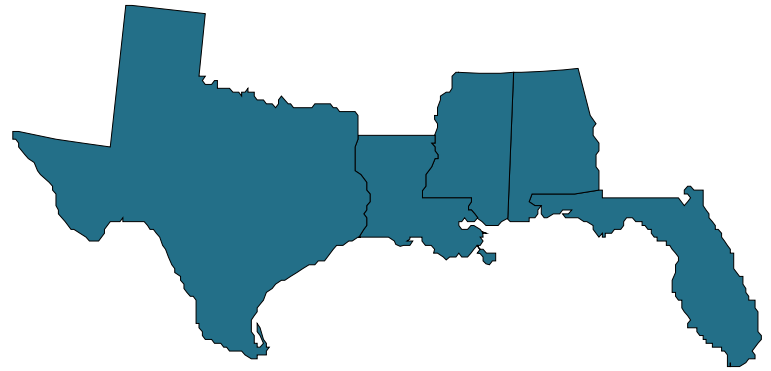


Gulf of Mexico

- Alabama
- West Florida
- Louisiana
- Mississippi
- Texas



Management Context

The Gulf Region is comprised of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, and West Florida. Federal fisheries in this region are managed by the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (GMFMC) and NOAA Fisheries (NMFS) under seven fishery management plans (FMPs). The spiny lobster and coastal migratory pelagic resources fisheries are managed with the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (SAFMC).

Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Plans

1. Red Drum
2. Shrimp
3. Stone Crab
4. Reef Fish
5. Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources (with SAFMC)
6. Spiny Lobster (with SAFMC)
7. Coral and Coral Reefs

Of the species or species groups covered in these fishery management plans, red snapper, greater amberjack, and gray triggerfish are currently overfished. Red snapper, greater amberjack, gag, gray triggerfish, and pink shrimp from the Gulf of Mexico are species or species groups currently subject to overfishing. For short-lived species such as pink shrimp, environmental conditions are generally believed to have a more significant effect than fishing.

There is one limited access privilege program (LAPP), a type of catch share program, currently in operation in the Gulf Region. The Gulf of Mexico red snapper fishery has been managed as an individual fishing quota (IFQ) fishery since 2007 and had an ex-vessel value of \$9.0 million that year. An additional IFQ program is being developed for Gulf of Mexico grouper and tilefish. This catch share program will be implemented in 2010.

Commercial Fisheries

In 2007, commercial fishermen in the Gulf of Mexico harvested 1.4 million pounds of finfish and shellfish that earned \$681 million in ex-vessel revenue. Shellfish landings generated 79% of total revenue in the region (\$536 million). Shellfish such as shrimp was a significant component of total revenue (53% of total revenue), generating \$360 million in 2007 for 221 million pounds of catch. Menhaden had the highest landings of any key species or species group with over 1 billion pounds landed in 2007. This species accounted for 74% of total landings in the Gulf. At \$0.06 per pound, this low value species generated \$62 million in revenue or 9.1% of total revenue generated across the region.

Total revenue generated by fishermen in Louisiana and Texas was highest in the Gulf with \$287 million and \$174 million, respectively. Shrimp contributed \$138 million to Louisiana's landings revenue with 109 million pounds harvested in 2007. However, shrimp revenue in Texas was higher at \$145 million for 71 million pounds landed. West Florida (\$132 million), Alabama (\$48

million), and Mississippi (\$39 million) followed in total revenue. Notably, Mississippi landings revenue increased 82% over 2006 landings revenue, returning to almost pre-Hurricane Katrina levels of 2004. In terms of landings, Louisiana (998 million pounds) and Mississippi (228 million pounds) harvested the most catch in the region. Menhaden contributed most to these total landings with 790 million pounds and 215 million pounds landed, respectively. Texas (85 million pounds), West Florida (59 million pounds), and Alabama (29 million pounds) followed.

Key Gulf of Mexico Commercial Species

- Blue crab
- Stone crab
- Crawfish
- Groupers
- Menhaden
- Mulletts
- Oyster
- Shrimp
- Red snapper
- Tunas

Economic Impacts¹

In 2007, the Gulf Region's seafood industry generated over a billion in sales in Florida (\$5.1 billion), Louisiana (\$2.1 billion), and Texas (\$1.9 billion). Most of the seafood industry-related jobs in this region were also sustained in these states with 101,000 full- and part-time jobs in Florida, 47,000 jobs in Louisiana, and 42,000 jobs in Texas. Alabama (11,000 jobs) and Mississippi (8,200 jobs) followed in terms of employment supported by the seafood industry. Florida, Louisiana, and Texas also led the region in income impacts generated by the seafood industry with \$2.8 billion, \$1.1 billion, and \$959 million, respectively.

Landings Revenue

In 2007, ex-vessel revenue from finfish and shellfish harvest totaled \$681 million, a 13% decrease (-28% in real terms) from 1998 (\$786 million) and a 2.1% decrease (-7.5% in real terms) from 2006 (\$695 million). Louisiana fishermen generated 42% of this revenue in 2007 (\$287 million). Shellfish revenue accounted for 79% of total revenue in the Gulf, bringing in \$536 million in 2007. This was a 17% decrease (-31% in real terms) from 1998 (\$644 million) and a 4.2% decrease (-9.5% in real terms) from 2006 (\$559 million). Finfish revenue increased 2.1% (-15% in real terms) from \$142 million in 1998 to \$145 million in 2007. Finfish revenue between 2006 and 2007 increased 6.8% (0.9% in real terms).

Total revenue decreased in current and/or real terms in all Gulf states from 1998-2007: -22% (-34% in real terms) in West Florida, -19% (-32% in real terms) in Mississippi, -17% (-31% in real terms) in Texas, -7.9% (-23% in real terms) in Louisiana, and 2.5% (-15% in real terms) in Alabama. Shellfish revenue followed this declining trend with the largest decrease in Mississippi (-52%, -60 in real terms), followed by West Florida (-31%, -42 in real terms),

¹Economic impacts reported here are for the state of Florida, not West Florida.

Texas (-18%, -32% in real terms), Louisiana (-5.7%, -21% in real terms), and Alabama (-1.0%, -17% in real terms) all experienced declines in shellfish revenue.

Finfish revenue trends were more variable across the Gulf states largely due to lost oyster beds from Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Mississippi (90%, 59% in real terms) and Alabama (80%, 50% in real terms) experienced large increases over the 10 year period. In Mississippi, this increase was largely due to menhaden revenue which increased 128% (91% in real terms) from \$9.1 million (1998) to \$21 million (2006). Large increases in revenue generated from sharks (10,100%, 8,416% in real terms), vermillion snapper (3,100%, 2,572% in real terms), and Spanish mackerel (228%, 174% in real terms) drove Alabama's finfish revenue trend. In contrast, finfish revenue in West Florida (5.1%, -12% in real terms) and Texas (-18%, -22% in real terms) experienced more modest increases, and Louisiana's finfish revenue decreased 15% (-29% in real terms).

Shrimp contributed more to the Gulf Region's total revenue in 2007 than any other key species or group: \$360 million or 53% of total revenue. This was a 26% decrease (-38% in real terms) from 1998 shrimp revenue (\$486 million) and a -10% decrease (-15% in real terms) relative to 2006 (\$402 million). Oyster (47%, 23% in real terms), crawfish (-37%, -48% in real terms), and mullets (-35%, -46% in real terms) also experienced large changes in revenue between 1998 and 2007.

Other Gulf of Mexico key species or species groups with large changes in state landings revenue from 1998-2007 include: oysters (245%), red snapper (65%), and menhaden (-77%) in Alabama; red snapper (565%), oyster (172%), quahog clams (-82%), and shrimp (-66%) in West Florida; king mackerel (53%), mullets (-72%), and red snapper (-59%) in Louisiana; blue crab (72%), mullets (-79%), oysters (-79%), and shrimp (-50%) in Mississippi; and vermillion snapper (137%), oysters (114%), Atlantic croaker (109%), and flounders (-85%) in Texas.

Landings

Commercial fishermen in the Gulf Region landed over 1.4 billion pounds of finfish and shellfish in 2007. This was an 11% decrease from the 1.6 billion pounds landed in 1998 and a 2.5% increase from 2006. Over 71% of total landings was harvested in Louisiana. Finfish was a significant component of landings totals (77% of total landings) with Gulf fishermen harvesting one billion pounds in 2007. This was a 9.6% decrease from 1998 (1.1 billion pounds) but a 9.8% increase from 2006 (975 million pounds). Shellfish landings also declined, decreasing 16% from 1998-2007 and decreasing 16% from 2006-2007.

Finfish landings decreased in four of the five Gulf states between 1998 and 2007. Texas had the largest decrease (-25%), followed by West Florida (-24%), Alabama (-22%), and Louisiana (-14%). Mississippi experienced an increase in finfish landings, increasing 13% over the 10 year time period.

Commercial Fish Facts

Landings revenue

- The Gulf's key species and species groups accounted for an average of 91% of total landings revenue from 1998-2007.
- Shrimp accounted for the majority of total landings revenue in the region, averaging \$436 million over the 10 year time period. Fishermen in Texas generated most of this total in 2007, followed by Louisiana, Alabama, West Florida, and Mississippi.
- Crawfish revenue decreased 93% from 1999-2000, the largest annual decrease. This was followed by an 1.144% increase from 2000-2001, the largest annual increase.

Landings

- The Gulf's key species and species groups accounted for an average of 96% of total landings annually between 1998 and 2007.
- Menhaden was a significant component of total landings over the 10 year time period, averaging 1.1 billion pounds annually. Fishermen in Louisiana harvested the majority of this species.
- Crawfish landings decreased 97% from 1999-2000, the largest annual decrease, only to have the largest annual increase the following year, increasing 2.549% from 2000-2001.

Prices

- Stone crab had the highest ex-vessel price over the 10 year time period, averaging \$4.14 per pound. Tunas (\$2.73), red snapper (\$2.43), oyster (\$2.42), and groupers (\$2.24) all averaged over \$2 per pound.
- Menhaden had the lowest average ex-vessel price at \$0.05 per pound. Mullets (\$0.66), blue crab (\$0.71), and crawfish (\$0.77) averaged under \$1 per pound.
- The largest annual increase in ex-vessel price was 120% for crawfish from 1999-2000. Crawfish also had the largest annual decrease the following year, decreasing -53% from 2000-2001.

Shellfish landings also decreased across four of the five states in the region. The largest decrease was observed in West Florida (-52%), followed by Mississippi (-40%), Texas (-18%), and Louisiana (-4.0%). Alabama had a small increase in shellfish landings, increasing 1.0% from 1998-2007.

Menhaden contributed 74% to total landings in 2007 with most of this catch harvested in Louisiana (790 million pounds) and Mississippi (215 million pounds). Between 1998 and 2007, menhaden harvest decreased 8.0% but increased 12% from 2006-2007. Menhaden catch in Louisiana mirrored these trends, decreasing 13% from 1998-2007 and increasing 14% from 2006-2007. In contrast, Mississippi's menhaden harvest increased 19% from 1998-2007 and 1.9% from 2006-2007.

Other key species or species groups in the Gulf Region with large changes in landings include: sharks (5,150%), vermillion snapper (2,460%), Spanish mackerel (159%), and oysters (126%) in Alabama; red snapper (324%), oyster (93%), quahog clam (-79%), and shrimp (-70%) in West Florida; mullets (-78%) and red snapper (-73%) in Louisiana; oysters (-88%) and mullets (-78%) in

Mississippi; and vermillion snapper (96%) and flounders (-89%) in Texas.

Prices

Overall, 2007 ex-vessel price for seven of the ten key species or species groups was higher than their 10 year average annual price per pound. Only crawfish, mullets, and shrimp had 2007 prices below their 10 year average. Ex-vessel price per pound for crawfish and shrimp decreased 12% (-27% in real terms) and 11% (-26% in real terms), respectively, between 1998 and 2007. All other key species or groups experienced double-digit increases. Red snapper experienced the largest increase, increasing 53% (27% in real terms) from \$2.09 per pound (1998) to \$3.19 per pound (2007).

Relative to ex-vessel prices in 2006, blue crab and menhaden experienced the largest increases, increasing 23% and 20%, respectively. Crawfish (-35%), mullets (-18%), stone crab (-11%), and oyster (-3%) decreased in price, the only key species or group to decline from 2006-2007.

Across the Gulf Region, other key species or groups with large changes in ex-vessel price from 1998-2007 include: sharks (86%), menhaden (67%), red snapper (60%), oyster (53%), and shrimp (-8.1%) in Alabama; lobsters (92%), red snapper (58%), blue crab (53%), and quahog clam (-14%) in West Florida; red snapper (51%), king mackerel (47%), crawfish (-12%), and shrimp (-11%) in Louisiana; menhaden (100%), oyster (71%), blue crab (38%), and shrimp (-23%) in Mississippi; and Atlantic croaker (51%), red snapper (47%), oysters (42%), shrimp (-7.3%), and black drum (-6.7%) in Texas.

Recreational Fishing

There were 3.6 million resident recreational fishermen who took a fishing trip in the Gulf of Mexico Region in 2007. Over 91% of these anglers were residents of a regional coastal county. Of the 24 million fishing trips taken in 2007, over 59% of them were taken from a private or rental boat. The most caught key species or species group was spotted seatrout with 31 million fish harvested or released in 2007. This key species accounted for 49% of fish caught by anglers in the Gulf Region.

Key Gulf Recreational Species	
• Drum (Atlantic croaker)	• Southern flounder
• Drum (Gulf and southern kingfish)	• Spanish mackerel
• Drum (sand and silver seatrout)	• Striped mullet
• Drum (spotted seatrout)	• Porgies (sheepshead)
• Red drum	• Red snapper

Economic Impacts and Expenditures

Recreational fishing activities in West Florida supported more jobs than any other state in the Gulf Region with approximately 66,000 full- and part-time jobs supported in 2007. Louisiana (27,000 jobs), Texas (23,000 jobs), Alabama (6,800 jobs), and Mississippi (4,700 jobs) followed in terms of employment impacts from angler fishing trips and durable equipment expenditures. The majority of these jobs were related to durable equipment expenditures: 93% in Mississippi, 90% in Texas, 86% of jobs in Louisiana, 83% of jobs in West Florida, and 71% in Alabama.

In terms of employment impacts related to fishing trips taken by anglers, industries that provided services for shore-based fishing trips supported most of the trip-related full-and part-times jobs in West Florida (4,700 jobs) and Alabama (900 jobs). Private or rental boat trips supported most of the trip-related jobs in Louisiana (2,300 jobs), Texas (1,300 jobs), and Mississippi (200 jobs).

The contribution of recreational fishing activities in the Gulf Region are also reported in terms of state level sales and value-added impacts as well as expenditures on fishing trips and durable equipment. In 2007, in-state sales and value-added impacts were highest in West Florida (\$6.8 billion in sales impacts; \$3.7 billion in value-added impacts) and Texas (\$3.0 billion; \$1.5 billion). Louisiana (\$2.5 billion in sales impacts; \$1.2 billion in value-added impacts), Alabama (\$654 million; \$337 million), and Mississippi (\$617 million; \$239 million) followed in sales and value-added impacts. Across the region, these economic impacts were largely generated from direct expenditures on durable equipment made by anglers (versus fishing trip-related expenditures).

Total fishing trip and durable equipment expenditures generated \$14 billion across the Gulf of Mexico Region in 2007. Approximately 90% of these expenditures were related to durable equipment purchases. Boat (\$7.4 billion), fishing tackle (\$1.8 billion), and vehicle expenses (\$1.9 billion) accounted for the majority of durable equipment expenditures. Expenditures by Gulf of Mexico residents related to fishing trips totaled \$847 million. Most of these purchases were related to fishing trips taken from a private or rental boat (68% of trip-related expenditures by residents). The region's non-resident anglers generated \$602 million in trip-related expenditures with most of these expenses related to fishing trips taken from shore (49% of trip-related expenditures by non-residents).

Participation²

In 2007, there were nearly 3.6 million recreational fishermen from either a coastal or non-coastal

²These estimates do not include Texas. Participation (number of anglers) and effort (number of fishing trips) information for Texas was not available for this report.

county in the Gulf of Mexico Region.³ This was a 78% increase from 1998 (2.0 million anglers) but a 2.2% decrease from 2006 (over 3.6 million anglers). Most of these anglers (91% of total anglers) resided in a coastal county within the region. The number of coastal county anglers in 2007 (3.2 million anglers) increased 72% relative to 1998 (1.9 million anglers) but decreased 2.8% relative to 2006 (3.3 million anglers). Non-coastal county angler participation in 2007 (326,000 anglers) increased 167% relative to 1998 (122,000 anglers) and increased 3.5% relative to 2006 (315,000 anglers). Approximately 54% of total anglers who fished in the Gulf of Mexico Region took a fishing trip in West Florida.

The majority of recreational fishermen in Louisiana and Mississippi were residents of a coastal county within their respective state. These anglers accounted for 75% of total anglers in Louisiana (853,000 anglers) and 69% of anglers in Mississippi (196,000 anglers). Out-of-state residents made up the majority of anglers in West Florida and Alabama: 53% of total anglers in West Florida (2.2 million anglers) and 41% of total anglers in Alabama (291,000 anglers). Anglers from the Gulf Region's non-coastal counties⁴ comprised a minority of total anglers in 2007: 11% of anglers in Louisiana, 12% of anglers in Mississippi, and 24% of anglers in Alabama.

Fishing Trips²

Resident and non-resident anglers took 24 million fishing trips in 2007. This was a 45% increase from 1998 (17 million trips) and a 1.7% increase from 2006 (23.9 million trips). In 2007, most fishing trips were taken from a private or rental boat: 14 million fishing trips or 59% of total trips taken in the Gulf of Mexico. Shore-based fishing trips ranked second in popularity with 9.0 million trips taken in 2007 despite a 2.7% decrease in trips taken between 2006 and 2007. Approximately 876,000 fishing trips were taken from a for-hire boat.

There were approximately 16 million fishing trips taken in West Florida in 2007. This represented 68% of total trips taken in the region and most of these trips were taken from a private or rental boat (57% of trips taken in West Florida). Private or rental boat trips were also popular in Louisiana and Mississippi: 70% of trips in Louisiana and 69% of trips in Mississippi. Shore-based (49% of trips) and private or rental boat trips (48% of trips) were equally popular in Alabama with anglers taking over a million trips in each fishing mode in 2007.

Harvest and Release

³At the state level, out-of-state anglers are estimated. However at the region level, out-of-region anglers are not estimated thus only Gulf Region resident anglers are discussed here. In *Fisheries Economics of the U.S., 2006* (FEUS 2006), angler participation totals from 1997-2006 incorrectly included out-of-state anglers at the region level. In this report, the 1998-2007 angler participation totals excludes these anglers therefore the annual region totals reported here are smaller than those reported in FEUS 2006.

⁴All resident anglers in Florida are considered coastal county anglers.

Of the Gulf Region's key species and species groups, spotted seatrout was the most often caught by anglers with 31 million fish caught in 2007. This key species accounted for 49% of the key species or species groups caught by recreational fishermen. Over 62% of these spotted seatrout were most often released by anglers rather than harvested. Red drum was another key species that was caught in large numbers: over 9.0 million fish caught in 2007 with 67% of these fish released rather than harvested. These fish were most often caught in West Florida and Louisiana.

In 2007, five of the Gulf Region's key species or species groups were more often harvested rather than released by anglers: striped mullet (85% harvested), southern flounder (76% harvested), Gulf and southern kingfish (65% harvested), sand and silver seatrout (63% harvested), and sheepshead (55% harvested). Red snapper (71% released) and Atlantic croaker (67% released) were examples of key species or groups with a greater percentage of fish released rather than harvested.

Of the Gulf's key species or species groups, Spanish mackerel (103% increase), southern flounder (57%), and spotted seatrout (52%) experienced the largest increases in recreational catch between 1998 and 2007. With the exception of sheepshead (20% decrease in catch), catch totals for all other key species or groups increased during this period.

Between 2006 and 2007, five key species or species groups experienced double digit declines: Gulf and southern kingfish (-25%), Spanish mackerel (-23%), sheepshead (-20%), spotted seatrout (-16%), and striped mullet (-11%). Catch totals for the other key species or groups experienced changes in catch totals of less than 10%.

At the state level, spotted seatrout was the most caught key species or species group in Louisiana, West Florida, Mississippi, and Texas. In 2007, 17 million fish were caught in Louisiana, 12 million fish were caught in West Florida, 1.1 million fish were caught in Mississippi, and 916,000 fish were caught in Texas. Atlantic croaker was the most caught key species by recreational fishermen in Alabama with 1.2 million fish caught in 2007.

Marine Economy⁵

The Gulf of Mexico's gross domestic product by state was \$2.2 trillion in 2006. Employee compensation totaled \$1.2 trillion and annual payroll totaled \$747 billion. These economic measures increased 68%, 31%, and 55%, respectively, from 1998-2006, and 7.9%, 7.6%, and 9.1%, from 2005-2006. Approximately 1.3 million establishments employed 20 million full- and part-time employees in 2006. This was a 13% increase in establishment numbers and a 17% increase in employee numbers from

⁵Data for 2007 was unavailable for this report therefore 2006 information is reported in this section.

1998-2006. Increases were also observed from 2005-2006, 1.9% and 4.2%, respectively.

In 2006, Texas had the highest employee numbers, annual payroll, employee compensation, and gross state product levels in the region, while Florida⁶ had the highest establishment numbers. Florida had over 517,000 establishments that employed 7.5 million employees and Texas had 509,000 establishments that employed 8.7 million employees. Gross state product in Texas was \$1.1 trillion, followed by Florida (\$717 billion), Louisiana (\$203 billion), Alabama (\$159 billion), and Mississippi (\$85 billion).

Louisiana had the highest commercial fishing location quotient (CFLQ) at 2.28 in 2006. This was a 24% increase from 1998 and no change from 2005. Louisiana's CFLQ suggests that the level of employment in commercial fishing-related industries in this state is more than two times higher than the level of employment in these industries nationwide.⁷ Across the Gulf region, the CFLQ was also higher than the national baseline in Mississippi (1.96) and Florida (1.01), but lower than the national CFLQ in Texas (0.34) and Alabama (0.32).

Seafood Sales and Processing

In 2006, there were 438 nonemployer firms engaged in seafood product preparation and packaging with annual receipt totals of \$24 million. Respectively, this was a 114% and 54% increase (36% in real terms) relative to 1998 levels. Most of these firms were located in Florida and this state experienced the largest increases from 1998-2006 in this industry: 200% increase in firm numbers and 104% increase in annual receipt totals. Louisiana also experienced large increases in firms (125%) and annual receipts (78%), while Texas experienced a 43% decrease in annual receipts during this time period.

Employer establishments engaged in seafood product preparation and packaging totaled 131 in 2006. These establishments employed approximately 9,300 full- and part-time workers and generated \$228 million in annual payroll. Regionwide, there was a 28% decrease in establishments engaged in this industry, a 10% decrease in employees, and a 21% increase in annual payroll totals (7% in real terms). Most of these establishments were located in Louisiana (31%) but the largest change in establishment numbers was observed in Florida (a 53% decrease from 1998 levels).

The South Atlantic's seafood wholesale annual payroll totals increased 3% (-9% in real terms) from 1998-2006 to \$132 million in 2006. Establishment and employee numbers decreased (-28% and -29%, respectively) to 512 establishments and approximately 4,200 full- and part-time employees. These declining trends were mirrored at the state level with the largest declines in Alabama (45% decrease in establishments)

and Mississippi (73% decrease in employees, -42% in annual payroll).

In 2006, there were 683 seafood retail nonemployer firms with total annual receipts of \$68 million across the region. This was a 3% increase in firm numbers regionwide from 1998-2006. In terms of annual receipts, these totals increased 36% relative to 1998 totals (20% in real terms), with the largest state level increases in Mississippi (98%) and Alabama (91%). Most of these firms were located in Florida (37%).

Employer establishments engaged in seafood retail increased 15% across the South Atlantic to 372 establishments in 2006. Most of these establishments were located in Florida (47%). Regionwide, this industry employed over 1,900 full- and part-time workers with an annual payroll of \$34 million in 2006. From 1998-2006, employee numbers increased 36% and annual payroll totals increased 59% (40% in real terms). At the state level, the largest changes were observed in Mississippi (37% decrease in establishments), Alabama (59% increase in employees), Florida (57% increase in employees, 98% increase in annual payroll), Louisiana (114% increase in annual payroll), and Texas (39% decrease in annual payroll).

Transport, Support, and Marine Operations

Marina industries had the highest number of establishments in this industry sector with 772 establishments regionwide in 2006. This was a 9% decrease relative to 1998 levels. Most of these industries were located in Florida (66%). At the state level, the largest decrease in marina-related establishments was in Louisiana (-48%). Ship and boat building industries employed the most people in 2006 (42,000 full- and part-time workers) and had the highest annual payroll (\$1.7 billion). Employment numbers decreased 15% from 1998-2006. Annual payroll totals increased 9% over this time period (-4% in real terms) despite a 40% increase in Alabama.

Other industries with large and modest changes from 1998-2006 were: coastal and Great Lakes freight transportation (33% decrease in establishments in Alabama); deep sea passenger transportation (200% increase in establishments in Alabama and Mississippi, 30% decrease in Texas); deep sea passenger transportation (50% increase in establishments in Texas); marina industries (55% increase in employees in Florida, 68% increase in annual payroll in Alabama and 96% increase in Florida); marine cargo handling (58% decrease in establishments in Mississippi, 33% decrease in Alabama); and port and harbor operations (78% increase in establishments in Texas).

⁶Information reported here is for the state of Florida, not East Florida.

⁷The CFLQ for the U.S. is 1.0. This provides a national baseline from which state CFLQs can be compared.