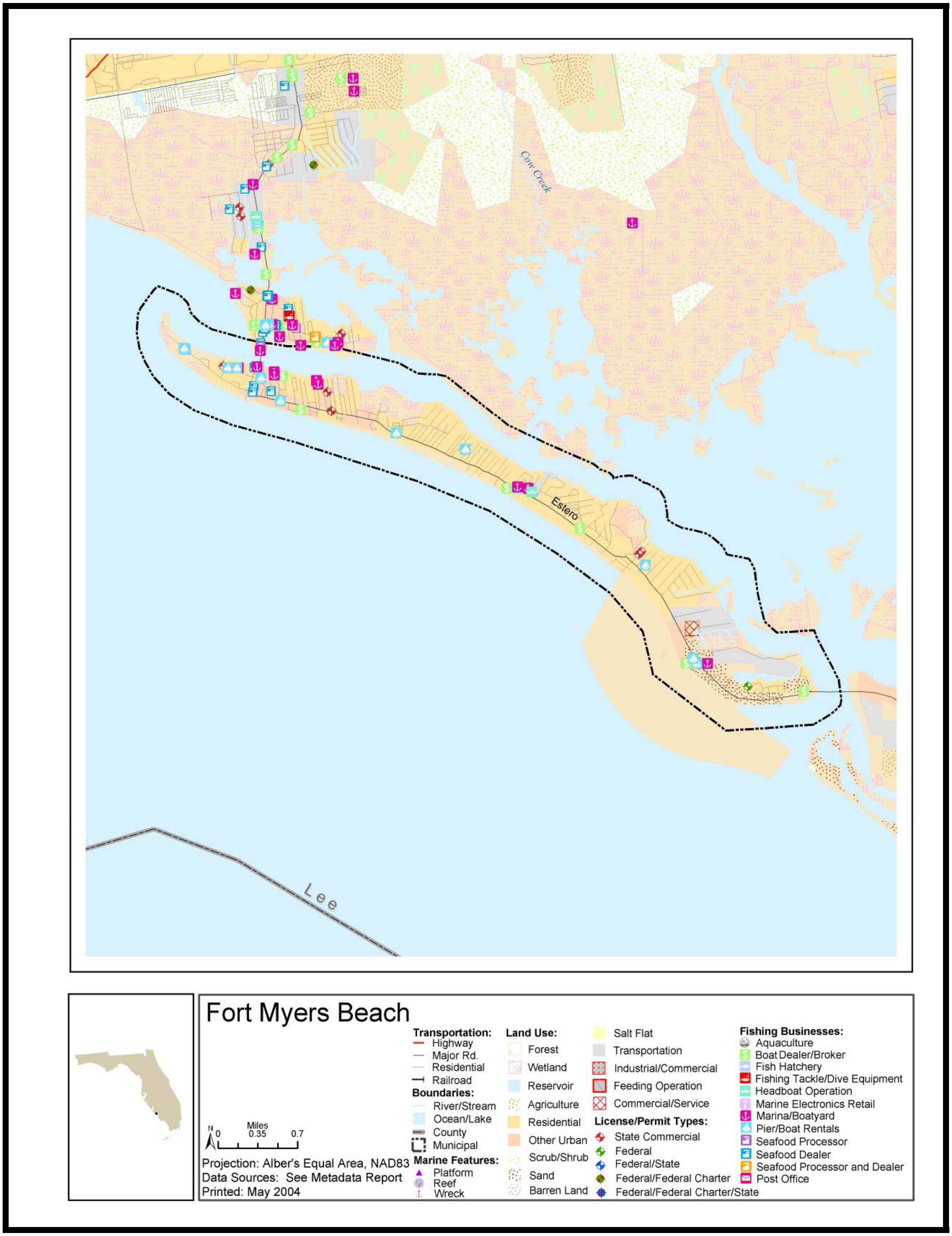
Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 population of Fort Myers Beach was 6,561, down from 9,284 in 1990. Fort Myers Beach is primarily a beach/tourist destination island. Much of the commercial enterprise is along the Intracoastal Waterway, near Fort Myers Beach Proper.

Numerous fishing-associated businesses are located here, and sightseeing and diving tours are popular activities. There is substantial recreational fishing infrastructure, as marinas, docking facilities, head boat operations, and charter boats are all available here.

Fort Myers Beach is the site of docking facilities for about 60 or more Gulf shrimp vessels. Some trawler captains and crew are local, while many are transient and come from as far away as Texas. Shrimp and stone crab were the principal commercial landings in 2002. Offloading facilities, fuel, and maintenance (including net building and repair) are available at the docks.

Head boat in Fort Myers Beach

Shrimp Fleet on San Carlos Island



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

Table 1. Fort Myers Beach Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	9,284	6,561
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	4,540/4,744	3,247/3,314
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	7.3	7.6
18 to 64 years of age	53.3	55.3
65 years and over	39.4	37.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	9,248	6,380
Black or African American	7	5
American Indian and Alaskan Native	12	25
Asian	11	19
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	2
Some other race	6	65
Two or more races	--	65
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	110	227
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	4.0	1.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.8	90.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	21.8	27.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	5.6	7.2
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.2	3.5
Household income (Median $)	28,536	48,045
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.9	7.2
Percent female headed household	6.6	4.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	3,368	2,632
Renter occupied	966	793
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	137,100	193,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	476	700
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	42.9	41.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.8	1.4
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	30.0
Service occupations	--	23.4
Sales and office occupations	--	29.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.7	0.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	11.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	6.1
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.3	0.5†
Manufacturing	5.4	2.1
Percent government workers	8.3	7.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	15.8	10.4
Percent using public transportation	0.7	2.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	21.3
Percent worked outside of county of residence	10.5	14.5

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

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

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

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	3
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	3
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	5
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/ festivals	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	5+
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	1
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	4
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	5
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	3+
Seafood retail markets	4
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	20+
Commercial Boats	60+

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	18
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	3
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	3
Boat Rentals & Pier	21
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Diving & Fishing Equipment	1
Marina	11
Processor; Seafood Dealer	1
Seafood Dealer	8
Total	67

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	2,558,735	8,500,817

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

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
19	38	774
Total = 57		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 57/3,425 = 1.6		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 774/3,425 = 0.2

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

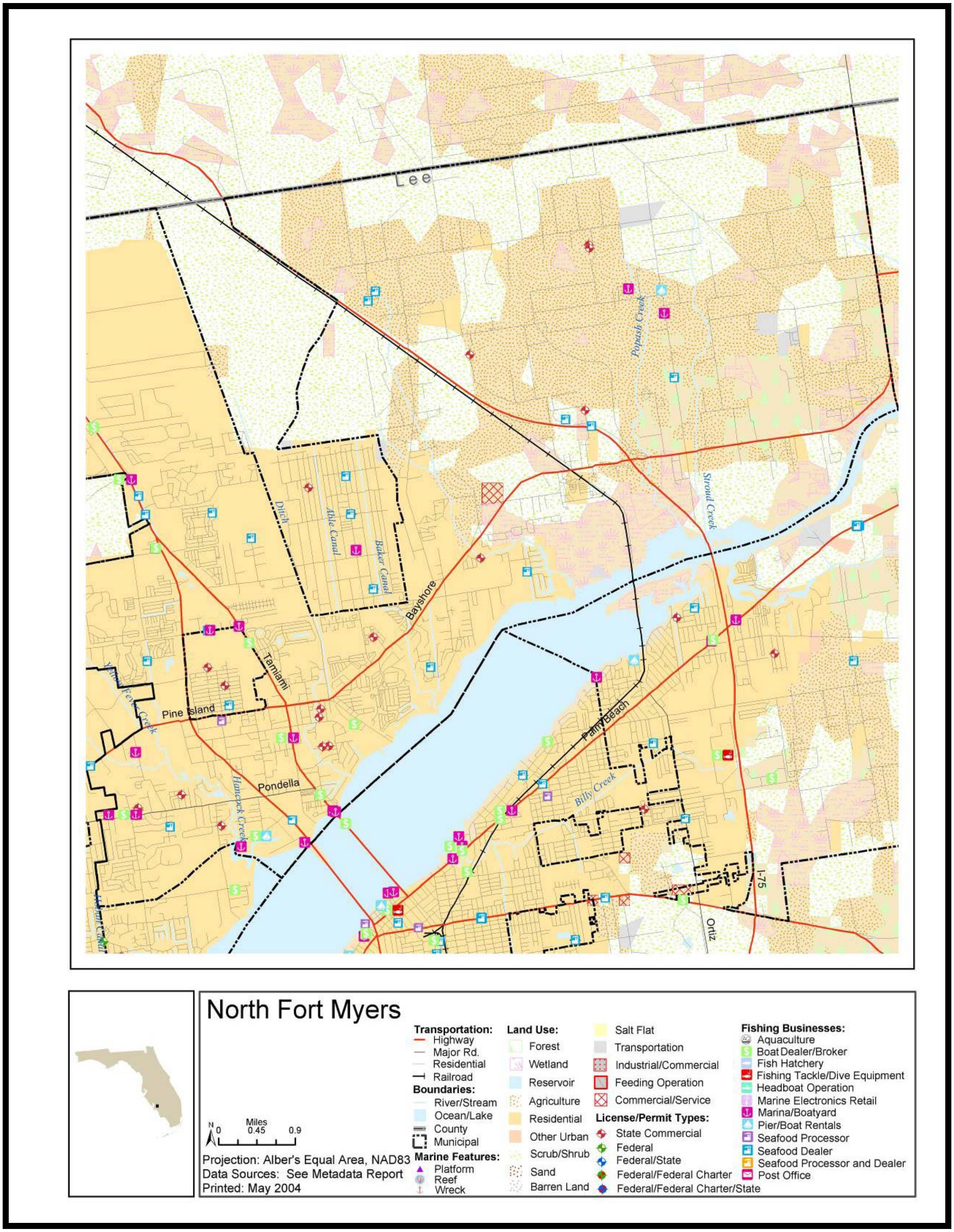
3.24.8 North Fort Myers (unincorporated, pop. 40,214)

Location and Overview. North Fort Myers is located on the northern shore of the Caloosahatchee River, adjacent to Fort Myers. Important transportation routes through town are U.S. Highway 41 and State Routes 45, 78, and 739. It is considered a suburb of Fort Myers, with many large subdivisions of modest homes and some manufactured housing.

History. In the 1870s, John Powell and his family settled here and founded the now-obsolete community of New Prospect. North Fort Myers became an affordable option for residence to nearby Fort Myers.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 40,214 persons in North Fort Myers, an increase of over 10,000 people from 1990. The community does have some fishing-related infrastructure, indicative of local involvement in both recreational and commercial fisheries. The resident commercial fleet of captains and crew focus on a variety of inshore species, with some involvement in the nearshore state waters. Blue crab, shrimp, and mullet were the principal commercial landings in 2002.

Marina in North Fort Myers



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

Table 1. North Fort Myers Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	30,027	40,214
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	14,250/15,777	19,136/21,078
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	11.9	12.9
18 to 64 years of age	46.5	44.5
65 years and over	41.6	42.5
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	29,674	38,804
Black or African American	74	375
American Indian and Alaskan Native	89	136
Asian	117	194
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	22
Some other race	73	324
Two or more races	--	359
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	410	1,166
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.1	4.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.3	80.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	11.2	14.1
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.7	5.9
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.7	2.2
Household income (Median $)	23,634	33,508
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.6	9.9
Percent female headed household	7.3	6.1
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	12,203	17,078
Renter occupied	2,081	2,576
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	63,600	91,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	382	567
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	38.8	39.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.2	4.3
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	23.4
Service occupations	--	17.2
Sales and office occupations	--	30.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.7	0.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	16.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	11.7
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.6	1.0†
Manufacturing	7.0	4.1
Percent government workers	11.9	13.4
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	17.0	13.3
Percent using public transportation	0.8	0.9
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	26.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	4.3	6.4

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

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

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in North Fort Myers in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	1
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	2-3
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	6
Recreational docks/marinas	3-5
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	4-5
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	1-2
Charter/Head Boats	1
Commercial Boats	5

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for North Fort Myers in 2003

None Listed.

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	474,758	1,001,156

Table 5. North Fort Myers License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
19	1	1,263
Total = 20		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 20/19,654 = 0.1		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,263/19,654 = 0.06

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

Pine Island Communities (Several incorporated communities, overall population: 9,000)

Location and Overview. Pine Island is the largest island on the west coast of Florida at 17 miles long and two miles wide. It is surrounded by water resources: Charlotte Harbor Preserve, Matlacha Pass Aquatic Preserve, Pine Island Sound Aquatic Preserve, and San Carlos Bay. Fishery participants can access the Gulf of Mexico from many points; typically less than five miles distant. The island is just minutes west of the urban areas of Cape Coral and Fort Myers.

Pine Island is comprised of five communities: Matlacha, Pine Island Center, Bokeelia, Pineland, and St. James City. All are connected to the mainland by Pine Island Road (State Road 78).

Matlacha is the closest community to the mainland, located on a narrow strip of land on the eastern side of uninhabited Little Pine Island. It is just across Matlacha Pass from Cape Coral. Decorated houses, inns, and art galleries line both sides of the street. Marinas, bait shops, and a fish house add to the maritime aspect of the area.

Bokeelia, located at the northern end of the island, is where many commercial fishermen reside. Bokeelia is also an important location for many subtropical agribusinesses producing mangoes, pineapples, citrus and row crops, and a wide variety of exotic tropical fruits, including carambola, longan, papaya, lychee, and loquat.

Pineland is the site of important archeological evidence of the Calusa Indians: efforts are under way to preserve the shell middens, burial mounds, and an artificial canal from nearly 2,000 years ago. It is south of Bokeelia, and has the island’s only golf course and a full-service marina, among other amenities.

The business sector of Pine Island is located at Pine Island Center. It is the only off-water community on the island that features a shopping center, a community park, elementary school, and other community services.

The island’s most developed area is St. James City, where approximately two-thirds of the island's population resides. It is located at the southern tip of the island. Most of its homes are well-maintained and located along canals with direct access to Pine Island Sound, San Carlos Bay, and the Gulf of Mexico. The canals also offer convenient access to the three marinas here.

History. The earliest settlers were the Calusa Indians, who inhabited the island from 300 AD until 1513, when the Spanish explorer Ponce de Leon reached the island. Though the Calusa culture had vanished by 1750, the Indians left behind many shell mounds that established their reliance on seafood for subsistence. Pine Island was basically uninhabited until 1873, when a Russian sailor reportedly arrived after surviving a shipwreck and decided to settle on the island.

Current Conditions and Trends. Commercial fishing has declined since the late 1940s, when there were over 20 fish houses in the area. Now there are four fish houses with dock space: Jug Creek Fish House at Bokeelia, Lee County Fishermen's Co-op near Pineland, Olde Fish House and Dobby's Place at Matlacha. A few seafood dealers operate at St. James and handle crab and clams, but they are no longer located on the waterfront.

None of the fish houses have processing facilities, except for that used for stone crab cooking. A shrimp trawl and a sight-seeing cruise are now part of the operations at one of the fish houses. Owners hope these additions will bring in extra income. One of the four remaining fish houses used to be co-owned by 25 commercial fishery participants, but today only eight owners remain.

Many of the older fishers supposedly retired because they could not switch to the labor-intensive cast net fishing required after the gill net ban; one fish house employee indicated that more young people are involved with the fisheries now. Some commercial fishermen complained that they prefer not to use crab traps, but must if they wish to continue fishing. Some have switched to grouper fishing, while others clam. These issues, along with a recurrent red tide, have affected local fisheries.

The fish houses in Matlacha have slips for lease to both commercial and recreational participants. In general, commercial fishing has declined in this area. Property prices have risen dramatically and many commercial fishers have been forced to relocate to Fort Myers and other inland areas. The commercial fishermen seem to be very pessimistic, saying "commercial fishing will be gone in the near future" or "our business will be dead in five years."

Recreational fishing, on the other hand, has increased in popularity and is an ever-increasing activity on the island. Most clientele of local marinas are interested in fishing, with less than five percent of anglers going into the Gulf to fish. Most recreational participants fish the inshore waters of Pine Island Sound, as well as Charlotte Harbor, Jug Creek, and Boca Grande. Many shore-based recreational anglers use the drawbridge over Matlacha Pass, known as the "Fishingest Bridge in the World."

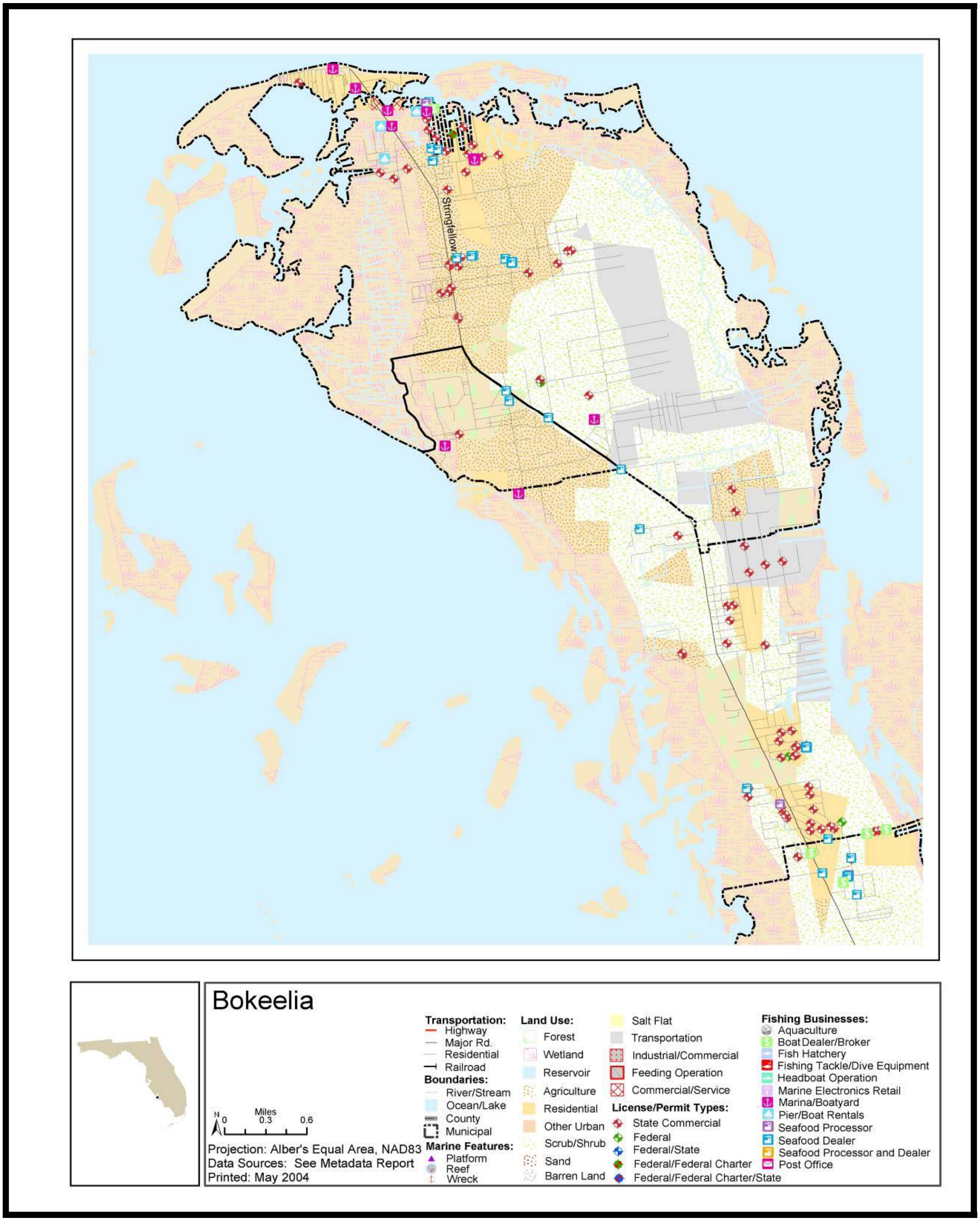
There were eight marinas in Pine Island in 2003. Each offered the range of services typical of recreational fishing marinas in Florida. Bait and tackle is readily available and offshore charter operations are common. Owners reported an overall trend of increasing business.

Pine Island is a popular destination for winter vacationers. As such, marina operators report that at least half of their winter clientele are "snowbirds" who own or rent condominiums in the area. Conversely, summer clientele typically include vacationers from Boca Grande, Naples, Fort Myers, and various towns in central Florida.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Pine Island in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	4
Churches with maritime theme	1
Docking facilities (commercial)	4
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	8
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	1 (comm.)
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	8
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	1
Fishing pier	8
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	5
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	1
Net makers	1
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	4
Recreational docks/marinas	12
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	12
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	3
Seafood retail markets	4
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	2
Charter/Head Boats	15+
Commercial Boats	80+

3.24.9 **Bokeelia** (unincorporated, pop. 1,997)



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

Table 1. Bokeelia Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,131	1,997
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,062/1,069	1,047/950
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	14.6	15.0
18 to 64 years of age	56.2	56.8
65 years and over	29.2	28.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,109	1,958
Black or African American	2	5
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1	1
Asian	3	6
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	16	17
Two or more races	--	10
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	28	249
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	4.6	7.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.7	82.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	21.3	18.6
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.3	16.3
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.3	10.1
Household income (Median $)	24,451	36,319
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	13.3	17.6
Percent female headed household	3.0	5.1
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	811	742
Renter occupied	156	165
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	90,450	128,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	395	389
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	44.0	42.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	7.3	0.9
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	25.9
Service occupations	--	13.4
Sales and office occupations	--	27.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	10.0	12.7
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	9.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.8
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	8.3	13.7†
Manufacturing	11.2	6.6
Percent government workers	9.3	8.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	18.9	25.3
Percent using public transportation	0.0	2.9
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	27.8
Percent worked outside of county of residence	12.6	9.8

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

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

See Pine Island Table 2.

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	3
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Marina	4
Seafood Dealer	2
Total	11

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	2,136,239	4,286,855

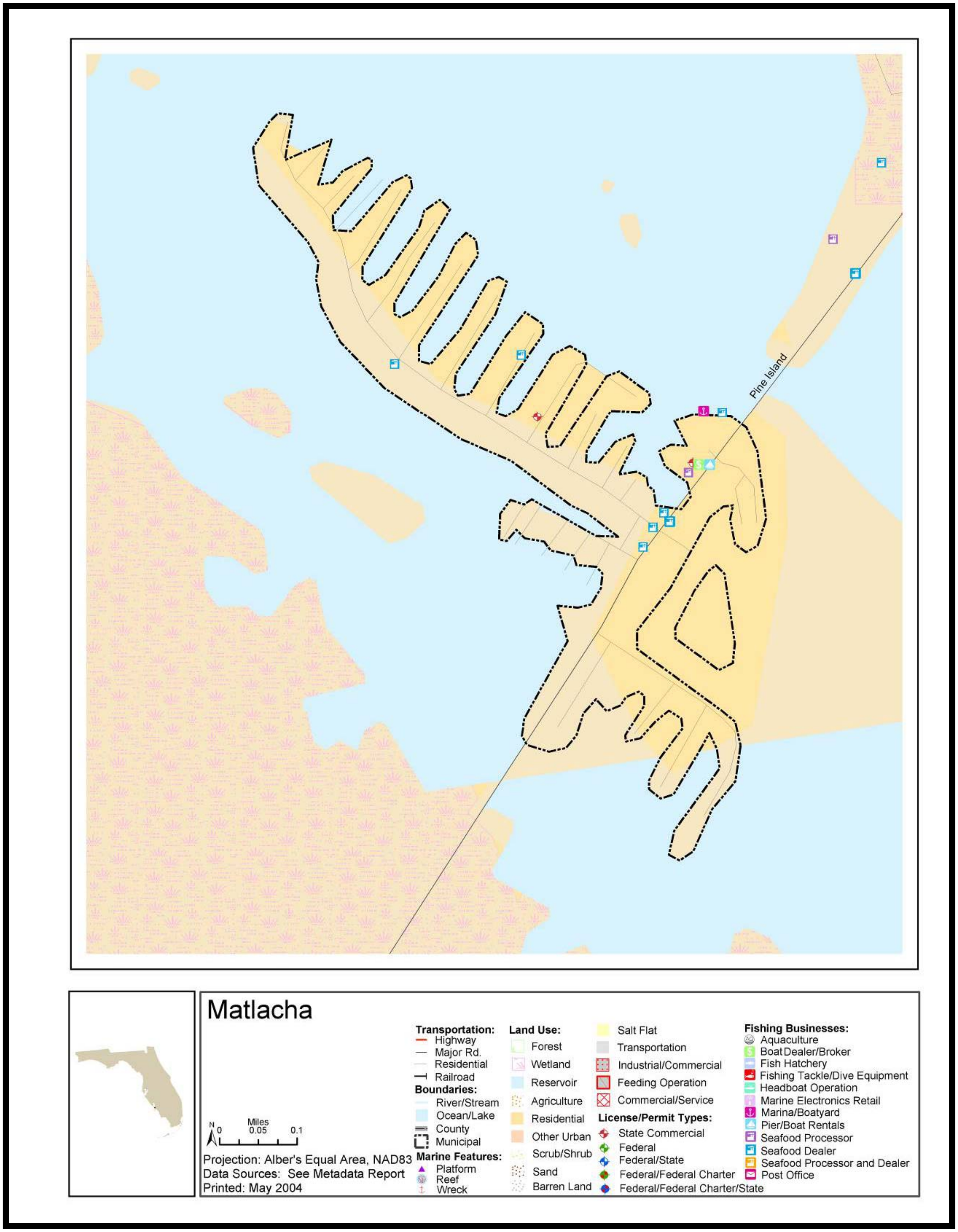
Table 5. Bokeelia License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
68	20	474
Total = 88		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 88/907 = 9.7		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 474/907 = 0.5

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

Fish House on Jug Creek in Bokeelia

3.24.10 Matlacha (unincorporated, pop. 735)



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

Table 1. Matlacha Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	742	735
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	368/374	378/357
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	5.5	7.3
18 to 64 years of age	53.3	54.6
65 years and over	41.2	38.1
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	737	722
Black or African American	2	0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	2	2
Asian	1	2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	0	5
Two or more races	--	4
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	5	10
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	6.8	4.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.6	90.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	17.7	17.6
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.7	26.
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	0.0
Household income (Median $)	18,403	36,417
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	15.3	9.2
Percent female headed household	0.0	3.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	305	303
Renter occupied	96	106
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	96,000	122,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	385	538
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	43.7	43.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.4	2.0
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	36.0
Service occupations	--	19.9
Sales and office occupations	--	27.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.8	3.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	6.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	6.8
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.8	3.1†
Manufacturing	2.9	8.2
Percent government workers	16.6	15.8
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	33.4	13.7
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	31.9
Percent worked outside of county of residence	9.5	10.3

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

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

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

See Pine Island Table 2.

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Total	1

Table 4. Matlacha Landings Summary: 2002

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

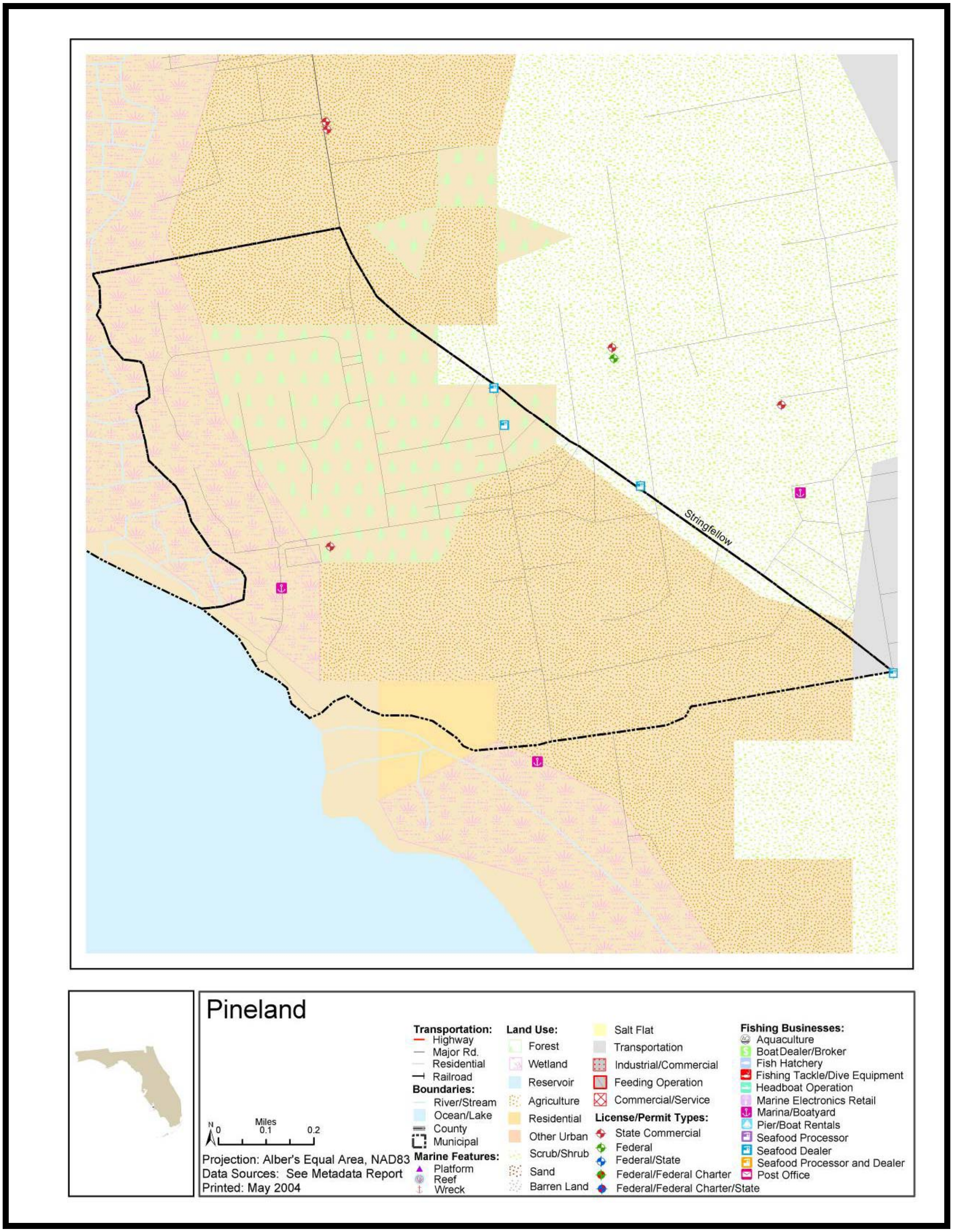
Table 5. Matlacha License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
3	1	82
Total = 4		--
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 4/409 = 0.9		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 82/409 = 0.2

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

Shrimp Boats Docked in Matlacha

3.24.11 **Pineland** (unincorporated, pop. 1,065)



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

Table 1. Pineland Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	718	1,065
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	354/364	562/503
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	11.4	14.0
18 to 64 years of age	57.0	54.2
65 years and over	31.6	31.8
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	715	1,065
Black or African American	1	2
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1	0
Asian	0	1
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	1	16
Two or more races	--	8
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	7	189
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	1.5	6.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.5	83.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	14.5	23.6
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.3	27.7
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.3	16.6
Household income (Median $)	21,875	33,977
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	15.5	21.1
Percent female headed household	5.3	5.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	291	396
Renter occupied	49	94
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	94,300	126,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	375	336
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	42.9	45.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	12.6	1.4
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	32.6
Service occupations	--	13.2
Sales and office occupations	--	18.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.2	20.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	2.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	12.0
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.2	15.8†
Manufacturing	15.7	4.0
Percent government workers	5.9	16.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	21.1	26.2
Percent using public transportation	0.0	4.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	0.0	4.5

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

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

Lee County Fishermen's Co-op

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

See Pine Island Table 2.

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

None Listed.

Table 4. Pineland Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002

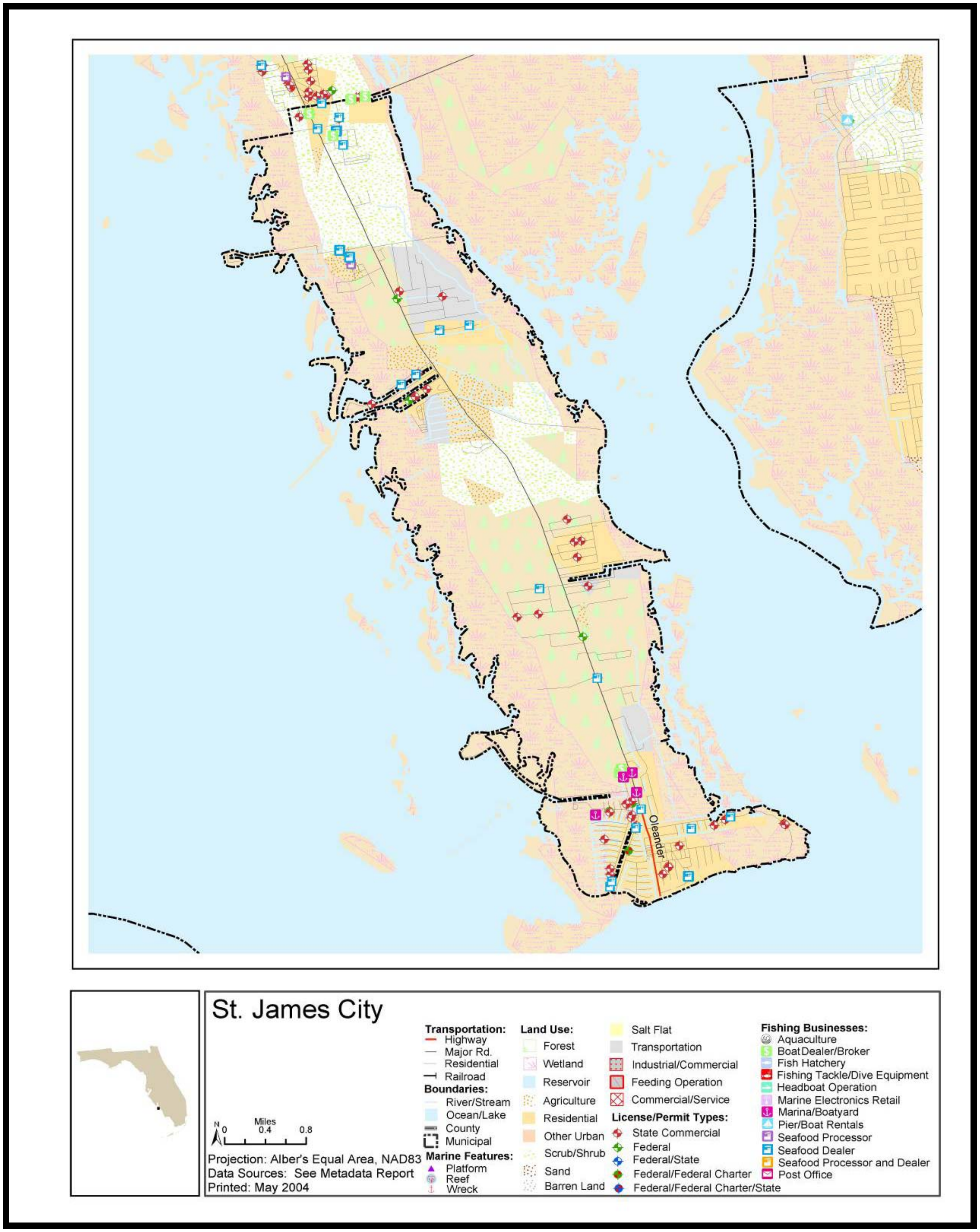
Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings may not be reported under the "Rule of Three."

Table 5. Pineland License/Permit Summary: 2000

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Commercial (based on physical address data only)</th><th>Recreational (based on all address fields)</th></tr>
<tr><td>State License Holders</td><td>Federal Permit Holders</td><td>State Saltwater License Holders</td></tr>
<tr><td>--</td><td>--</td><td rowspan="2">18</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">--</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License:
--</td><td>Average Number of Licenses per Household:
18/490 = 0.04</td></tr>
</table>

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.24.12 St. James City (unincorporated, pop. 4,105)



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

Commercial Fishing Vessel in St. James

Advertisement for Aquaculture Clam Business in St. James

Table 1. St. James Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,904	4,105
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	955/949	2,037/2,068
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	5.1	7.1
18 to 64 years of age	46.6	47.9
65 years and over	48.3	45.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,894	4,062
Black or African American	1	4
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1	6
Asian	8	11
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	0	6
Two or more races	--	16
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	6	31
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	5.2	3.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.7	83.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	12.4	17.6
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.9	3.0
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.9	0.8
Household income (Median $)	23,882	35,746
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	10.2	4.3
Percent female headed household	16.9	2.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	907	1,965
Renter occupied	76	173
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	104,800	129,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	425	738
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	23.3	29.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	10.9	7.1
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	29.2
Service occupations	--	19.8
Sales and office occupations	--	30.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	10.8	3.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	8.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	8.3
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	10.8	3.5†
Manufacturing	11.6	3.8
Percent government workers	5.2	14.4
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	18.5	14.6
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	27.3
Percent worked outside of county of residence	18.2	8.9

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

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

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in St. James City in 2003

See Pine Island Table 2.

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	3
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	3
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	8

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	718,953	3,185,617

Table 5. St. James City License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
36	11	677
Total = 47		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 47/2,138 = 2.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 677/2,138 = 0.3

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.24.13 Sanibel Island (incorporated, pop. 6,064)

Location and Overview. This island community is connected to the mainland by a three-mile-long drive (County Road 869) across the Sanibel Causeway. The J. N. "Ding" Darling National Wildlife Refuge is located on Sanibel's northwestern end. This 5,000-acre park occupies almost one-third of the island and is home to many species of birds and plants. It is a popular spot for naturalists and sightseers (Greater Fort Myers Chamber of Commerce).

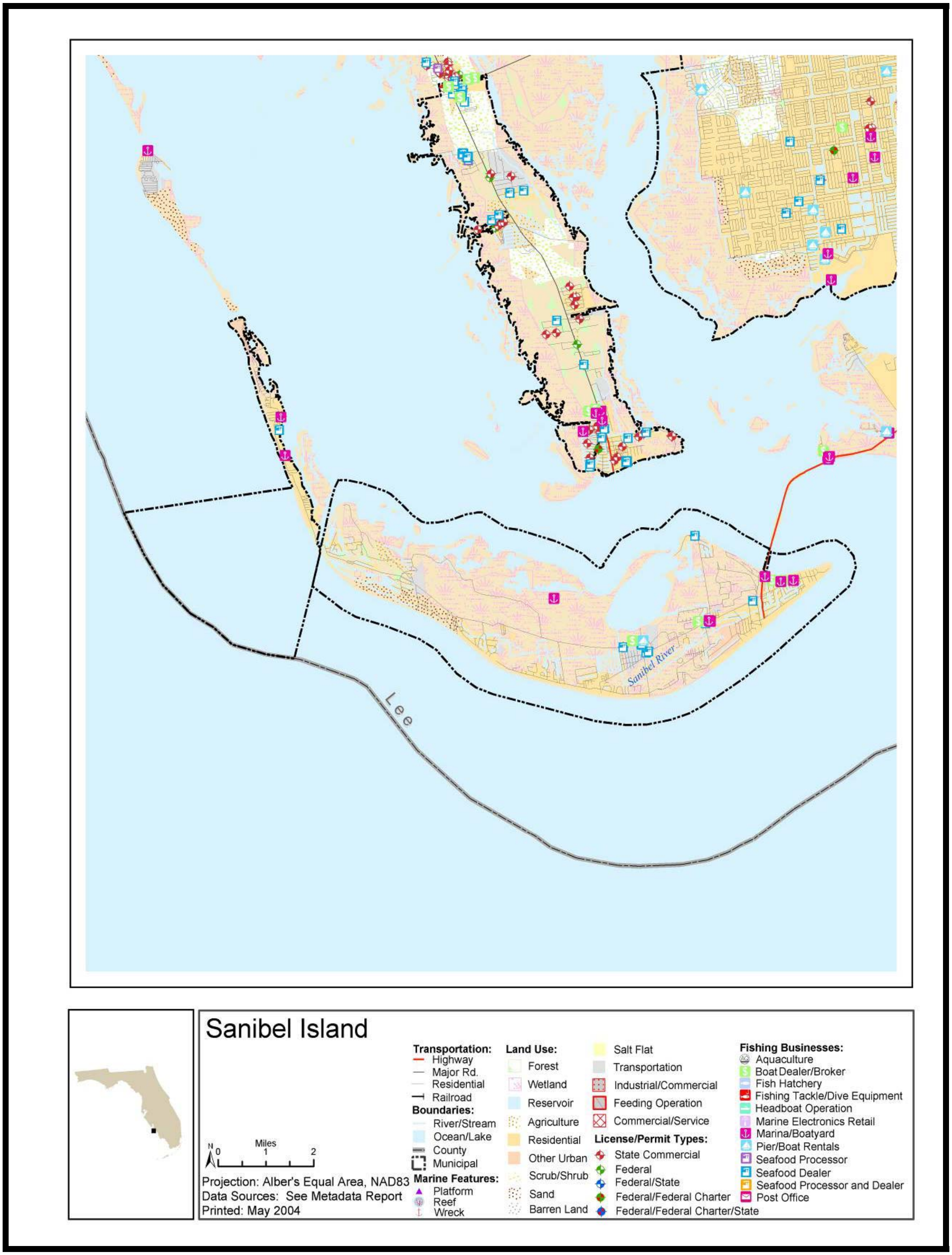
History. The Sanibel Causeway was built in 1963, replacing the ferry. The city was established in 1974. Shortly thereafter, city officials rewrote the existing building codes so that restrictions could be enforced which would prevent the type of development that the rest of Lee County was allowing. Most developers sued over the new restrictions, but city council members and the citizens succeeded in their mission to protect the island. Toward this end, the only buildings above three stories on Sanibel were built during the period before those restrictions were enforced.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 population of Sanibel was 6,064 persons, an increase of 596 from 1990. Sanibel is a beach/resort community where development has been curtailed to protect habitat and to slow population growth.

There is a fishing pier on the eastern end of the island near the lighthouse. The owners of one bait and tackle shop on the island also own a shrimp boat and supply fresh bait for the store: all of their employees live locally on the island. Approximately 22 guides advertise through the bait shop and launch from the boat ramp near the causeway. The Sanibel Marina has 60 wet slips. Facilities at the marina include a restaurant, yacht sales, and sightseeing cruises. Owners of the Castaways Marina, located on the northwestern end of Sanibel, also offer cottage rentals, restaurants, and a marina store that sells bait and tackle.

Although there are several seafood dealers in the area, commercial fishing activity is limited. Moreover, most charter captains working in the area are not residents.

Bait Shop on Sanibel Island



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

Table 1. Sanibel Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	5,468	6,064
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,602/2,866	2,883/3,181
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	11.0	10.1
18 to 64 years of age	56.0	49.9
65 years and over	33.0	40.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	5,375	5,942
Black or African American	68	57
American Indian and Alaskan Native	7	5
Asian	14	20
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	3
Some other race	4	7
Two or more races	--	30
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	70	84
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	1.8	0.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	92.3	96.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	41.3	54.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.6	6.5
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.3	2.6
Household income (Median $)	49,349	79,044
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	2.2	3.2
Percent female headed household	5.0	3.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	2,117	2,637
Renter occupied	453	412
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	284,400	392,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	704	1,016
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	50.8	38.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.1	2.5
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	44.5
Service occupations	--	14.0
Sales and office occupations	--	29.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.3	0.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	5.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	6.6
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.9	0.8†
Manufacturing	4.8	4.7
Percent government workers	6.3	8.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	8.3	10.8
Percent using public transportation	0.4	0.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	18.3
Percent worked outside of county of residence	4.8	8.9

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

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

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

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1-2
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	1
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	2
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	35
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	6
Recreational docks/marinas	4
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	3
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	1
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	61
Seafood retail markets	3
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	3
Charter/Head Boats	5
Commercial Boats	0

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

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

Table 4. Sanibel Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002

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

Table 5. Sanibel Island License/Permit Summary: 2000

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Commercial (based on physical address data only)</th><th>Recreational</th></tr>
<tr><td>State License Holders</td><td>Federal Permit Holders</td><td>State Saltwater License Holders</td></tr>
<tr><td>--</td><td>1</td><td rowspan="2">345</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total = 1</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License:
1/3,049 = 0.03</td><td>Average Number of Licenses per Household:
345/3,049 = 0.1</td></tr>
</table>

Please reference Table 3.24-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.25 Collier County Communities

This section provides description of the study communities in Collier County. These are as follow: Chokoloskee, Copeland, Everglades City, Goodland, Marco Island, and Royal Palm Hammock.

Collier County is located on the lower west coast of Florida and is the largest county in Florida, encompassing 2,305 square miles, of which 100 square miles are water. The county is bordered to the west by the Gulf of Mexico, to the north by Lee and Hendry Counties, to the east by Dade and Monroe Counties, and to the south by Florida Bay and Monroe County.

Situated on the Gulf coast, Naples, Marco Island, and Everglades City are three of the five largest communities in Collier County. Naples, the county seat, had a year 2000 population of 20,976 persons. To the east, other settlements inland include Immokalee and Golden Gate. Naples and Everglades City are the incorporated areas within the county.

Collier County was created in 1823. In 1850, the region had a population of 2,000 which grew to 18,000 over the course of 40 years. Much of that growth was due to the opening of new lands to farmers and cattle ranchers that Native Americans had previously occupied. By the 1920s, development of the region had begun in earnest after the arrival of electricity to the area. Military recruits and the advent of air conditioning and mosquito control were primary contributors to a 70 percent population increase in the 1950s.

Interstate 75 and U.S. 41 (Tamiami Trail) are the major transportation corridors in the county. Of the other highways in Collier County, State Roads 29, 82, 84, 839, 846 provide travelers access to points of interest.

The year 1960 census enumerated approximately 16,000 persons in Collier County. Between 1950 and 1980, the population more than doubled each decade, growing from nearly 6,500 to almost 86,000 persons. Of the 251,377 people who resided in Collier County in 2000, 86 percent were Caucasian or of European descent and the remaining 14 percent was comprised of Hispanics. Although a Seminole Tribe reservation is located in Collier County, Native Americans comprised less than one percent of the population. Roughly ten percent of residents were living in conditions of poverty in 2000.

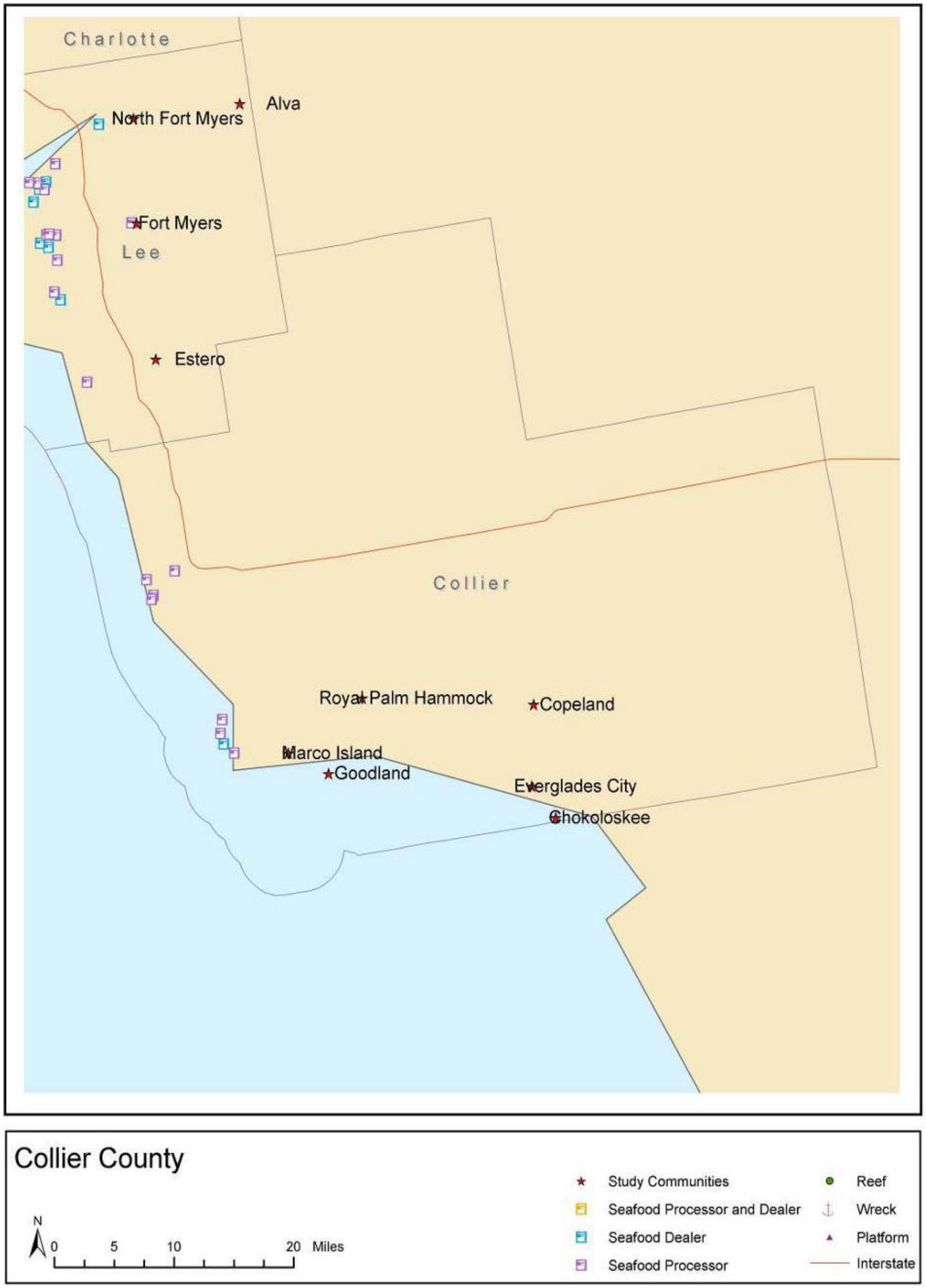

Charlotte
Lee
Collier
Alva
North Fort Myers
Fort Myers
Estero
Royal Palm Hammock
Copeland
Marco Island
Goodland
Everglades City
Chokoloskee
Collier County
N
0 5 10 20 Miles
Study Communities
Seafood Processor and Dealer
Seafood Dealer
Seafood Processor
Reef
Wreck
Platform
Interstate

Table 3.25-1 Earnings in Collier County: 1990-2000

Industry	**Earnings (constant 2000 $1,000)**		**Percent Share of 2000 Earnings**	**$ Change 1990-2000**
	1990	**2000**		
Earnings by place of work	2,594,673	4,559,348	100.0	2,589,991
Farm earnings	165,700	81,764	1.8	-44,002
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	81,899	126,106	2.8	63,945
Fishing	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Mining	13,826	12,828	0.3	2,334
Oil and gas extraction	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Construction	353,910	542,886	11.9	274,268
Special trade contractors	220,150	332,825	7.3	165,731
Manufacturing	88,038	118,597	2.6	51,776
Fabricated metal products	13,150	8,188	0.2	-1,793
Industrial machinery and equipment	14,063	5,058	0.1	-5,616
Food and kindred products	248	1,320	0.0	1,132
Chemicals and allied products	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Petroleum and coal products	0	0	--	0
Transportation and Public utilities	77,702	134,152	2.9	75,176
Trucking and warehousing	12,596	30,611	0.7	21,051
Water transportation	6,221	7,409	0.2	2,687
Transportation by air	7,088	20,099	0.4	14,719
Wholesale trade	81,655	153,558	3.4	91,582
Retail trade	350,744	575,734	12.6	309,519
Eating and drinking places	87,880	149,407	3.3	82,706
Finance, insurance, and real estate	256,439	664,160	14.6	469,523
Services	844,694	1,721,032	37.7	1,079,909
Hotels and other lodging places	97,030	140,008	3.1	66,362
Business services	136,306	386,412	8.5	282,956
Amusement and recreation services	61,813	149,493	3.3	102,577
Health services	242,931	476,747	10.5	292,362
Legal services	48,224	88,384	1.9	51,782
Engineering and management services	90,096	161,068	3.5	92,685
Government/Government enterprises	280,066	428,531	9.4	215,961

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

Table 3.25-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Collier County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	1,701,657	446
Invertebrates	1,890,750	12,287
Shrimp	0	0
Totals	3,592,407	12,733

Table 3.25-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Collier County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	240
Retail Dealer Permits	67
Wholesale Permits	16
Totals	323

Table 3.25-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders for Collier Co. Study Communities.

Community	**Resident License-holders**
Chokoloskee	24
Copeland	--
Everglades City	40
Goodland	52
Marco Island	1,627
Royal Palm Hammock	--

Table 3.25-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Collier County*

Permit Type	**Study Communities †**				
	Chokoloskee	Copeland	Everglades City	Goodland	Marco Island
Pelagic Charter	--	--	1	--	18
Reef Fish Charter	--	--	2	--	19
Swordfish	--	--	--	--	--
King Mackerel	1	--	1	3	--
Rock Shrimp	--	--	1	--	--
Red Snapper	1	--	--	--	--
Spiny Lobster	1	--	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	4	--	1	3	2
Gulf Reef Fish	7	1	4	2	3
Shark	1	--	--	1	3
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	2	--	--	--	3
Total Permits 2000	17	1	10	9	48
Total Permit Holders 2000	10	1	4	3	21
Total State License Holders 2000	25	5	8	7	6
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 ‡	--	--	--	--	--

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

3.25.1 **Chokoloskee** (unincorporated, pop. 404)

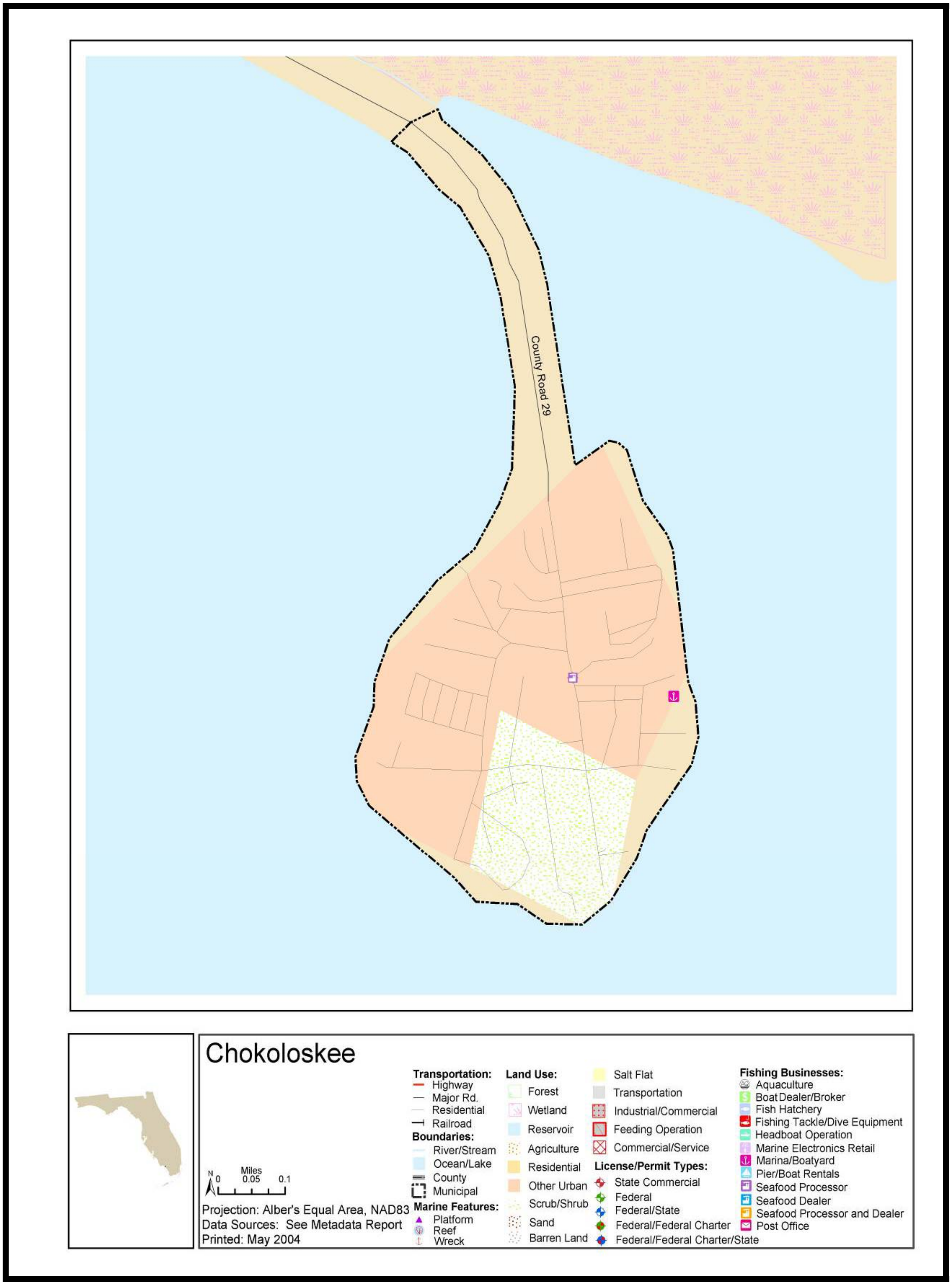
Location and Overview. Chokoloskee is located on a small peninsula of land in Chokoloskee Bay. It is west of Big Cypress National Preserve and east of Ten Thousand Islands. Its only route of access is State Road 29, which connects the town to the mainland at Everglades City. Gulf access is available through the numerous passes in the Ten Thousand Islands area.

Processing Stone Crab Claws in Chokoloskee

History. Settlement of Chokoloskee Island began approximately 2,000 years ago, when pre-historic people began building mounds and canals. The Seminole Indians were the last native peoples to migrate to the Everglades, after moving south from conflict in North Florida and Georgia. White settlers began arriving in Chokoloskee Bay near the end of the nineteenth century. Plume, hide, and fur hunters were the first to visit and were quickly followed by families who combined seasonal hunting, fishing, and farming to make a living. The community has always existed as an isolated outpost for sportsmen who wished to fish the shallow flats of the Everglades or venture offshore. Ted Smallwood purchased the entire island in 1896, where he operated a small general store (Everglades Chamber of Commerce 2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 404 persons in Chokoloskee, a decrease of 46 from 1990. Most residents are employed in service-related occupations.

Recreational fishing has historically been an important activity, as anglers sought this isolated setting to fish the Everglades and Ten Thousand Islands area. Principal landings in 2002 for the small but productive commercial fleet were stone crab, blue crab, mullet, and lobster. Some commercial fishermen have supplemented income by providing guide services.



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

Table 1. Chokoloskee Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	450	404
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	226/224	200/204
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	17.8	16.3
18 to 64 years of age	63.6	58.9
65 years and over	18.6	24.8
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	449	398
Black or African American	0	0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0
Asian	0	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	1	1
Two or more races	--	5
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	4	9
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	10.2	8.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.4	69.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	14.6	13.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	0.7	1.2
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.7	0.0
Household income (Median $)	28,021	33,750
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	12.8	1.6
Percent female headed household	10.8	7.1
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	144	154
Renter occupied	32	29
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	79,700	107,300
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	338	483
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	57.6	48.9
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	1.4	0.0
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	28.6
Service occupations	--	31.7
Sales and office occupations	--	23.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6.1	4.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	4.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	7.5
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.7	4.5†
Manufacturing	3.7	4.0
Percent government workers	25.3	13.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	17.4	0.0
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	12.9
Percent worked outside of county of residence	16.4	0.0

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

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

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

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

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

None Listed.

Table 4. Chokoloskee Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on physical address data only)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	2,687,240	20,292,081

Table 5. Chokoloskee License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on physical address data only)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
15	9	24
Total = 24		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 22/183 = 13.1		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 24/183 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.25-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

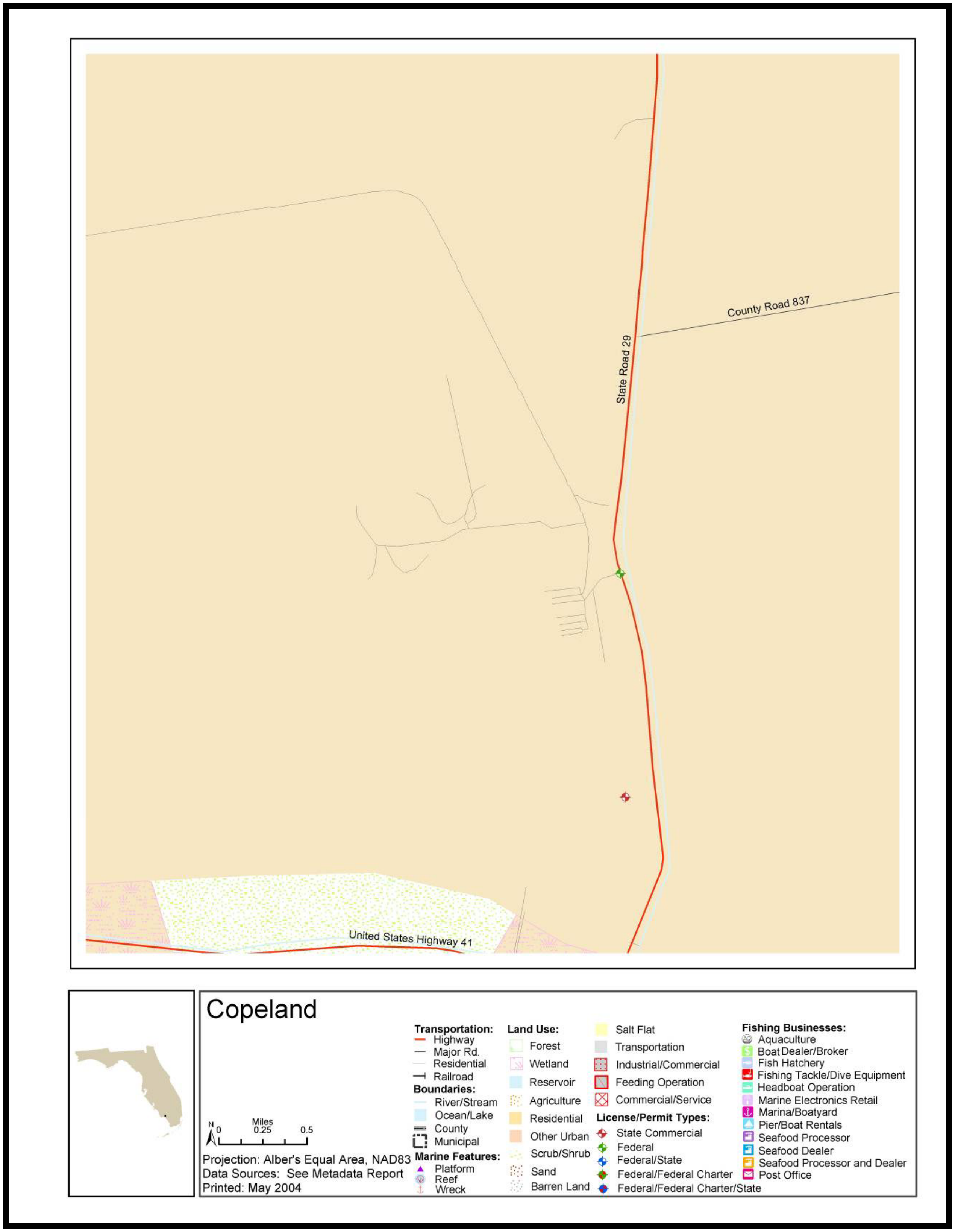
3.25.2 Copeland (unincorporated, pop. 2,962)

Location and Overview. Copeland is located along State Road 29, about ten miles north of Everglades City and four miles north of U.S. Highway 41. Copeland is an isolated community in the Everglades and has no significant fishing infrastructure or direct access to the Gulf of Mexico. Residences are widely-dispersed residences. Streets are not paved. State Highway 29 has numerous signs identifying panther crossing areas. This part of the Everglades is still unpopulated and remains a natural habitat for many types of wildlife.

Copeland Neighborhood

History. This town is one of only a few that was established in the Everglades area. Copeland was the site of a thriving cypress logging operation until its departure in the 1950s.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 2, 962 persons, an increase of 950 from 1990. One federal permit holder was residing in Copeland in 2000.



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. Copeland Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,012	2,962
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,154/858	1,681/1,281
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	19.4	19.8
18 to 64 years of age	66.3	62.9
65 years and over	14.3	17.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,873	2,394
Black or African American	98	124
American Indian and Alaskan Native	12	15
Asian	9	25
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	20	323
Two or more races	--	81
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	597	985
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	12.8	20.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	60.4	61.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	5.1	11.4
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	19.0	38.8
Percent who speak English less than very well	7.9	25.9
Household income (Median $)	25,950	38,194
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	14.3	9.3
Percent female headed household	4.8	7.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	442	825
Renter occupied	135	208
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	83,200	105,600
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	375	397
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	56.6	59.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.8	7.1
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	13.3
Service occupations	--	12.7
Sales and office occupations	--	22.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	16.0	19.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	14.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	18.5
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	15.3	23.7†
Manufacturing	5.7	1.8
Percent government workers	8.3	5.4
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	21.5	21.2
Percent using public transportation	0.0	17.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	3.1	3.3

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

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

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

None Observed.

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

None Listed.

Table 4. Copeland Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002

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

Table 5. Copeland License/Permit Summary: 2000

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Commercial (based on physical address data only)</td><td>Recreational (based on all address fields)</td></tr>
<tr><td>State License Holders</td><td>Federal Permit Holders</td><td>State Saltwater License Holders</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td rowspan="2">-</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total = 3</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License:
3/1,033 = 0.3</td><td>Average Number of Licenses per Household:
-</td></tr>
</table>

Please reference Table 3.25-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

Homes along Highway 29 in Copeland

3.25.3 Everglades City (incorporated, pop. 479)

Location and Overview. Everglades City is located at the southern edge of the Big Cypress Swamp, along State Road 29. The community is somewhat isolated, sandwiched between the Big Cypress National Preserve and the Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve on the Chokoloskee Bay. The Ten Thousand Islands area is located to the west, separating Everglades City from the Gulf.

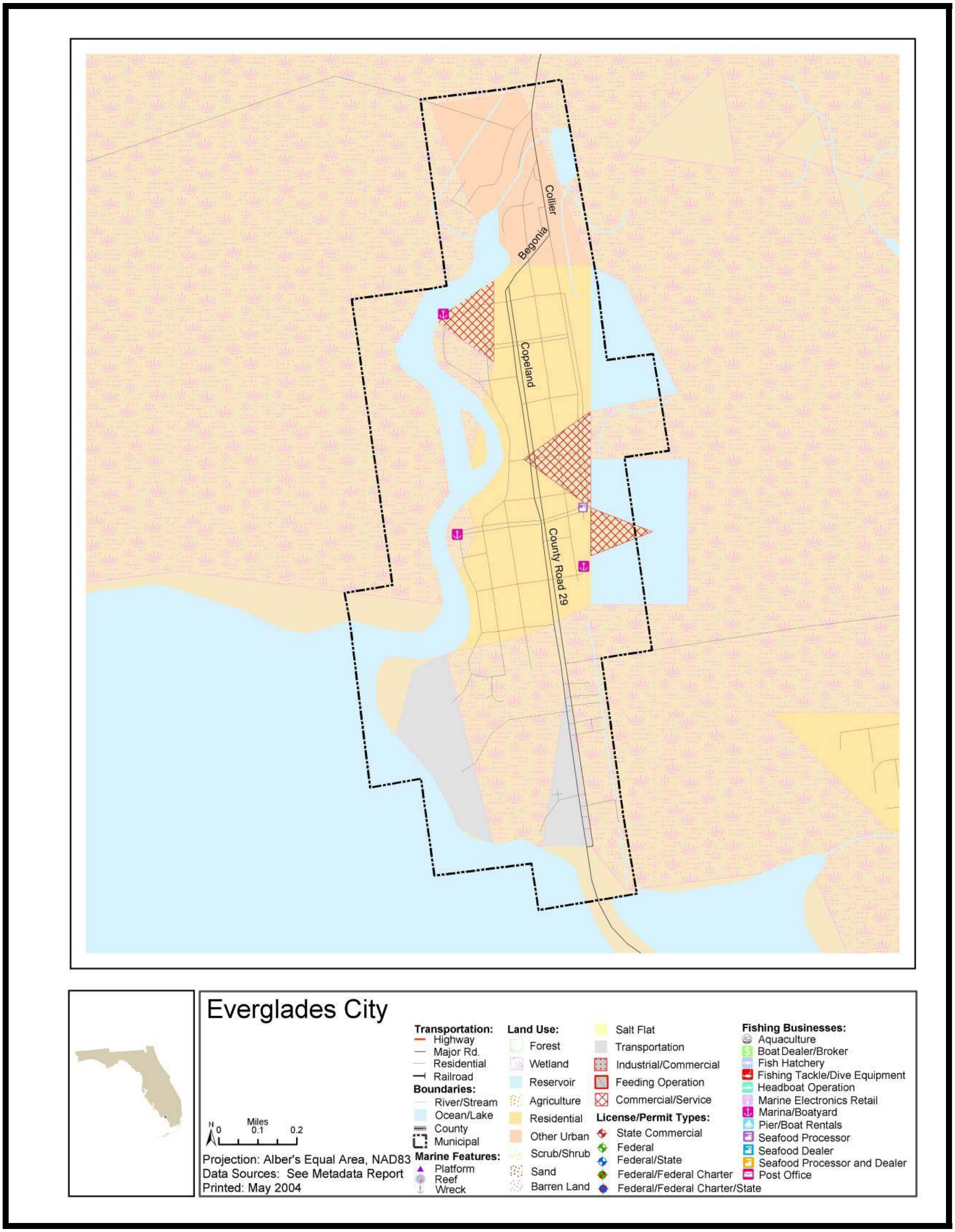
History. Reportedly, the first settlers to Everglades City came in 1868. Most were hunters and fishers. The community was still a small fishing village in 1920, when Barron Collier began buying land in what would become Collier County. Collier financed a lumber mill, hotel, and bank, dredged and filled the low-lying areas, and laid out a street system with elaborate lanterns and Greek revival civic buildings. But the city envisioned by Collier was never realized, as most of his money was exhausted dynamiting the Tamiami Trail (Becerra 2004). Fishing continued to be important to residents until the Everglades was designated a National Park in 1947. Subsequent establishment of regulations which banned commercial fishing had a profound impact on the small community and shifted the focus of future economic development toward tourism and recreational fishing (Sullivan-Hartung 2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. The population of Everglades City was 479 persons in 2000, an increase of 49 percent (158 persons) from 1990. The majority of residents are employed in sales and service occupations.

Fishing is still locally important outside of Park boundaries, although tourism, and particularly eco-tourism, is becoming an increasingly common form of enterprise in the area. Some commercial fishery participants continue to pursue mullet and mackerel. Crab and lobster were the principal landings in 2002. City administrators have provided land for use by commercial fishery participants and remain supportive of the industry.

Crab Traps in Everglades City

Commercial Dock in Everglades City



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

Table 1. Everglades City Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	321	479
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	158/163	245/234
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	23.4	11.9
18 to 64 years of age	63.5	53.7
65 years and over	13.1	34.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	320	462
Black or African American	0	4
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	3
Asian	0	2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	1	7
Two or more races	--	1
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	2	19
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	12.1	9.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.9	83.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	16.1	17.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	0.0	4.9
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	3.0
Household income (Median $)	29,063	36,667
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.8	6.0
Percent female headed household	11.9	3.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	82	182
Renter occupied	29	48
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	72,900	121,200
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	331	590
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	69.5	47.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	0.0	1.5
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	18.8
Service occupations	--	27.4
Sales and office occupations	--	26.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7.4	13.7
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	4.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	8.6
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.7	14.7†
Manufacturing	2.8	0.0
Percent government workers	25.0	24.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	19.9	16.9
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	15.0
Percent worked outside of county of residence	13.1	3.1

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

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

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

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

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

None Listed.

Table 4. Everglades City Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on physical address data only)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	737,047	5,659,863

Table 5. Everglades City License/Permit Summary: 2000

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Commercial (based on physical address data only)</th><th>Recreational (based on physical address data only)</th></tr>
<tr><td>State License Holders</td><td>Federal Permit Holders</td><td>State Saltwater License Holders</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td rowspan="2">40</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total = 16</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License:
16/230 = 6.9</td><td>Average Number of Licenses per Household:
40/230 = 0.2</td></tr>
</table>

Please reference Table 3.25-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.25.4 Goodland (unincorporated, pop. 320)

Location and Overview. Goodland is a small village on the southeast corner of Marco Island. It is approximately 20 miles south of Naples, off State Road 92. Commercial fishing boats are moored on canals, and numerous crab traps are stacked in yards throughout the area.

Commercial Dock in Goodland

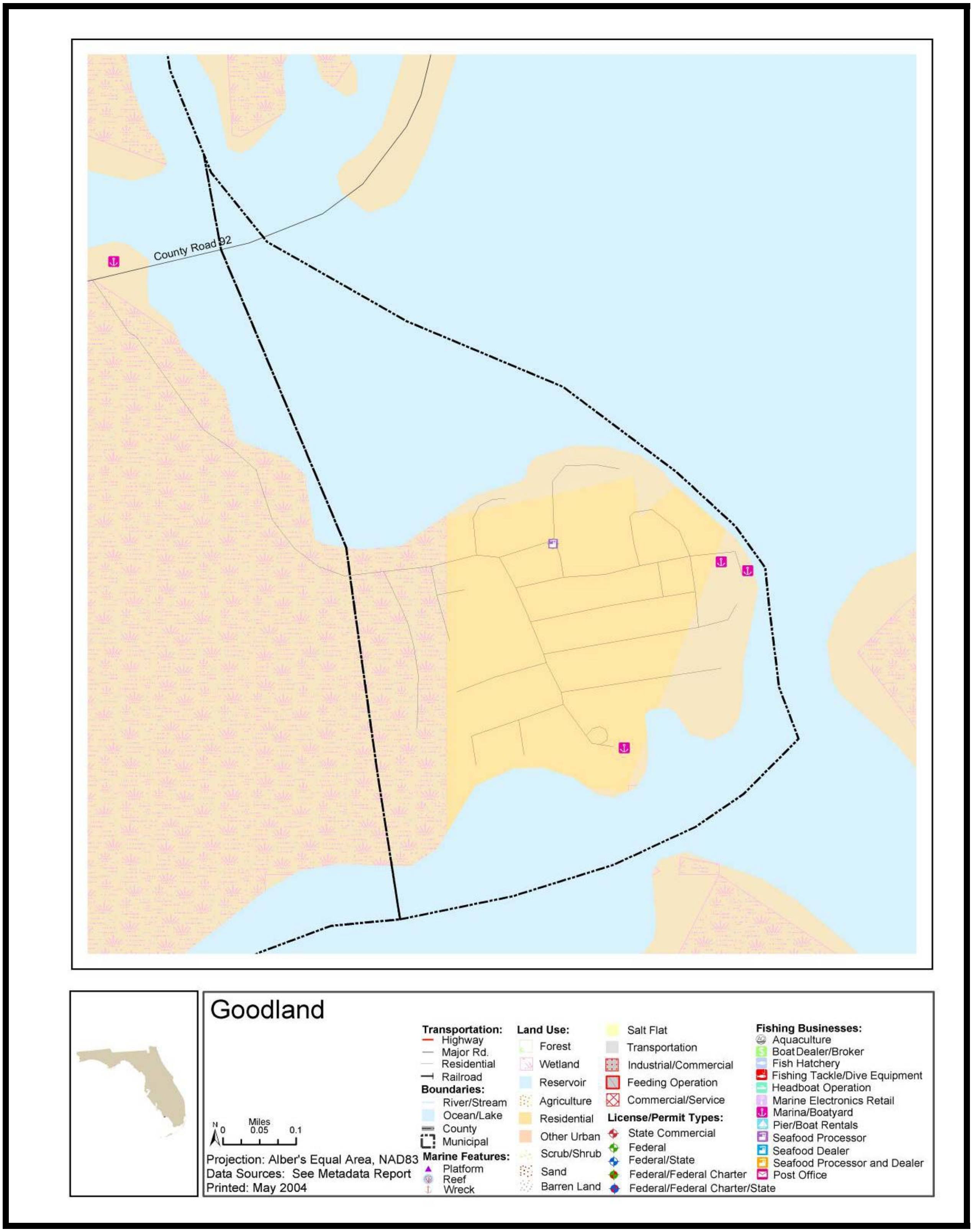
History. Modern Goodland is believed to have been founded by a John Roberts and his wife, Margaret, who were grew various crops in the area's fertile soil. They purchased their property from the federal government in 1885 and named it Goodland Point near a large shell mound left by the Calusa Indians. Agricultural activity thrived on the island as the Tropical Fruit and Vegetable Company, established by the Roberts, remained the dominant business from the late 1880s to the early twentieth century. Roberts sold his rights to the land in 1890.

Goodland remained isolated until 1938, when State Road 92 was completed. In 1949, approximately 20 families from nearby Caxambas moved to Goodland Point to initiate future development. That development was never realized, but descendants of those early pioneers remain in the area.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 320 persons in Goodland, a loss of 312 residents from 1990. This decrease can be partially attributed to rising property values and tax rates, repotedly forcing people to move inland. Historically, Goodland was a fishing village, but fishery participants comprise a small percentage of the population today. One informant stated that, the industry is aging, because few young people want to enter a business where “others look down on you.” Most of the commercial participants interviewed would rather their kids attend college than engage in commercial fishing.

Historically, three or more fish houses were in operation in Goodland, but now there is only one. A marina and restaurant operate on former fish house property. The remaining fish house is co-operatively owned, with 15 slips leased to independent commercial fishermen, most of who live on the island. Targeted species are mullet, grouper, snapper, pompano, and stone crab, most of which are shipped to dealers in Naples, Miami, and Fort Lauderdale. There are four marinas with bait shops in Goodland. Recreational fishing on the island has been a growing industry; this is in contrast to the commercial sector. Some commercial participants have switched to guiding services since the net ban. Local residents organize an annual "Mullet Festival."

Dry Dock Storage at Goodland Marina



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. Goodland Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	632	320
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	311/321	166/154
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	13.3	7.2
18 to 64 years of age	56.3	60.3
65 years and over	30.4	32.5
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	627	316
Black or African American	0	1
American Indian and Alaskan Native	3	1
Asian	1	1
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	1	0
Two or more races	--	1
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	11	5
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	4.8	14.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.7	82.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	28.6	22.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	2.8	0.0
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	0.0
Household income (Median $)	26,780	26,739
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	18.8	14.0
Percent female headed household	6.8	2.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	153	143
Renter occupied	95	43
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	127,100	209,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	494	661
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	41.2	44.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	7.1	0.0
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	23.8
Service occupations	--	32.1
Sales and office occupations	--	15.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7.6	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	19.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.5
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.8	0.0†
Manufacturing	3.8	0.0
Percent government workers	0.0	0.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	23.9	0.0
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	10.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	0.0	0.0

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

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

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

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

None Listed.

Table 4. Goodland Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on physical address data only)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	244,713	1,407,343

Table 5. Goodland License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on physical address data only)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
4	4	52
Total = 8		--
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 8/186 = 4.3		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 52/186 = 0.3

Please reference Table 3.25-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.25.5 **Marco Island** (incorporated, pop. 14,879)

Location and Overview. Marco Island, located ten miles south of Naples, marks the beginning of the Ten Thousand Islands. Today, the 24-square mile community is known as the "Hawaii of the East" and has upscale houses, high-end resorts, condominiums, and marinas (City of Marco Island 2004).

Condominiums on Marco Island

History. The Calusa Indians settled on the island, taking advantage of the area's extensive marine resources. William Thomas (W.T.) Collier is credited with the founding of Marco Island. In 1922, Barron G. Collier purchased the island with hopes of development. His plan dissolved when the Great Depression made this idea economically unfeasible.

Clam harvesting was the leading industry on Marco Island from 1900s to 1940s. Two operations canned, steamed, and packaged clams harvested from nearby waters. By 1947, local clam beds had been exhausted and the canneries shut down.

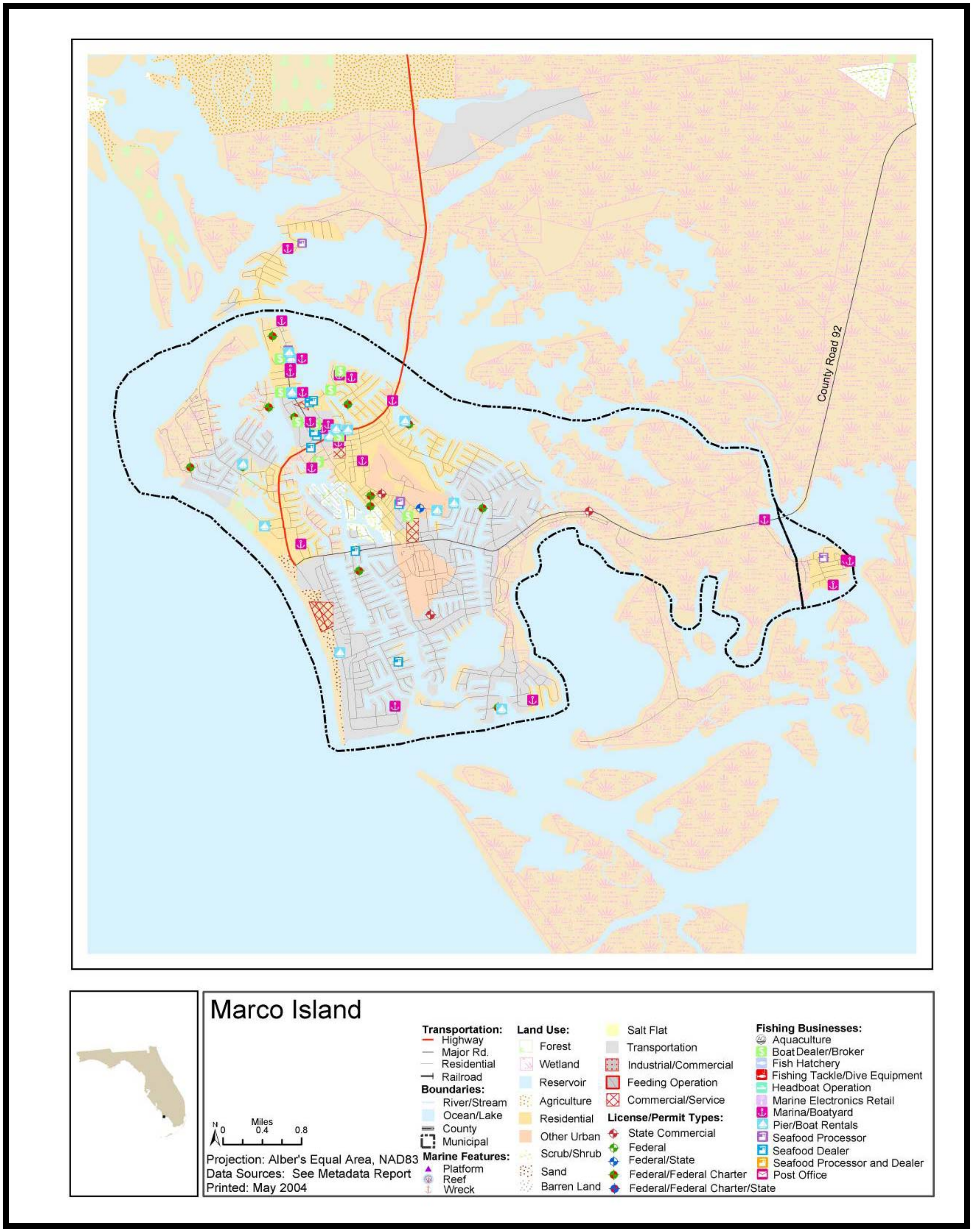
In 1964, the Deltona Corporation initiated development on Marco Island. Their plan was to turn Marco Island into a pleasure and resort community. After acquiring most of the island for $7 million, they paved roads and zoned the island into different sections. After an extensive advertising campaign to northerners, this waterfront community population doubled from around 500 in 1960 to nearly 1,000 in 1968. By 1980, the population was over 4,500 persons. The city incorporated in 1997.

Current Conditions and Trends. There is no commercial fishing facility on Marco Island, but some local fishery participants work in Goodland. Of the five marina operations on the island, two of these offer bait for sale and one also has a charter operation. Peak seasons for the marinas' business are winter and spring, when "snow birds" and tourists make up the bulk of their clientele.

Marina on Marco Island

Business for charter operations is slow from May to mid- June and recovers in late June and July. Many charter captains work the backwaters around the Ten Thousand Islands, rather than target offshore fisheries. According to one informant, charter fishing can provide enough income for a reasonably good living.

Development has remained steady. One local charter fisherman said that when he first came here in 1976, there were only 10 buildings on the beach. Now there are few vacant waterfront plots left. Several marinas have been bought by developers for future sites of multifamily residences.



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

Table 1. Marco Island Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	9,493	14,879
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	4,594/4,899	7,309/7,570
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	11.3	10.9
18 to 64 years of age	57.1	50.7
65 years and over	31.6	38.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	9,360	14,594
Black or African American	12	35
American Indian and Alaskan Native	8	27
Asian	44	86
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	1
Some other race	69	73
Two or more races	--	63
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	254	608
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	25.0	1.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.2	92.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	30.7	37.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	10.2	13.7
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.8	4.3
Household income (Median $)	46,748	60,357
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	3.6	5.4
Percent female headed household	3.4	3.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	3,558	6,217
Renter occupied	822	917
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	233,300	291,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	661	859
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	45.7	41.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.2	1.0
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	35.7
Service occupations	--	20.0
Sales and office occupations	--	32.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.9	0.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	6.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	4.8
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.7	0.3†
Manufacturing	3.6	3.2
Percent government workers	4.0	6.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	12.6	11.2
Percent using public transportation	0.2	0.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	19.3
Percent worked outside of county of residence	5.2	8.0

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

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

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Marco Island in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festival	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	15
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	6
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	5
Seafood retail markets	3
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	10+
Commercial Boats	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	5
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	2
Boat Rentals & Pier	14
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Marina	12
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Total	37

Table 4. Marco Island Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on physical address data only)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value ($)
Total Combined	198,969	1,536,197

Table 5. Marco Island License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		**Recreational** (based on physical address data only)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
6	28	1,627
Total = 34		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 34/7,134 = 0.5		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,627/7,134 = 0.2

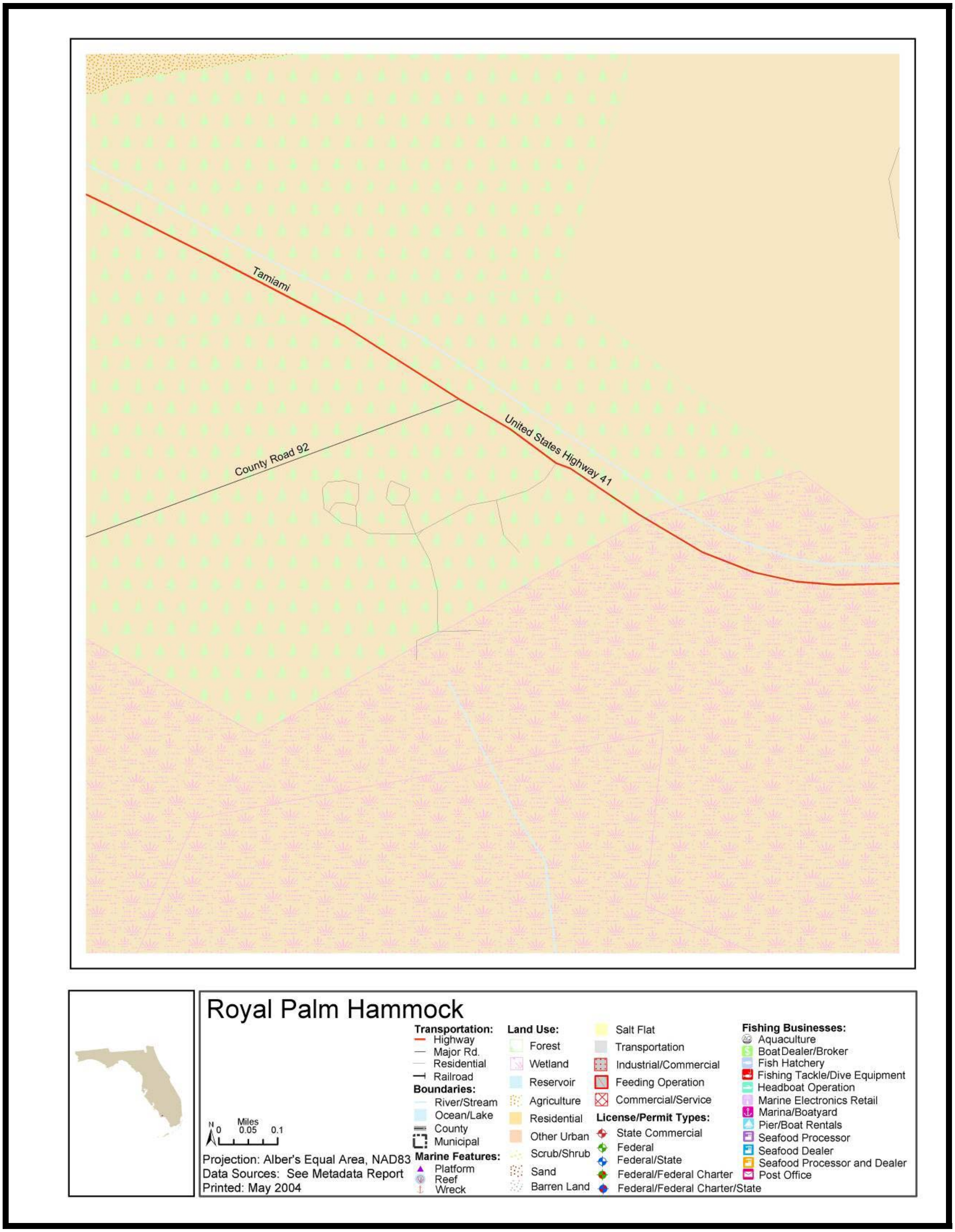
Please reference Table 3.25-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.25.6 Royal Palm Hammock (unincorporated, pop. 2,962)

Location and Overview. Royal Palm Hammock is located at the intersection of U.S. Highway 41 and State Road 92, in the middle of Collier Seminole State Park within the Big Cypress Swamp. It is an isolated town with one gas station and retail shop. The community features a tourism-oriented Indian village next to Highway 41. The fuel station here is one of the few facilities for fuel before crossing the Everglades on the Tamiami Trail.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 2,962 persons, an increase of 950 from 1990. Those claiming involvement in the fisheries also increased from 1990 to 2000. Residents can access the Gulf of Mexico via Blackwater Creek, but there is little fishing infrastructure here. Eco-tourism is important, as the nearby Collier Seminole State Park features canoe trails through the many stands of Royal Palms. The area is also known for its airboat tours through the Everglades, which are advertised on billboards throughout the region.

Indian Village in Royal Palm Hammock



Tamiami
United States Highway 41
County Road 92
Royal Palm Hammock
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
N
Miles
0 0.05 0.1
Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
Data Sources: See Metadata Report
Printed: May 2004

Table 1. Royal Palm Hammock Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,012	2,962
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,154/858	1,681/1,281
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	20.3	19.8
18 to 64 years of age	65.4	62.9
65 years and over	14.3	17.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,873	2,394
Black or African American	98	124
American Indian and Alaskan Native	12	15
Asian	9	25
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	20	323
Two or more races	--	81
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	597	985
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	12.8	20.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	60.5	61.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	5.1	11.4
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	19.0	38.8
Percent who speak English less than very well	7.9	25.9
Household income (Median $)	25,950	38,194
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	14.3	9.3
Percent female headed household	4.8	7.1
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	442	825
Renter occupied	135	208
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median $)	83,200	105,600
Monthly Contract Rent (Median $)	375	397
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	56.6	59.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.8	7.1
Occupation (Percent in workforce)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	13.3
Service occupations	--	12.7
Sales and office occupations	--	22.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	16.0	19.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	14.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	18.4
Industry (Percent in workforce)**		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	15.3	23.7†
Manufacturing	5.4	1.8
Percent government workers	8.3	5.4
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	21.5	21.2
Percent using public transportation	0.0	17.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	3.1	3.2

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

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

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Royal Palm Hammock in 2003

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

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Royal Palm Hammock in 2003

None Listed.

Table 4. Royal Palm Hammock Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002

Data not available.

Table 5. Royal Palm Hammock License/Permit Summary: 2000

Data not available.

4.0 Summary and Conclusions

This final section provides summary discussion of basic research findings, project scope, associated data issues, and prospects for further description and analysis. An empirically-driven typology of the study communities is provided as the concluding material for the section and report. Because many of the issues affecting fishermen in Florida are similar to fishermen elsewhere in the Gulf, this report refers to work in Louisiana that preceded this study and includes discussion of common problems affecting fishermen in the larger region.

4.1 Overview of Findings

The principal goal of this project has been to provide NOAA Fisheries staff with various forms of information needed to identify communities associated with the fishing industry in Florida. While a large volume of information was required to reveal the most pertinent characteristics of the study towns and cities in fulfillment of that goal, in reality the effort has been an initial phase in a more comprehensive process of identification. As the previous sections make clear, this initial effort can rightfully be seen, not so much as an effort to identify fishing communities in total, but as one that serves to determine the range and configuration of the characteristics of such communities under existing federal definitions.

Mixed Economies. This report reveals considerable variability in the nature of the study communities, and the relationship of their residents to fishing and its related industry. Some of the study communities are small towns or cities, where residents are deeply involved in fishing, while others are larger towns and small cities whose residents participate in many forms of urban and suburban enterprise. In the case of Tampa and St. Petersburg, the study "communities" are large metropolitan areas with highly diversified economies.

Some of the small towns and suburbs visited during the course of the study are subject to rapid population growth, as Florida's coastal areas grow with the arrival of retirees and seasonal residents. Some of the more rural and interior communities are losing residents, as old transportation routes and associated businesses are replaced by new arteries to interstates with franchised businesses along the way. For many communities, coastal gentrification is occurring, and as for many coastal areas in the U.S., local municipalities are using local fishing history to entice visitors and prospective new residents. In Florida this is occurring despite dramatic decline in commercial fishing industry and its disappearance from familiar waterfront spaces. Many participants in the study assert that the 'net ban' and other regulations, and increasing value of waterfront property are factors that challenge the viability of commercial fishing in the region.

In many places where social and economic change is occurring, small rural places are being homogenized by the arrival of franchise businesses, standardized architecture, and evidence of popular culture now very common across America. This is not to say, however, that all of the study communities are visibly or rapidly changing in this direction, and vestiges of old maritime ways of life are still in evidence.

Challenges for Commercial Fisheries. As was the case for many persons involved in this study in other areas of the Gulf, many participants in the Florida communities were often quick to point out challenges affecting the region's commercial fishing industry. For many of the smaller rural towns where commercial fishing was once of central importance, the 'net ban' had a dramatic impact as fishermen were forced to either switch to other fisheries or choose other forms of work. Many small fish houses whose owners and operators depended in large part upon net-caught mullet or roe as a substantial portion of annual income were forced to close. While it is tempting to attribute decline in population of rural study communities to such outcomes, it is difficult to establish a causal relationship in the absence sufficient information about the full range of factors that has influenced demography in the region. Nevertheless, such concerns were prominent in many discussions held with community residents.

Many persons involved in the commercial fishing industries in Gulf Florida explained that imports of shrimp from Asia and South America have flooded the domestic market and diminished economic incentives for the region's shrimp fleets. During much of the project, numerous shrimp vessels were observed at port, reportedly due to poor market incentives. The situation has been furthered by rising fuel prices. Such challenges were described not only by participants in the harvest sector, but also by fish house operators and workers in associated businesses. Many participants tended to explain that the effects of such problems are experienced in a collective sense; that is, in the surrounding "community" of fisheries-involved persons and families.

On Reported Perception of Fishing Community Status. The interview data that were used to aid in developing the profiles do occasionally include remarks from informants about their perceptions of whether their place of residence may or may not legitimately be considered a fishing community. But we are reluctant to report such perspectives, since presentation of individual perspective on the issue tends to overshadow the many other forms of evidence provided. Valid assessment of perceptions about this core issue call for survey methods and more adequate sampling than could feasibly be used in the rapid appraisal methods employed during the course of the present research. Thus, we adhere to the prescribed objective of leaving decisions about what constitutes a fishing community in Florida in the hands of the sponsor. As provided below, we do, however, advance a means for categorizing the study communities, based on the full range of information provided in the body of this report.

4.2 Review of Project Scope and Associated Data Issues

As noted at the outset, given the number of study communities involved, the research effort has been highly descriptive and limited to key indicators, rather than highly analytical and inclusive of the full range of factors that might have been addressed in a full ethnographic study of one community or a few communities over a sustained period. Again, the current effort may be seen as an initial effort to identify the range of involvement in fishing among a broad range of community types. Consistency and uniformity in description was sought to facilitate comparison by reviewers, as in the accompanying reports on the remainder of the Gulf States.

Reporting of Data. Decisions were made to limit the reporting of some forms of information, and to fully report others. These were made to enable use of the most pertinent information given limitations of space. Therefore reporting of fishing-related businesses was limited primarily to wholesalers and relatively high volume or value business establishments, rather than the full range of small retail businesses. Landings data (based on trip tickets) are summarized according to vessel permit holder residence (physical and postal) in keeping with our central interest in spatial depiction of local involvement in fishing-related industry. Such data do not, therefore, necessarily reflect all landings occurring in a town or city for the year in question since some non-residents may also land their seafood at local dealer or processor facilities.

Data Availability and Commercial and Recreational Foci. While we have sought to address both commercial and recreational aspects of fishing industry in this study, our efforts have in some cases necessarily focused primarily on the commercial sector. This is due, in large part, to the relative abundance of secondary source data pertinent to commercial components of marine fisheries and the relative lack of valid and reliable secondary source data relevant to its recreational components. However, we have attempted to identify and describe those components of each community's infrastructure that relate to both the recreational and commercial sectors.

Use of MRFFS data for descriptive purposes at the community level was discouraged by data analysts who emphasized that the survey's sampling strategy was designed to measure and analyze recreational angling by region and sub-region rather than at the community level of analysis. Therefore, these data were not included in our work.

We do present state recreational fishing license data as one means of indicating degree of recreational fishing activity occurring in the vicinity of the study communities. Number of resident license holders is provided in conjunction with number of licenses sold in the town or city in question in 2000. Although somewhat geographically unspecific as regards ultimate destination for actual fishing, the latter data were considered useful since it is typically the case that a large proportion of anglers visit from elsewhere in the United States and abroad, and must buy a license to proceed. Such visitors often contribute significantly to local recreational fishing business revenue.

Observations of recreational fishing infrastructure and services are also provided and mapped, and we provide qualitative description of community-wide involvement in recreational angling versus pleasure boating. While enumeration of marinas, boat slips, access ramps and associated businesses provides understanding of the scope of recreational fishing in a given area, more in-depth study of recreational involvement may be warranted in some communities. To date, most related research has focused on the region's charter fishing industry (Holland et al. 1999; Sutton et al. 1999). But the scope of recreational marine fisheries in Florida is immense, and includes a multifaceted private boating-fishing sector, charter and guide services, and eco-tourism businesses. These components generate hundreds of millions of dollars in revenue across the study communities – a situation worthy of study in itself. Given the broad geographic and topical scope of the current study, we can provide only preliminary indicators of the degree of local involvement in the ever-growing recreational sectors.

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Finally, while undoubtedly important to participants, subsistence fishing (defined here as fishing for food to supplement the household diet) in the study communities is also very common. Given the scope of the current mission to address fishing-related industry in the study communities, description of subsistence activities (which cannot be considered industrial in nature) exceeds the scope of this report. The topic must also await a more in-depth phase of community-level research of fishing in Florida.

4.3 Toward a Typology of Coastal and Fishing-Oriented Communities in Florida

The community profiles that comprise the previous section are intended as sources of descriptive information and means for comparative analysis by NOAA Fisheries staff. Again, per the descriptive nature of the prescribed research mission, we do not attempt extensive analysis here. This entire section is intended, rather, as a means for organizing concepts about the range of community types, and the nature and degree of involvement of residents of each in fishing-related industry. *Indeed, we encourage readers to recognize that study of social and economic aspects of fishing-related industry in the study communities is a complex endeavor, and that we develop categories and typologies not as hard and fast statements about "community" status, but rather as aids to conceptualization*

A Scaled Inventory: Use with Caution. In *moving toward* definitions, thresholds, and criteria relevant to concepts of "community," "dependence," and "engagement," it is useful here to organize select empirical findings in summary form. We begin with Table 4-1, which inventories the presence or absence of relevant attributes for each community. We also use, *with condition*, the Guttman Scale[1] to indicate the degree to which each community approximates a hypothetical "model" community exhibiting all listed attributes.

Caution must be taken in interpreting the scale since many attributes derive from address fields in fisheries data files. Thus, some communities achieve spuriously low scores. Moreover, the process does not take into account the strength of any given attribute. Thus, for example, the presence of a single license holder in a community generates a positive score for that variable in the same manner as would a community with hundreds of resident license holders. Finally, given our relative abundance of commercial fishing data, recreational attributes are under-represented. Given these qualifications, we present the following - not as a definitive statement on which communities might be considered fishing communities based on the presence of the various attributes - but rather merely as one component of a set of summary indicators. Those additional indicators are summarily reviewed in subsequent sections of this chapter.

[1] The Guttman Scale tests how well index data approximate a model scale, where the model has a reproducibility index value of one, derived from the formula: 1 – (number of deviations or errors / number of variable entries).

Table 4-1 Fishing-Specific Attributes Inventory (note: Guttman Index score is most valid where all data is available, and data availability here varies by community)

Community	Federal Commercial Permits	State Commercial Licenses	Federal Charter Permits	Recreational Permits	Seafood Landings	Seafood retail markets	Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	Docking facilities (commercial)	Fishing monuments / Festivals	Recreational docks / marinas	Bait & Tackle / fishing supplies	Fishing pier	Public boat ramps	Recreational Fishing Tournaments	Boat yards/ builders	Guttman score
Tampa	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	+	+	0.93
St. Petersburg	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	+	+	0.93
Pine Island	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	0.93
Homosassa	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	0.93
Crystal River	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	0.93
Boca Grande	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	+	+	0.93
Tarpon Springs	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	+	0.87
Sarasota	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	+	+	+	+	+	+	0.87
Punta Gorda	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	--	+	+	+	0.87
Port St. Joe	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	+	+	0.87
Pensacola	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	+	+	0.87
Panama City	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	--	+	+	+	0.87
Hudson	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	--	0.87
Fort Myers Bch	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	--	+	0.87
Fort Myers	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	+	+	+	+	+	+	0.87
Dunedin	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	--	+	0.87
Clearwater	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	--	+	0.87
Ruskin	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	+	--	+	+	--	0.80
Port Charlotte	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	+	+	+	+	+	--	0.80
Madeira Beach	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	--	+	--	+	0.80
Inglis/Yankeetown	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	--	0.80
Cortez	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	0.80
Bradenton	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	+	+	+	+	+	+	0.80
Panacea	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	--	--	+	0.73
Fort Walton Beach	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	+	--	--	+	0.73
Englewood	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	+	+	+	--	--	+	0.73
Carrabelle	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	+	+	--	+	--	+	+	0.73
Cape Coral	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	+	--	+	+	--	+	0.73
Venice	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	+	0.67
Tierra Verde	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	+	0.67
Port Richey	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	+	+	--	+	--	+	0.67
Panama City Beach	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	+	+	+	--	--	0.67
Palmetto	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	--	+	+	--	+	0.67
Marco Island	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	+	+	--	--	+	0.67
Largo	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	+	--	+	+	--	--	0.67
Gulf Breeze	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	+	+	--	--	+	0.67
Goodland	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	+	--	--	0.67
Gibsonton	+	+	--	+	+	--	+	--	--	+	+	+	+	--	+	0.67
Crawfordville	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	+	0.67
Cantonment	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	+	+	--	--	+	0.67
Suwannee	+	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	+	--	+	--	+	0.60
St. Marks	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	--	--	--	+	0.60
Shalimar	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	+	+	+	--	--	+	0.60
Nokomis/ Odessa	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	--	+	+	--	--	0.60
Lakeland	+	+	+	+	--	+	+	--	--	+	+	--	--	--	+	0.60
Everglades City	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	+	--	--	--	+	--	0.60
Chokoloskee	+	+	--	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	0.60
Anna Maria Island	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	+	--	+	+	--	+	0.60
Youngstown	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	+	0.53
Treasure Island	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	+	0.53
Spring Hill	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	+	0.53
Southport	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	0.53
Sopchoppy	+	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	--	0.53
Sanibel Island	+	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	+	0.53
Ozona/Palm Harbor	--	--	--	+	+	+	--	+	--	+	+	--	+	--	+	0.53
Navarre	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	+	0.53

Milton	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	+	0.53
Mexico Beach	--	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	--	--	+	+	--	0.53
Lynn Haven	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	--	--	+	--	--	0.53
Holiday	+	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	+	0.53
Freeport	--	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	+	+	--	--	+	0.53
Bradenton Beach	+	+	--	+	+	--	--	--	--	+	+	+	+	--	--	0.53
Bagdad	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	0.53
Santa Rosa Beach	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	0.47
Redington Beach	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	0.47
Mary Esther	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	0.47
Lutz	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	--	0.47
Lecanto	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	+	0.47
Brooksville	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	+	0.47
Aripeka	+	+	--	+	+	--	--	+	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	0.47
Seminole	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	0.40
Placida	--	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	+	0.40
Pace	+	+	--	+	+	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	+	0.40
Oldsmar	--	+	+	+	+	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	0.40
New Port Richey	+	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.40
Inverness	--	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	0.40
Indian Rocks Beach	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	0.40
Estero	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	0.40
Chiefland	+	+	--	+	+	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	0.40
Terra Ceia	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.33
Riverview	+	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.33
Holmes Beach	--	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	0.33
Dover	+	+	--	+	+	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.33
Brandon	--	+	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	0.33
Archer	+	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.33
Old Town	+	+	--	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.27
North Fort Myers	+	+	--	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.27
Hernando	+	+	--	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.27
Gulfport	--	+	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.27
Copeland	+	+	--	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.27
Alva	--	+	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	--	0.27
Trenton	--	+	--	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.20
Gulf Hammock	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.20
Bell	--	+	--	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.20
Valparaiso	--	+	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.+3
Osprey	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	--	0.+3
Longboat Key	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	+	--	--	--	0.+3
Lanark Village	--	+	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.+3
Lamont	--	--	--	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.+3
DeFuniak Springs	--	--	+	+	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.+3
Captiva Island	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	0.+3
Belleair	--	--	--	--	+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.07
Apollo Beach,	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	+	0.07
White City	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.00
Royal Palm Hammock	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.00
Keaton Beach	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.00
Jena	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.00
El Jobean	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.00
Anclote	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.00

Summary of Involvement in Various Industries. In most cases, residents in the study communities are involved in multiple forms of industry and enterprise. There are few communities in which fishing and associated industry can be considered primary forms of economic activity and the main venues through which social interaction occurs. Though such places do exist, it is more common that emphasis on fishing occurs within a sub-population or sub-component of a larger, mixed economy and set of social relations. In other study areas, fishing is clearly tangential to social and economic life. Table 4-2, below, depicts this range of situations. Many of Florida's coastal communities may have once been organized around thriving commercial fishing cultures and economies, but increasing development, tourism, and regulatory processes (viz., the net ban) have tended to diminish the importance of commercial fishing.

For this typology we chose to describe the geographic component of these communities using a modified rural-urban continuum that also reflects the status of municipal governance. For example "suburban unincorporated" is indicative of a population located in close proximity to an urban area, but dependent upon its county government for most services. Incorporated government suggests formal governance with local leadership playing key roles through elections, while unincorporated status indicates reliance on regional government that may serve additional communities and rural areas of the county. It should be kept in mind that while "rural" may suggest lack of modern amenities, the growth of internet and other opportunities has reduced certain needs, and a characteristically slower pace of life is reportedly desirable to many residents.

Most of Florida's coastal communities are strongly influenced by recreational tourism, and the need for various tourism services. Much of the recreational fishing sector is embedded within that economy and is at times hard to separate in the analysis. Thus, for instance, indication of extensive involvement in sales and service with moderate fishing infrastructure may in reality indicate more extensive local involvement in recreational fishing industries than can be depicted with our limited set of indicators.

We reviewed all types fisheries data for all communities, assessed each against a hypothetical "model" community solely involved in fishing-related industry, and arrived at a tripartite scale for categorizing each study community. Summary level of community engagement in the fishing industry is therefore based on a qualitative and comparative assessment of degree of involvement, rather than on a quantitative-based absolute determination. We note finally that use of the same scale for assigning relative extent of fishing infrastructure is based on rough quantitative assessment of the many relevant factors we observed and reviewed during the course of the study. Description of fishing-related physical and service infrastructure was one of the primary goals of this study, and our results indicate extensive variation across the communities, as indicated below.

Table 4-2 Study Community Summary Matrix

Community by County	Licenses & Permits*			Geographic Type	Primary Local Economy					Level of Engagement in Fishing Industry			Extent of Fishing Infrastructure and Services		
	Federal Permits	State Com. Licences	St. Rec. Lic.		Fishing	Service/Sales	Farming	Mgmt/Prof	Other/Mixed	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal
Escambia															
Cantonment	14/32	4/4	1192	Suburban Incorporated		•			•			•			•
Pensacola	84/190	74/74	8225	Urban Residential	•	•		•	•		•		•		
Santa Rosa															
Bagdad	2/9	2/6	43	Rural Unincorporated		•			•			•			•
Gulf Breeze	18/49	21/21	1671	Suburban Incorporated		•		•			•			•	
Milton	8/12	23/25	3919	Rural Incorporated		•		•			•			•	
Navarre	6/9	16/17	1181	Barrier Isle Unincorporated		•		•				•			•
Pace	4/7	3/3	833	Rural Unincorporated		•		•				•			•
Okaloosa															
Fort Walton Beach	29/88	22/22	425	Urban Residential		•		•				•		•	
Mary Esther	3/8	1/1	596	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•			•
Shalimar	6/20	4/5	523	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•			•
Valparaiso	0/0	1/1	184	Rural Unincorporated		•		•				•			•
Walton															
DeFuniak Springs	4/5	5/5	734	Rural Incorporated		•		•	•			•			•
Freeport	0/0	9/9	440	Rural Incorporated		•			•			•			•
Santa Rosa Beach	2/7	3/3	620	Rural Unincorporated		•		•				•			•
Bay															
Lynn Haven	13/63	12/14	1352	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•			•
Mexico Beach	8/23	9/9	95	Rural Incorporated		•		•	•			•			•
Panama City	139/392	125/125	1352	Urban Residential		•		•	•		•		•		
Panama City Bch	63/191	26/26	315	Suburban Beach Inc		•		•			•			•	
Southport	16/22	25/30	364	Rural Unincorporated		•		•	•		•			•	
Youngstown	5/19	3/3	428	Rural Unincorporated		•			•			•			•

* Physical address data only/all address data types

Community by County	Licenses & Permits*			Geographic Type	Primary Local Economy					Level of Engagement in Fishing Industry			Extent of Fishing Infrastructure and Services		
	Federal Permits	State Com. Lic.	St. Rec. Lic.		Fishing	Service/Sales	Farming	Mgmt/Prof	Other/Mixed	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal
Gulf															
Port St. Joe	28/46	36/47	1489	Rural Incorporated		•		•	•		•			•	
White City	0/0	0/0	0	Rural Unincorporated		•		•	•			•			•
Franklin															
Carrabelle	27/99	46/57	248	Rural Incorporated	•	•			•		•			•	
Lanark Village	1/1	1/0	19	Rural Unincorporated		•		•	•			•			•
Wakulla															
Crawfordville	16/34	23/25	2372	Rural Unincorporated		•		•	•			•			•
Panacea	21/25	30/41	200	Rural Unincorporated	•	•			•	•			•		
Sopchoppy	9/20	12/19	199	Rural Incorporated	•	•			•		•			•	
St. Marks	7/11	6/14	45	Rural Incorporated	•	•			•		•			•	
Jefferson															
Lamont	0/0	0/2	116	Rural Unincorporated		•	•		•			•			•
Taylor															
Keaton Beach	0/0	0/0	0	Rural Unincorporated		•			•			•			•
Dixie															
Jena	0/	0/0	0	Rural Unincorporated	•		•		•		•			•	
Old Town	3/5	7/12	588	Rural Unincorporated		•	•		•			•			•
Suwannee	3/9	4/13	53	Rural Unincorporated	•	•			•		•			•	

* Physical address data only/all address data types

Community by County	Licenses & Permits*			Geographic Type	Primary Local Economy					Level of Engagement in Fishing Industry			Extent of Fishing Infrastructure and Services		
	Federal Permits	State Com. Lic.	St. Rec. Lic.		Fishing	Service/Sales	Farming	Mgmt/Prof	Other/Mixed	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal
Gilchrist															
Bell	0/0	1/2	336	Rural Unincorporated		•	•		•			•			•
Trenton	2/2	5/5	702	Rural Incorporated		•	•	•	•			•			•
Levy															
Chiefland	3/9	7/10	837	Rural Incorporated		•	•	•				•			•
Gulf Hammock	½	1/1	61	Rural Unincorporated		•			•			•			•
Inglis	8/16	16/18	271	Rural Incorporated	•	•		•			•			•	
Yankeetown	11/20	9/10	88	Rural Incorporated		•		•	•		•			•	
Alachua															
Archer	4/7	5/5	429	Rural Incorporated		•		•	•			•			•
Citrus															
Crystal River	34/72	48/54	429	Rural Incorporated		•		•			•			•	
Hernando	1/5	1/1	457	Rural Incorporated		•		•	•			•			•
Homosassa	18/26	44/60	1358	Rural Unincorporated	•	•		•			•			•	
Homosassa Springs	5/13	5/12	118	Rural Incorporated		•			•			•			•
Inverness	1/5	3/3	1237	Rural Unincorporated		•		•	•			•			•
Lecanto	6/16	6/9	434	Rural Unincorporated		•		•				•			•
Hernando															
Brooksville	8/20	6/6	2676	Rural Incorporated		•		•				•			•
Spring Hill	19/36	24/25	2561	Rural Unincorporated		•		•				•			•

* Physical address data only/all address data types

Community by County	Licenses & Permits*			Geographic Type	Primary Local Economy					Level of Engagement in Fishing Industry			Extent of Fishing Infrastructure and Services		
	Federal Permits	State Com. Lic.	St. Rec. Lic.		Fishing	Service/Sales	Farming	Mgmt/Prof	Other/Mixed	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal
Pasco															
Anclote	0/0	0/0	0	Suburban Unincorporated		•		•				•			•
Aripeka	2/7	2/2	35	Rural Unincorporated		•		•	•			•			•
Holiday	12/23	21/23	852	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•			•
Hudson	27/78	31/39	1272	Suburban Incorporated	•	•		•	•			•		•	
New Port Richey	25/37	34/36	3269	Suburban Incorporated		•		•	•		•				•
Port Richey	8/15	19/21	1301	Suburban Incorporated		•		•	•			•			•
Polk															
Lakeland	5/10	3/3	6883	Rural Incorporated		•		•				•			•

* Physical address data only/all address data types

Community by County	Licenses & Permits*			Geographic Type	Primary Local Economy					Level of Engagement in Fishing Industry			Extent of Fishing Infrastructure and Services		
	Federal Permits	State Com. Lic.	St. Rec. Salt Lic.		Fishing	Service/Sales	Farming	Management/Prof	Other/Mixed	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal
Pinellas															
Belleair	0/0	0/0	1	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•			•
Clearwater	44/96	23/23	3995	Urban		•		•				•		•	
Dunedin	14/30	6/6	1269	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•		•	
Gulfport	2/3	11/12	154	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•			•
Indian Rocks Beach	12/32	12/12	297	Barrier Isle Incorporated		•		•				•			•
Largo	31/70	21/22	3332	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•		•	
Madeira Beach	26/80	15/18	125	Barrier Isle Incorporated		•		•		•				•	
Oldsmar	4/9	3/4	539	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•		•	
Ozona	0/0	0/2	43	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•			•
Palm Harbor	14/36	5/6	2382	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•			•
Redington Beach	6/14	2/2	34	Barrier Isle Unincorporated		•		•				•			•
Seminole	26/66	14/14	1299	Suburban Incorporated		•	•	•				•			•
St. Petersburg	69/193	123/131	10368	Urban		•		•		•			•		
Tarpon Springs	49/113	33/35	1375	Suburban Incorporated	•	•		•			•			•	
Tierra Verde	3/10	4/4	159	Barrier Isle Unincorporated		•		•				•			•
Treasure Island	12/29	4/4	171	Barrier Isle Unincorporated		•		•				•			•

* Physical address data only/all address data types

Community by County	Licenses & Permits*			Geographic Type	Primary Local Economy					Level of Engagement in Fishing Industry			Extent of Fishing Infrastructure and Services		
	Federal Permits	State Com. Lic.	St. Rec. Lic.		Fishing	Service/Sales	Farming	Mgmt/Prof	Other/Mixed	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal
Hillsborough															
Apollo Beach	1/1	0/0	0	Suburban Unincorporated		•		•				•			•
Brandon	0/0	5/5	2167	Suburban Unincorporated		•		•				•			•
Dover	1/1	4/5	492	Suburban Unincorporated		•			•			•			•
Gibsonton	2/5	4/4	355	Rural Unincorporated		•		•	•			•		•	
Lutz	4/9	7/7	1787	Suburban Unincorporated		•		•				•			•
Riverview	1/2	5/7	2023	Rural Unincorporated		•		•				•			•
Ruskin	3/3	5/5	1117	Rural Unincorporated		•			•			•		•	
Tampa	58/116	82/82	15153	Urban		•		•			•		•		
Manatee															
Anna Maria Island	4/6	4/4	76	Barrier Isle Incorporated		•		•				•			•
Bradenton	35/76	64/64	7427	Urban		•		•				•			•
Bradenton Beach	3/3	2/3	183	Barrier Isle Incorporated		•		•	•			•			•
Cortez	27/54	14/24	69	Rural Unincorporated	•	•		•		•			•		
Holmes Beach	7/11	3/3	196	Barrier Isle Incorporated		•		•				•			•
Longboat Key	0/0	0/0	287	Barrier Isle Incorporated		•		•				•			•
Palmetto	5/13	27/29	1689	Suburban Incorporated		•	•	•				•			•
Terra Ceia	1/4	3/9	57	Suburban Unincorporated		•		•				•			•

* Physical address data only/all address data types

Community by County	Licenses & Permits*			Geographic Type	Primary Local Economy					Level of Engagement in Fishing Industry			Extent of Fishing Infrastructure and Services		
	Federal Permits	State Com. Lic.	St. Rec. Lic.		Fishing	Service/Sales	Farming	Mgmt/Prof	Other/Mixed	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal
Sarasota															
Nokomis/ Odessa	13/32	7/9	839	Suburban Unincorporated		•		•				•			•
Osprey	¼	0/2	0	Suburban Unincorporated		•		•				•			•
Sarasota	52/106	30/35	7650	Urban		•		•				•		•	
Venice	13/30	12/12	1823	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•			•
Charlotte															
El Jobean	0/0	0/0	0	Rural Unincorporated		•		•				•			•
Englewood	26/84	27/27	1672	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•			•
Placida	3/10	6/11	187	Rural Unincorporated		•		•				•		•	
Port Charlotte	5/6	28/28	3027	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•			•
Punta Gorda	5/5	38/43	3349	Rural Incorporated		•		•				•		•	
Lee															
Alva	0/0	1/2	424	Rural Unincorporated		•		•	•			•			•
Boca Grande	8/18	9/9	137	Rural Unincorporated				•	•		•			•	
Cape Coral	19/32	16/16	6199	Suburban Incorporated		•		•				•			•
Captiva Island	0/0	0/0	34	Barrier Isle Unincorporated				•	•			•			•
Estero	5/5	3/3	501	Suburban Unincorporated		•		•				•			•
Fort Myers	27/43	31/33	7733	Urban		•		•			•			•	
Fort Myers Bch	38/56	19/19	774	Barrier Isle Incorporated	•	•		•			•		•		
N. Fort Myers	1/1	19/20	1263	Urban		•		•				•			•
Pine Island**	33/52	107/131	1472	Rural Unincorporated	•	•		•		•			•		
Sanibel Island	0/0	1/2	345	Barrier Isle Incorporated											

* Physical addresses data only/all address data types. ** Combined communities of Bokeelia, Matlacha, Pineland and St. James City.

Community by County	Licenses & Permits*			Geographic Type	Primary Local Economy					Level of Engagement in Fishing Industry			Extent of Fishing Infrastructure and Services		
	Federal Permits	State Com. Lic.	St. Rec. Lic.		Fishing	Service/Sales	Farming	Mgmt/Prof	Other/Mixed	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal	Extensive	Moderate	Minimal
Collier															
Chokoloskee	9/17	15/25	24	Rural Unincorporated	•	•		•			•			•	
Copeland	1/1	2/5	0	Rural Unincorporated		•		•			•				•
Everglades City	8/10	8/8	40	Rural Incorporated	•	•			•			•		•	
Goodland	4/9	4/7	52	Barrier Isle Unincorporated		•			•		•			•	
Marco Island	28/48	6/6	1627	Barrier Isle Incorporated		•		•			•			•	
Royal Palm Hammock	0/0	0/0	0	Rural Unincorporated		•		•	•			•			•

* Physical address data only/all address data types

Definitions and Theory of Community Revisited. As noted in the table(s) above, and as clearly indicated throughout this report, the attributes of each community vary significantly, as does the nature of the involvement in some type of fishing endeavor. Not all of the communities included in this report exhibit deep involvement in the fishing industries. We seek, here, to summarily review the empirically-identified attributes and manner of involvement against the definition of fishing community provided in National Standard 8. That definition is as follows:

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

Under the parameters of this definition, fishing communities are to have some or all of the following components:

(a) Presence of fishing owners;
(b) Presence of fishing operators;
(c) Presence of fishing crew;
(d) Presence of fish processors;
(e) Presence of a social group (related to fishing, processing, etc.);
(f) Presence of an economic group (related to fishing, processing, etc.);
(g) Residence in a specific location;
(h) Substantial dependence/engagement in harvesting and/or processing;
(i) Sharing of common dependence on various types of fishing;
(j) Dependency on fisheries services;
(k) Dependency on fisheries industries;
(l) Meeting social needs; and
(m) Meeting economic needs.

As discussed in earlier sections, the current research, while broad in geographic scope, has to be seen as preliminary in terms of depth. Its conduct has involved dedication of extensive resources in order to determine and report with confidence for each community elements (a) through (h) above. While specific project findings may serve as preliminary indicators for understanding (i) through (m) above, these issues cannot yet be adequately addressed, since truly thorough understanding will require: (1) some as-yet-to-be-subjectively determined definition and threshold of dependence and meeting social and economic needs, and (2) in-depth research to collect the full range of data needed to assess the degree to which communities, and the behaviors of their residents, approach those definitions and thresholds.

Thus, for the moment, the previous sections of this report provide data to support understanding of the range of community types, based on the presence and spatial distribution of fishing operators and operations, and supporting services and infrastructure. More comprehensive analysis awaits determination of subjectively established, and agreed upon criteria for the remaining factors.

Here it may be worth stating the obvious; that "community" and hence "fishing community" are social constructs, requiring subjectively formulated agreement about definition. The elemental, commonly-agreed-upon, requisite components of community (people interacting in a specific place) do exist, and, as such, are empirically identifiable. But, theoretical extension of those simple components into the realm of *communitas* requires collective agreement about the very concept. In other words, although the actors and actions essential to a community are real enough, "community" itself is as much a subjectively defined and agreed-upon idea as it is an empirical reality, as is "dependence," and as is "engagement."

Relatives and Absolutes. In the spirit of heuristic review of definitions, thresholds, and criteria relevant to the concepts of "fishing community," "dependence," and "engagement" in Florida, it may be useful, here, to organize and present select empirical findings for the Florida study communities in scaled and summary form. Thus, we provide Table 4-3, which depicts the top 20 study towns and cities, ranked in terms of total landings and total commercial permits and licenses held by residents. The figures are provided as rudimentary indicators, and preliminary means for conceptualizing and defining community, involvement, and dependence among the most active of the study towns and cities in Florida's marine fisheries.

Presentation of such figures begs the issue of their meaning, in both relative and absolute terms. While a given place may be highly ranked in terms of production, it may be that only some of its residents are involved in fishing-related industry and those who *are* involved may be to greater and lesser degrees. Some may be involved full-time and produce significant amounts of seafood, while others may be involved only part of their days and produce relatively little (and all gradations between). Meanwhile, the economic contribution, or focus of social interaction of any given group of participants, may or may not be eclipsed by the larger (or smaller) population that surrounds them.

This point is central to the entire process of identifying fishing communities. If it is true that (a) few, if any, towns or cities in the United States are occupied entirely by persons devoted to fishing and related industry, and (b) "fishing community" is defined in terms of the experience of those persons who are involved in fishing and related industry *relative* to the surrounding population, then, as such, few fishing communities *per se* can be identified. This is the current state of affairs under the existing (exclusive) federal definition. If, however (again, heuristically), the definition were based in whole or in some part upon the absolute experience of those persons who are involved in fishing-related activities, regardless of the activities of the surrounding populace, then the potential field of prospective fishing communities is immensely broadened, as is the field of research needed to adequately assess the experiences of participants in those specific fleets, sub-groups, and sub-communities. Alternatively, if communities are to be identified as fishing communities based on the requirement that fishing and related industry predominates the local human experience relative to other forms of economic activity and social interaction, then research may appropriately be applied to the finer levels of that behavior.

Table 4-3 Community Rankings for Total Landings, Licenses, and Permits

Rank	**Total Landings and Value** (based on all address types)				**State Licenses***		**Federal Permits***		**Dealer Permits**		**Recreational Licenses**	
	Community	**Total Pounds**	**Community**	**Total Value**	**Community**	**# Licenses**	**Community**	**# Permits**	**Community**	**# Permits**	**Community**	**# Licenses**
1	Cortez	2,713,470	Chokoloskee	20,250,887	Panama City	125/125	Panama City	139/392	Tampa	101	Tampa	15,153
2	Chokoloskee	2,637,609	Homosassa	8,810,132	Saint Petersburg	123/131	Pensacola	84/190	Panama City	81	Saint Petersburg	10,368
3	Fort Meyers Bch	2,558,735	Fort Meyers Bch	8,500,817	Tampa	82/82	St. Petersburg	69/193	St Petersburg	80	Pensacola	8,225
4	St. Petersburg	2,101,557	Lecanto	6,080,590	Pensacola	74/74	Panama City Beach	63/191	Cedar Key	57	Fort Myers	7,733
5	Homosassa	1,934,364	Bradenton	5,809,809	Bokeelia	68/80	Tampa	58/116	Pensacola	52	Sarasota	7,650
6	Bokeelia	1,894,841	St. Petersburg	5,762,135	Bradenton	64/64	Sarasota	52/106	Port St Joe	49	Bradenton	7,427
7	Panama City	1,868,150	Everglades City	5,653,837	Carrabelle	46/57	Tarpon Springs	49/113	Apalachicola	46	Panama City	7,366
8	Bradenton	1,862,484	Homosassa Sprgs	4,937,863	Homosassa	44/60	Apalachicola	44/99	Clearwater	40	Lakeland	6,883
9	Tampa	1,649,094	Tampa	4,736,123	Punta Gorda	38/43	Clearwater	44/96	Eastpoint	40	Cape Coral	6,199
10	Port St. Joe	1,468,129	Cortez	4,218,018	Port Saint Joe	36/47	Steinhatchee	40/85	Fort Myers	40	Clearwater	3,995
11	Fort Meyers	1,350,298	Steinhatchee	4,210,872	Saint James City	36/36	Fort Myers Beach	38/56	Sarasota	38	Milton	3,919
12	Tarpon Springs	1,068,985	St. Marks	4,177,291	New Port Richey	34/36	Bradenton	35/76	Tarpon Springs	38	Punta Gorda	3,349
13	Pensacola	1,037,551	Bokeelia	4,086,495	Tarpon Springs	33/35	Crystal River	34/72	Naples	34	Largo	3,332
14	Madeira Beach	914,428	Fort Meyers	3,973,071	Steinhatchee	32/42	Largo	31/70	Panacea	33	New Port Richey	3,269
15	Sarasota	881,288	Tarpon Springs	3,823,745	Fort Myers	31/33	Fort Walton Beach	29/88	Southport	32	Port Charlotte	3,027
16	Lecanto	862,149	Holiday	3,813,225	Hudson	31/39	Marco Island	28/48	Panama City Beach	30	Brooksville	2,676
17	Steinhatchee	836,557	Panama City	3,783,568	Panacea	30/41	Port St. Joe	28/46	Destin	29	Spring Hill	2,561
18	New Port Richey	818,982	Chiefland	3,656,052	Sarasota	30/35	Carrabelle	27/99	Hudson	28	Palm Harbor	2,382
19	Holiday	795,225	St. James City	3,108,970	Port Charlotte	28/28	Cortez	27/54	Homosassa	23	Crawfordville	2,372
20	Clearwater	758,751	New Port Richey	2,354,032	Englewood	27/27	Fort Myers	27/43	Crystal River	22	Brandon	2,167

* Physical address data only/all address data types; although we provide data for both physical addresses and all address types, the rankings are based on physical address data only.

4.4 Conclusions and Recommendations

With due attention to the above qualifications of relativity and absolute experience, but with a model based on the existing federal definition of fishing community, we arrive, in anticipation of need for more exacting and in-depth research, at a preliminary typology of fishing-involved communities. Based on the *full range* of descriptive information and analyses provided in the previous pages, we develop in Table 4-4 below, a basic typology of the study communities and the nature of their involvement in Florida Gulf Coast marine fisheries and related forms of industry and enterprise. The table and associated discussion are provided as the concluding summary material for the study. Again, *we stress that the typology should be seen and used as a working tool for organizing and conceptualizing a complex array of factors, rather than a concrete pronouncement on community status.* Indeed, until issues regarding absolute and relative involvement and dependence are resolved, and issues associated with sub-communities and supra-communities are addressed, the typology must be viewed as preliminary.

The communities appear in alphabetical order, and thus no rank order should be assumed within a given column. Note that several communities that were previously studied by Jacob et al. (2002) have been placed into the typology based upon their prior recognition as potential fishing communities. As this research has identified the existence of "supra-communities" (multiple towns or population centers, each of which is closely related in social and spatial terms), we have included these aggregates rather than each community alone though in other parts of this report they are described individually.[2]

Based on what is now known about the attributes of the Florida study communities, there are but a few in which residents clearly exhibit primary involvement in fishing and related industry. These communities are typed here as *Primarily-Involved*. While the economies and primary foci of social interaction in such places may be mixed to greater and lesser degrees, there remains an observable collective focus on fishing and its industries. We suggest that this group deserves more in-depth investigation into: (a) the absolute extent of dependence on, or involvement of residents in fishing-related industry, (b) social and economic relationships within and across these and other communities in the region of interest, and (c) more specific issues such as historic or potential future changes related to changes in resource, market, or regulatory factors.

More communities are typed as *Secondarily-Involved*. Most residents of these Florida places are, quite often, primarily involved in sales and service, agriculture, tourism, and/or manufacturing enterprises. The significance of commercial fishing and associated industry is important, but, demonstrably, secondary to these pursuits. Included in this type are places in which groups of residents are very active in fishing and related industry, but where other forms of enterprise not related to fishing predominate. For instance, the two largest cities included in the study - Tampa and St. Petersburg - are included in this group given the sheer scope of fishing

[2] Examples of such communities are Pine Island, which includes Bokeelia, Matlacha, St. James City and Pineland, or Inglis/Yankeetown.

infrastructure and numbers of persons employed in the fishing industries. Yet, clearly neither city viewed in totality can be said to be involved primarily in fishing industry. Here we recommend in-depth investigation to: (a) explore concepts of community rooted in the absolute experience of persons who interact in a fishery-related context but amidst the activities of a larger society, and (b) the dynamic socio-political and economic interplay between groups of persons working in commercial fishing-related industry in a given community, and groups of persons active in the recreational fishing sector in that community.

Finally, we suggest a type called *Tangentially-Involved* communities. These are cities and/or towns in which fishing clearly plays an ancillary role to other forms of economic and social activity. While there may be small sub-groups of residents who are active in fishing and related industry in such places, the scope of those activities relative to the area's social mainstream and economic mainstays, suggests relatively limited involvement in Florida's marine fisheries. In this case, we recommend research that would: (a) examine historic changes that may have led to decline in local involvement, and (b) generate insight into potentially effective measures for avoiding such decline elsewhere in Florida and the United States.

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Table 4-4 Preliminary Characterization of Fishing-Oriented Towns and Cities along the Florida Gulf Coast

Primarily-Involved	Secondarily-Involved	Tangentially-Involved
Apalachicola	Anna Maria Island	Alva
Boca Grande	Aripeka	Anclote
Carrabelle	Bagdad	Apollo Beach
Cedar Key	Bradenton	Archer
Chokoloskee	Bradenton Beach	Bell
Cortez	Clearwater	Belleair
Crystal River	Crawfordville	Brandon
Eastpoint	Dover	Brooksville
Everglades City	Dunedin	Cantonment
Fort Myers Beach	Englewood	Cape Coral
Homosassa	Fort Myers	Captiva Island
Hudson	Fort Walton Beach	Chiefland
Inglis/Yankeetown	Freeport	Copeland
Jena/Steinhatchee	Gibsonton	DeFuniak Springs
Keaton Beach	Goodland	El Jobean
Madeira Beach	Gulf Breeze	Estero
Panacea	Lakeland	Gulf Hammock
Panama City	Lecanto	Gulfport
Panama City Beach	Lynn Haven	Hernando
Pensacola	Marco Island	Holiday
Pine Island	Mary Esther	Holmes Beach
Port St. Joe	Mexico Beach	Indian Rocks Beach
Punta Gorda	Milton	Inverness
Sopchoppy	Navarre	Lamont
St. Marks	New Port Richey	Lanark Village
Suwannee	Ozona/Palm Harbor	Largo
Tarpon Springs	Pace	Longboat Key
-	Palmetto	Lutz
-	Placida	Nokomis/ Odessa
-	Port Charlotte	North Fort Myers
-	Port Richey	Old Town
-	Ruskin	Oldsmar
-	Santa Rosa Beach	Osprey
-	Sarasota	Redington Beach
-	Shalimar	Riverview
-	Southport	Royal Palm Hammock
-	Spring Hill	Sanibel Island
-	St. Petersburg	Seminole
-	Tampa	Terra Ceia
-	Youngstown	Tierra Verde
-	-	Treasure Island
-	-	Trenton
-	-	Valparaiso
-	-	Venice
-	-	White City

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