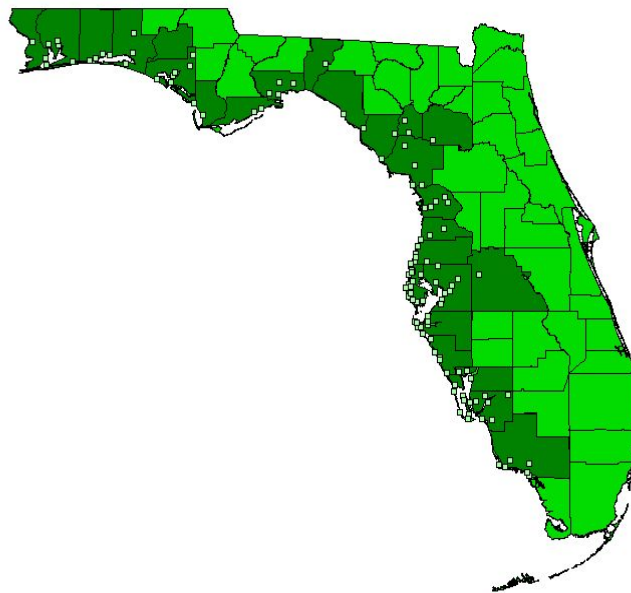


Identifying Communities Associated with the Fishing Industry along the Florida Gulf Coast

-Final Report-



Volume I: Cantonment to Yankeetown

Prepared for

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

by

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

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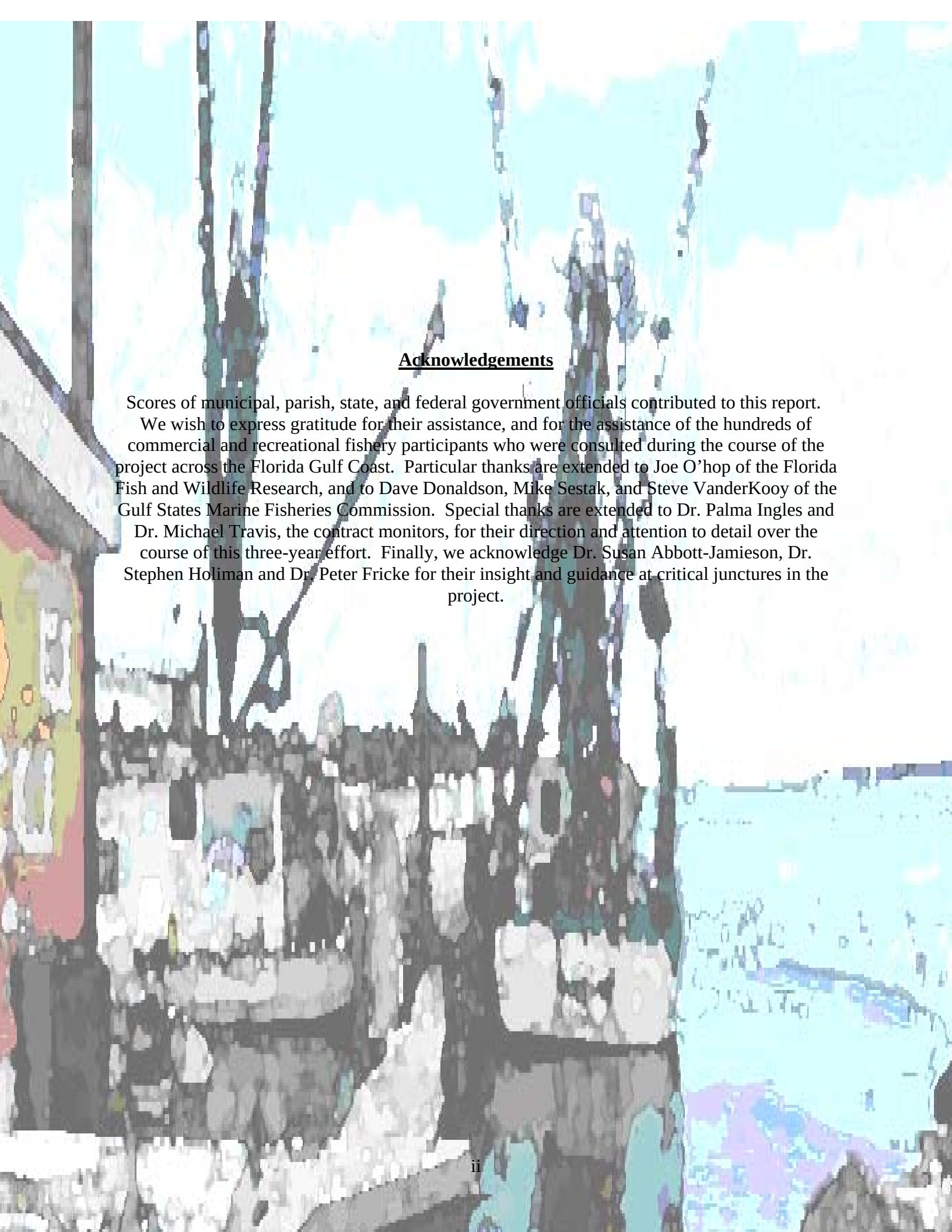
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Disclaimer

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

1.0 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.1 Project Goals and Objectives

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

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

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

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

1.2 Research Methods

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.3 Geographic Scope and Rationale for Organization of the Report

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

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

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

Table 2. Florida Study Communities by County

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

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

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

2.0 Preface to the Study Community Descriptions

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

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

2.1 Overarching Data Issues and Challenges

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

2.4 A Prefatory Note on Regulation of Saltwater Fishing in Florida

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

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

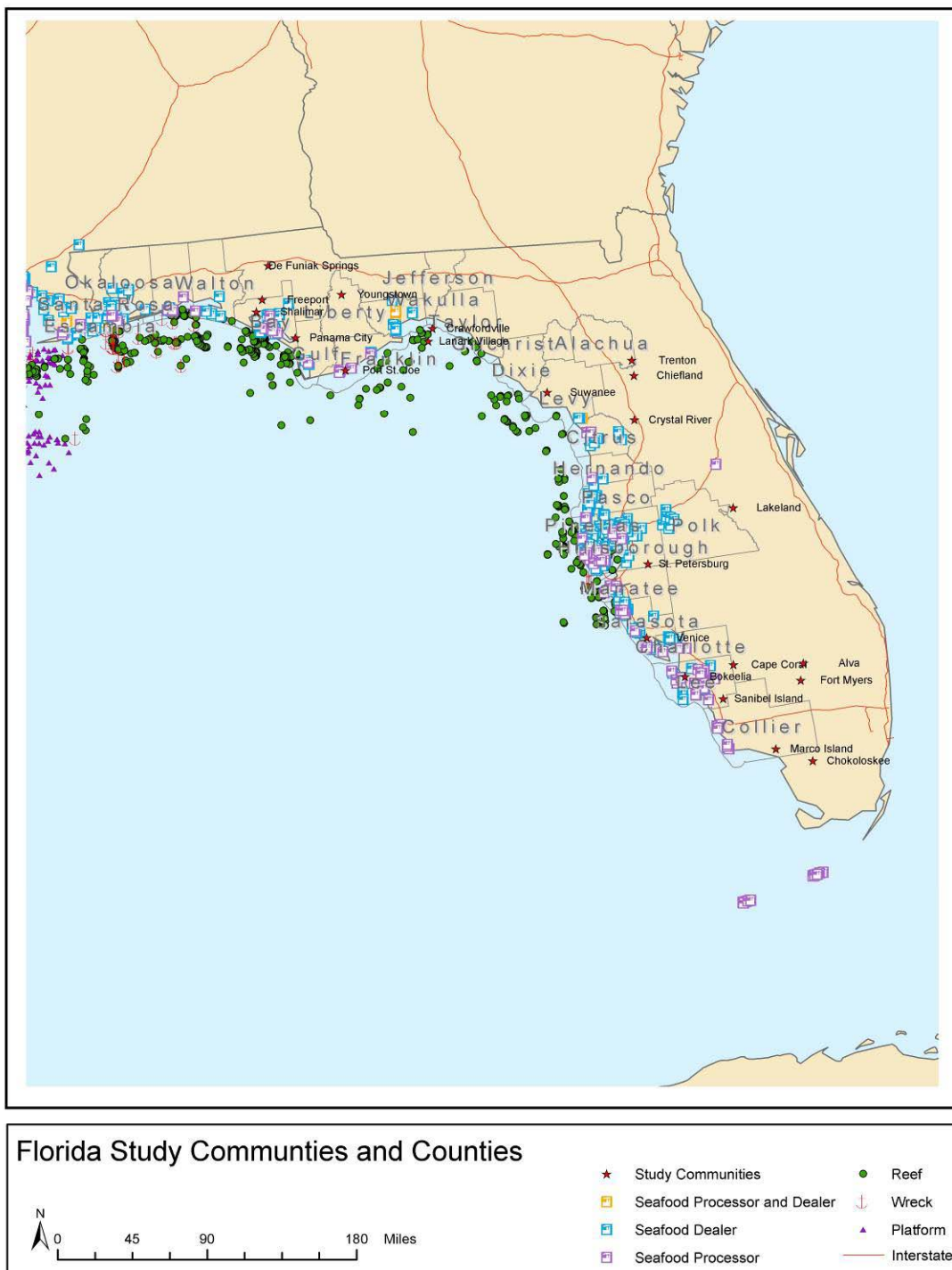
In order to legally fish and sell certain species, a Restricted Species License must be obtained in addition to the SPL, and the license holder must meet certain seafood sales-derived income requirements. Such licenses are required to commercially harvest the following: Spanish mackerel, King Mackerel,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

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

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



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



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

3.0 Community Descriptions

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

3.1 Escambia County Communities

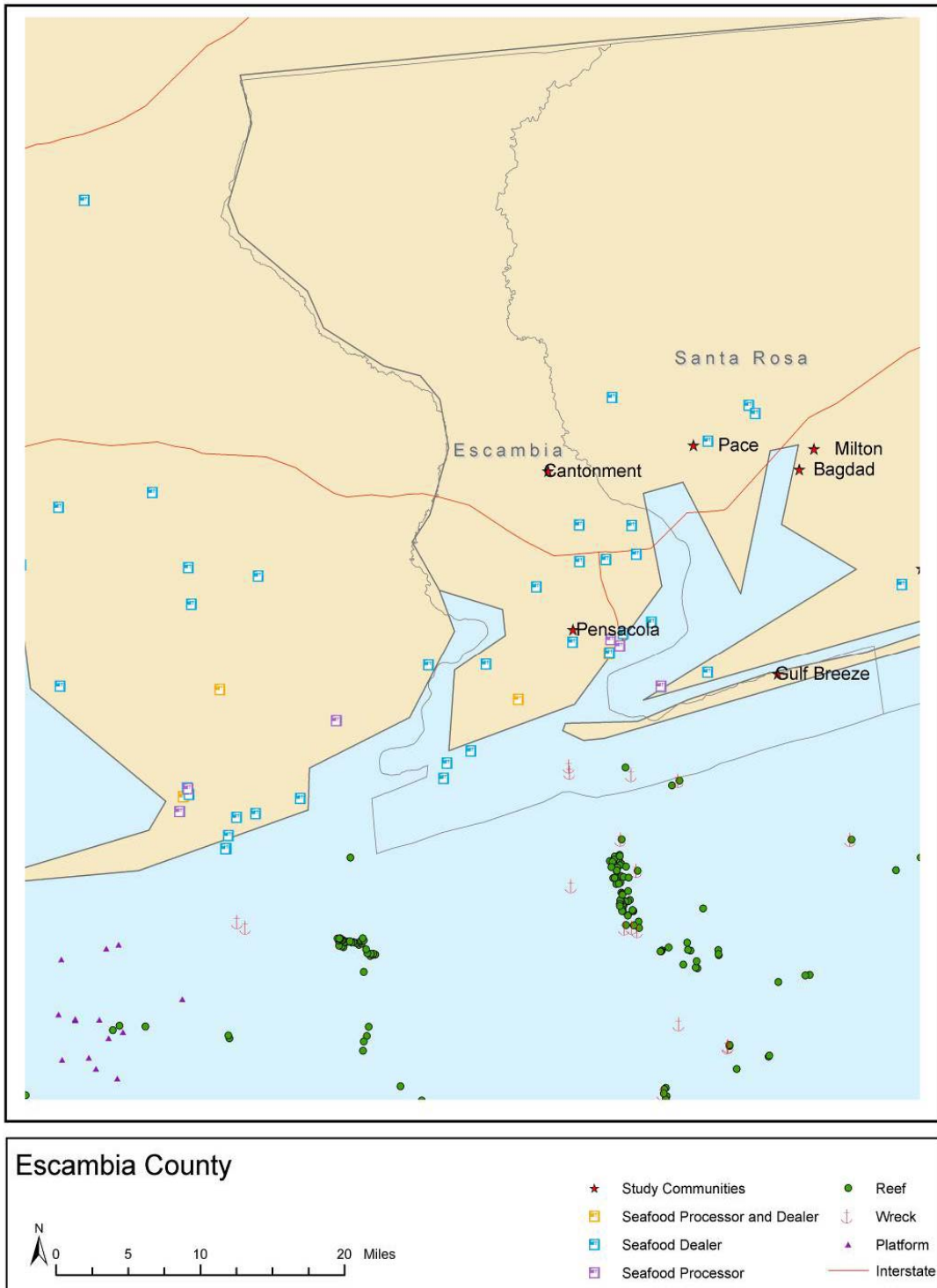
This section provides description of the study communities in Escambia County. These are Cantonment and Pensacola.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.1.1 Cantonment (incorporated, pop. 2,349)

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

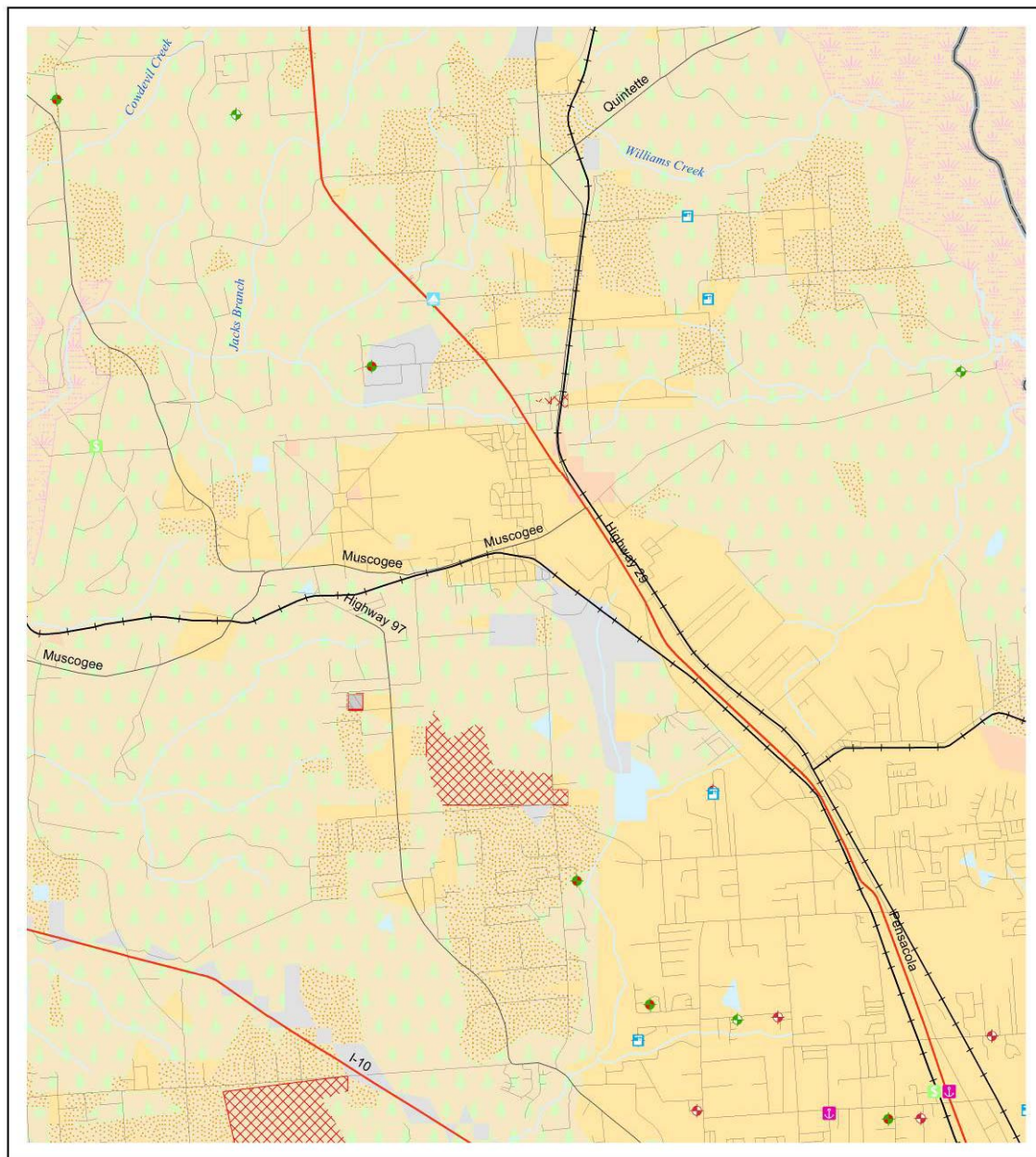
History. Cantonment was named for Andrew Jackson's encampment at the site of the community (Nugent 2000) in 1814. The Florida Pulp and Paper Company was established in Cantonment in 1941, providing extensive employment opportunities to residents (Lane, no date).

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

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



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



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

Table 1. Cantonment Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5. Cantonment License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

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

3.1.2 Pensacola (incorporated, pop. 56,255)

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

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

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



Historic Downtown Pensacola

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

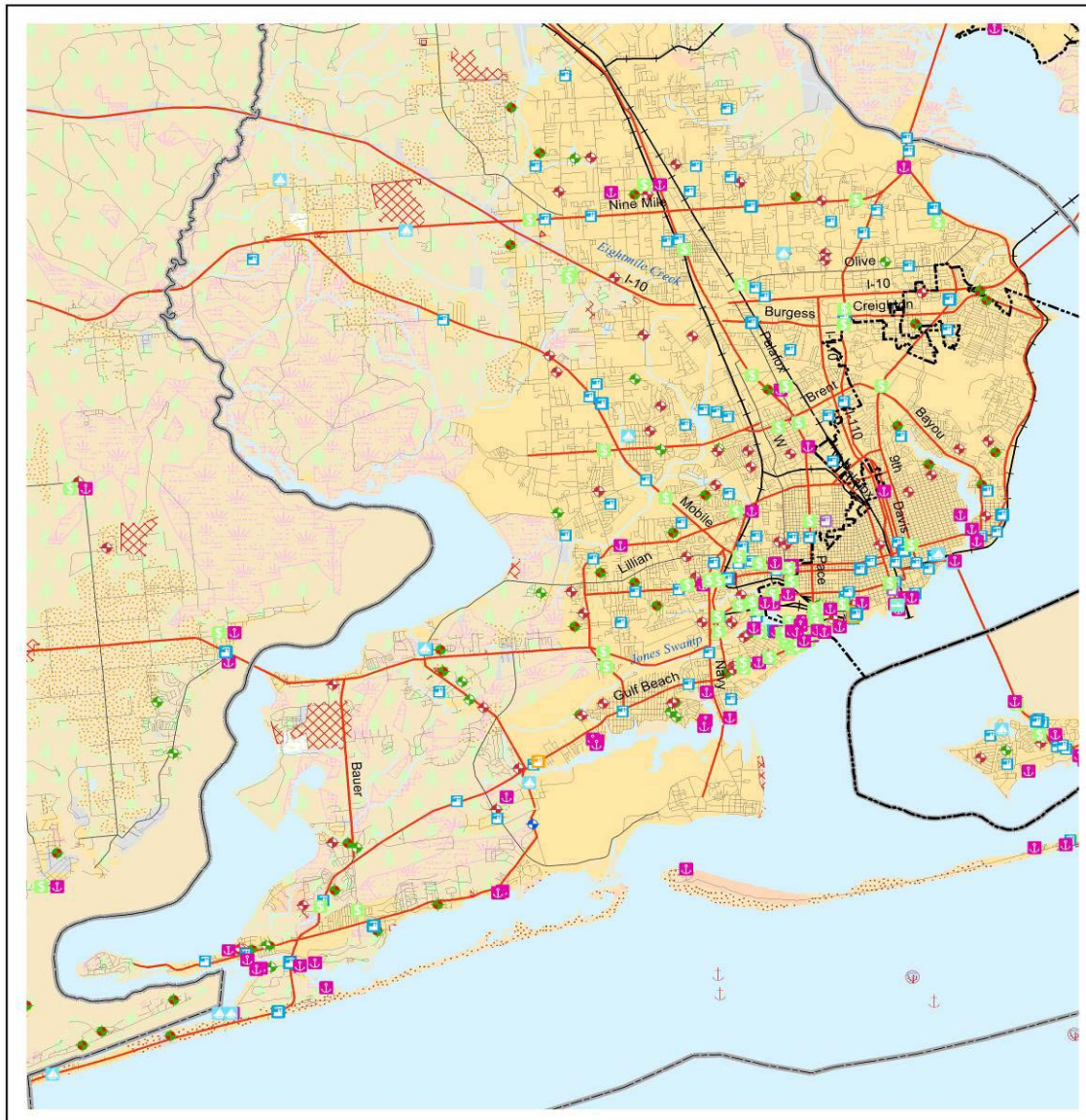
Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 population of 56,255 persons was down from 58,165 in 1990. While commercial fisheries production also declined during this period, there is no evidence of direct correlation between diminished fisheries production and decline in population. Subsequent to the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

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

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

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

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



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

Table 1. Pensacola Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5. Pensacola License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

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



Seville Harbor, Pensacola



City Park in Pensacola

3.2 Santa Rosa County Communities

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

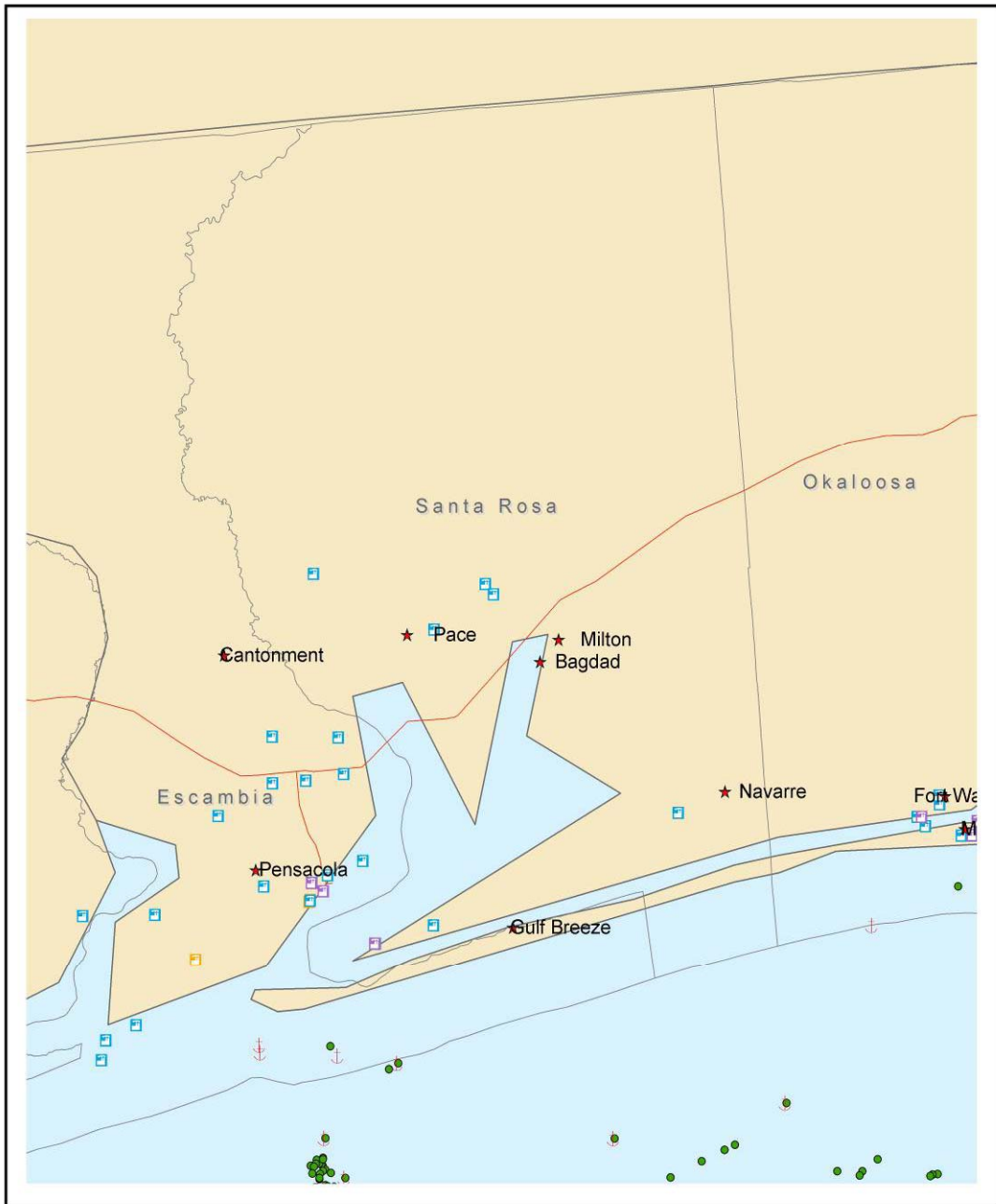
Santa Rosa County is located in the Northwest Panhandle region. It is bordered by Okaloosa County to the east, Escambia County to the west, Alabama to the north, and the Gulf of Mexico to the south. The county is part of the Pensacola MSA. The county seat of Milton (7,216 residents) is located 20 miles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

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

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

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

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



Santa Rosa County



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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.2.1 Bagdad (unincorporated, pop. 1,490)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

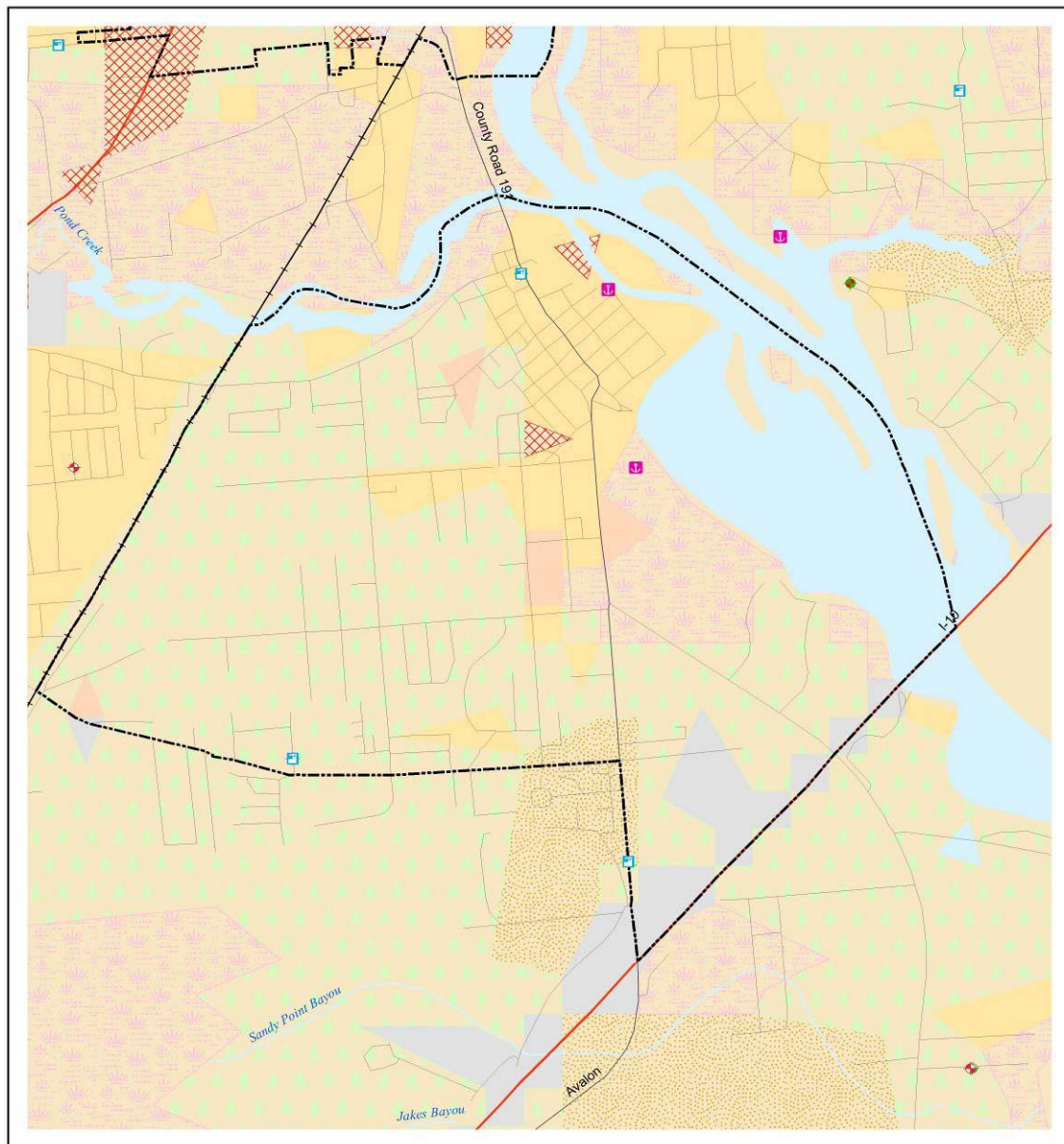
Water pollution is a source of growing local concern for area anglers. Industrial plants and a sewage system are said to discharge chemicals and contaminants into area watersheds, and fishermen report having to refer to official notices of which grounds are closed due to pollution.



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



Along the Blackwater River near Bagdad



Bagdad

0 0.15 0.3
Miles

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

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

Table 1. Bagdad Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

None listed.

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

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

Table 5. Bagdad License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

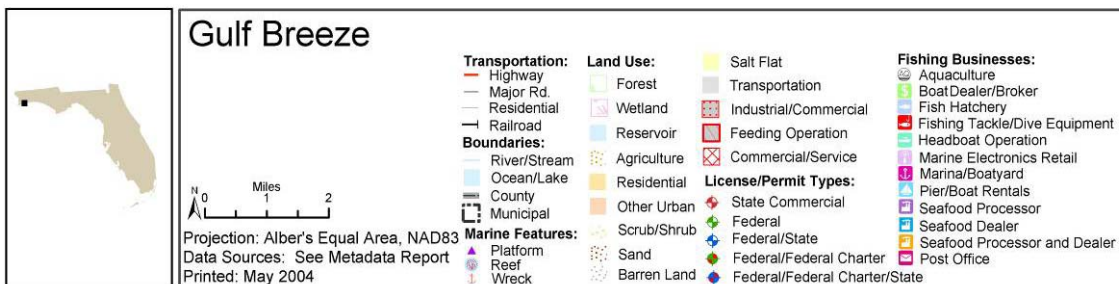
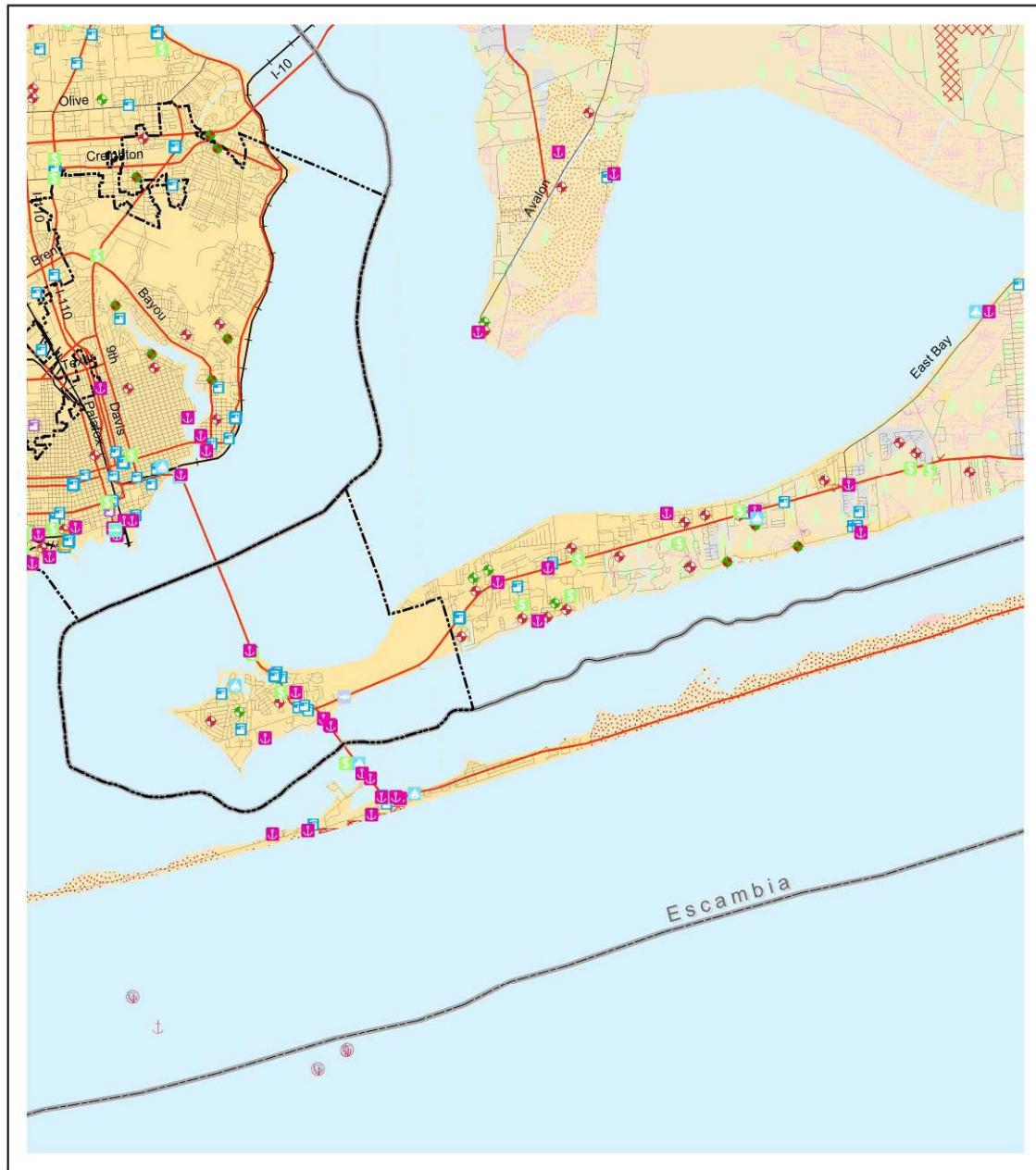
Resident commercial fishery participants typically dock and off-load at one of the wholesale fish companies in Pensacola, though a few are moored locally. Informants speak of some tension between charter and commercial participants resulting from competition for resources.



Pensacola-Area Industrial Waterfront



Recreational Harbor in Gulf Breeze



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

Table 1. Gulf Breeze Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5. Gulf Breeze License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

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

3.2.3 Milton (incorporated, pop. 7,045)

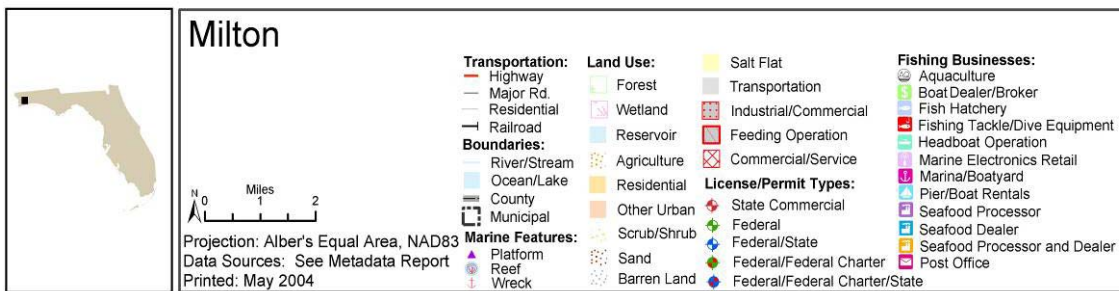
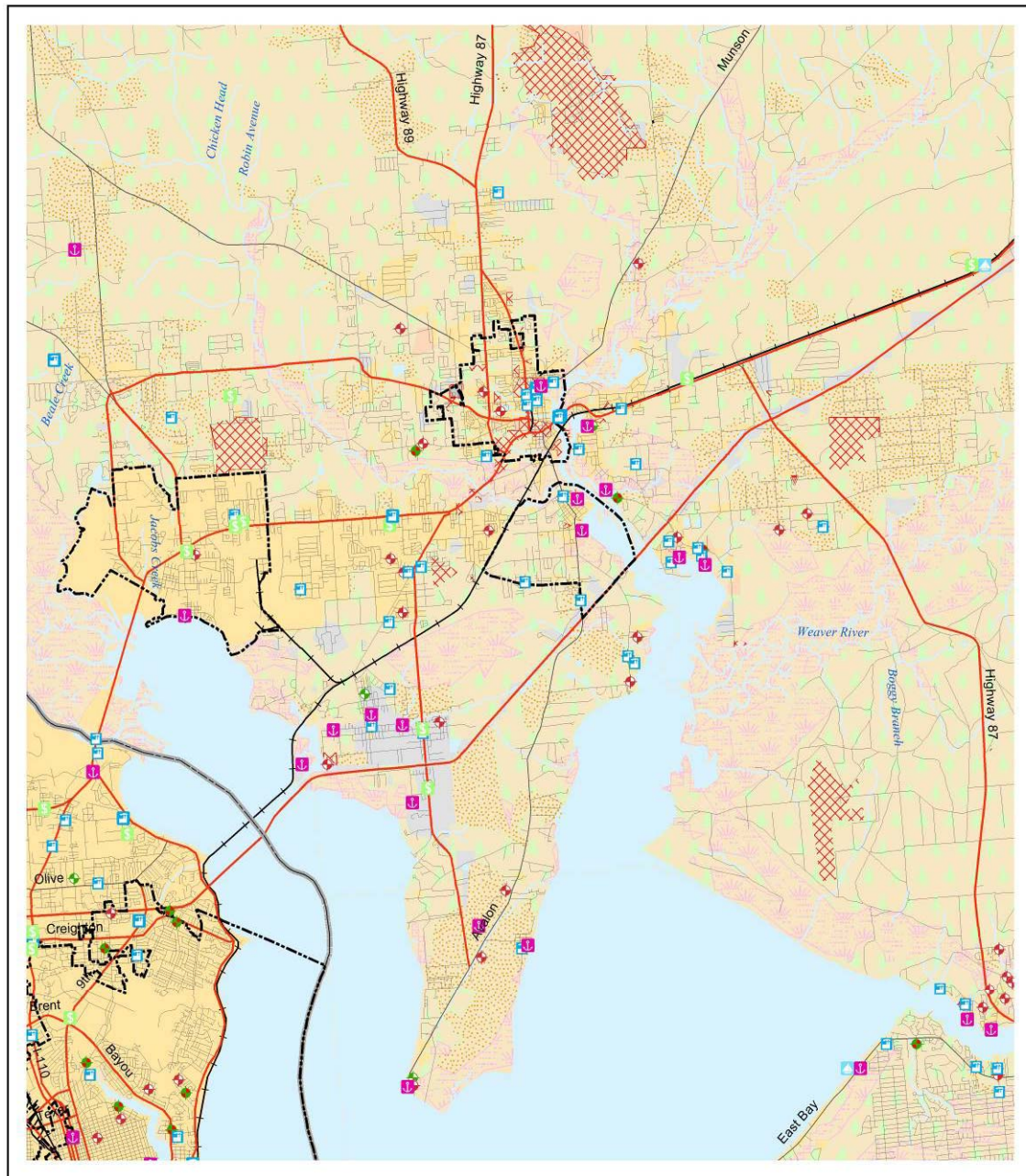
Location and Overview. Milton is the county seat of Santa Rosa County. The town is located on the west banks of Blackwater River in the south-central part of the county, and is a popular destination for water sports enthusiasts. Government, military, and healthcare services provide numerous jobs. Fishing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

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

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



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



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

Table 1. Milton Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5. Milton License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

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



1999 USGS Aerial View of Greater Milton (USGS 1999)

3.2.4 Navarre (unincorporated, pop. 2,932)

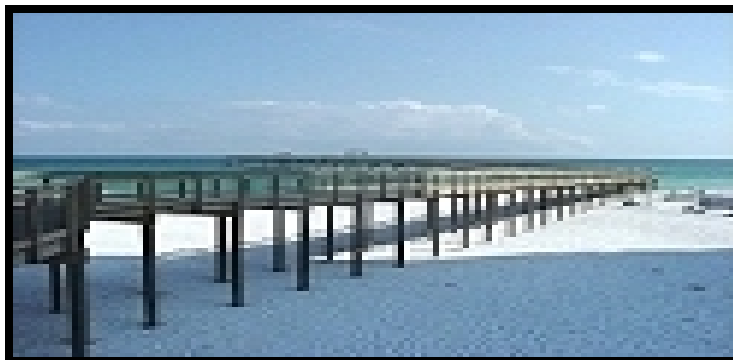
Location and Overview. Navarre is located just north (inland) of Santa Rosa Island, a long, narrow barrier island along the Gulf of Mexico in easternmost Santa Rosa County. A portion of the island is designated as the Gulf Islands National Seashore. Navarre is approximately 20 miles east of Gulf Breeze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

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

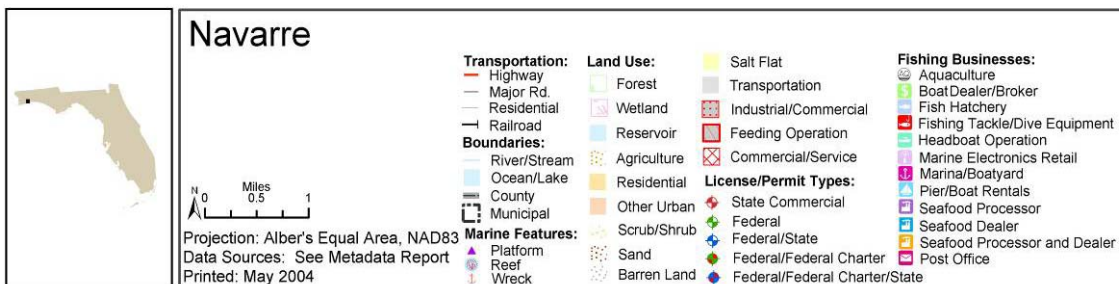
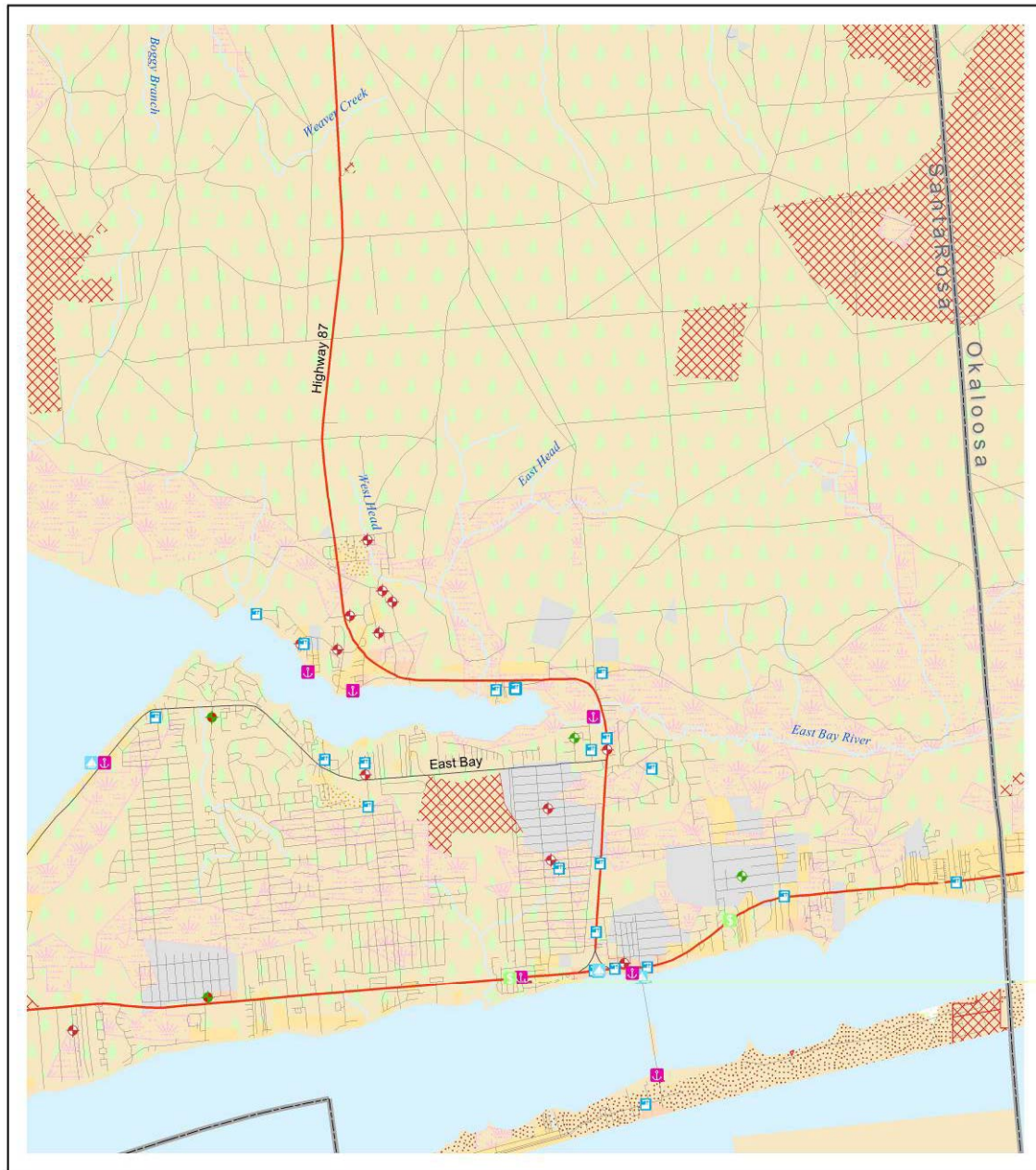
Current Conditions and Trends. Navarre's year 2000 population was 2,932 persons, down significantly from 5,629 in 1990 (a census redistricting issue). Navarre has little fishing infrastructure, although the Navarre Beach fishing pier provides opportunities for anglers on Santa Rosa Island. Recreational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



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



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



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

Table 1. Navarre Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5. Navarre License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

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

3.2.5 Pace (unincorporated, pop. 7,393)

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

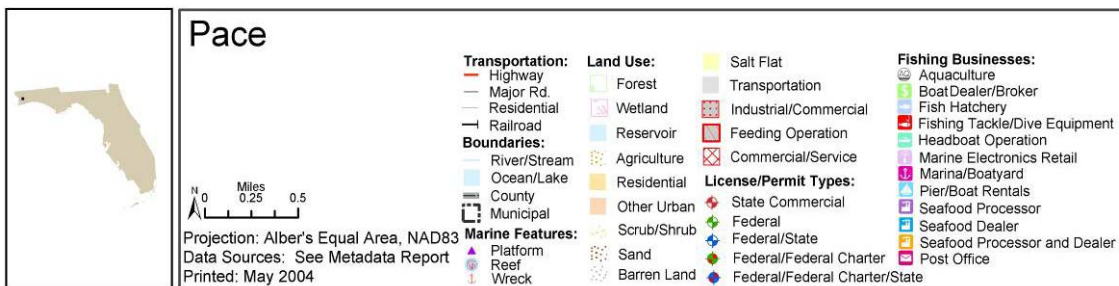
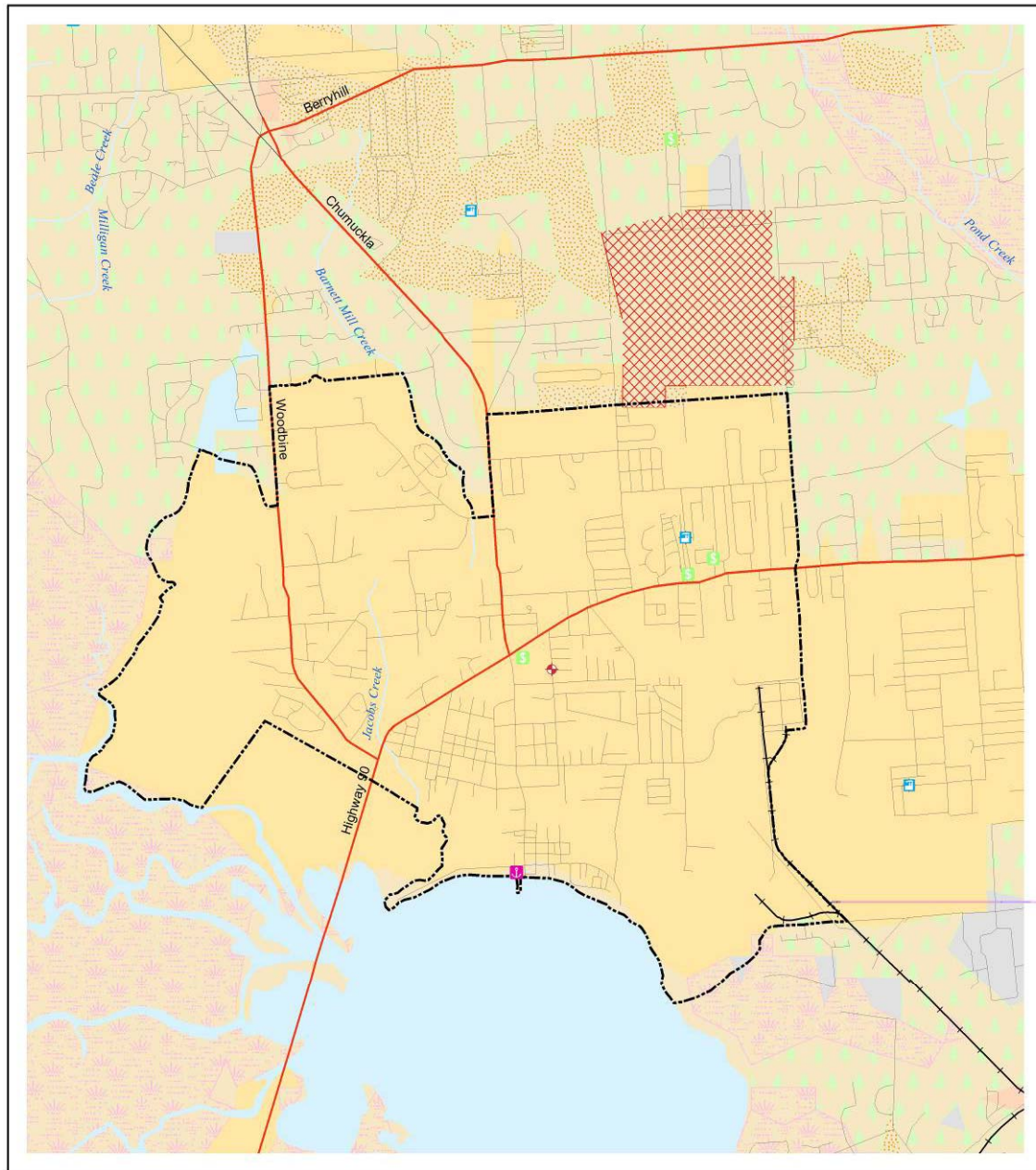
History. Pace was founded in 1912 and named for timber entrepreneur James Pace. Prior to this, the community was called Pea Ridge, a trading center for Native Americans and Anglo settlers. After the Civil War the lumber industry became important, and from 1907 to 1927, the local sawmill employed over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

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

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



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



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

Table 1. Pace Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5. Pace License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

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

3.3 Okaloosa County Communities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

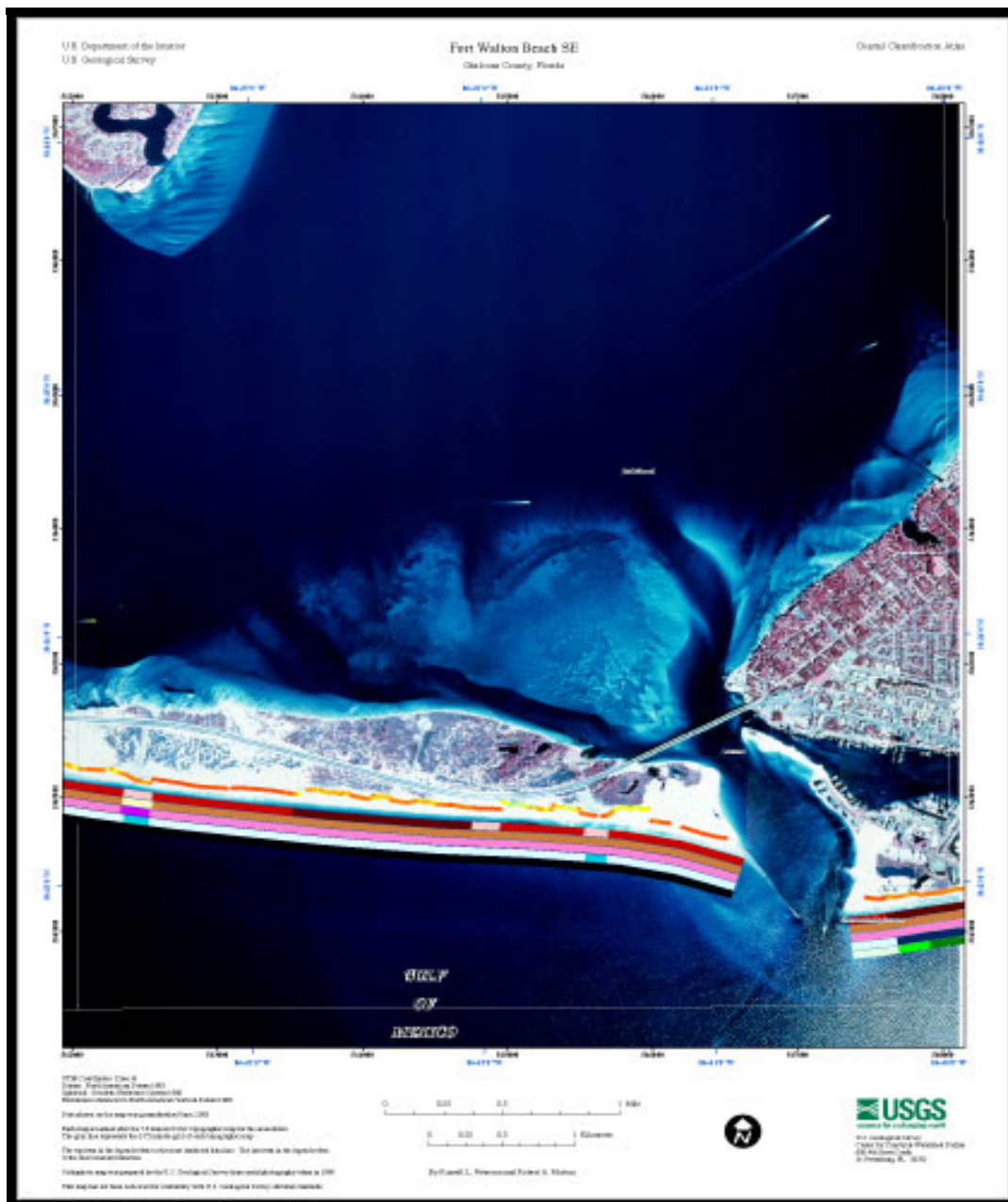
3.3.1 Fort Walton Beach (incorporated, pop. 19,973)

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

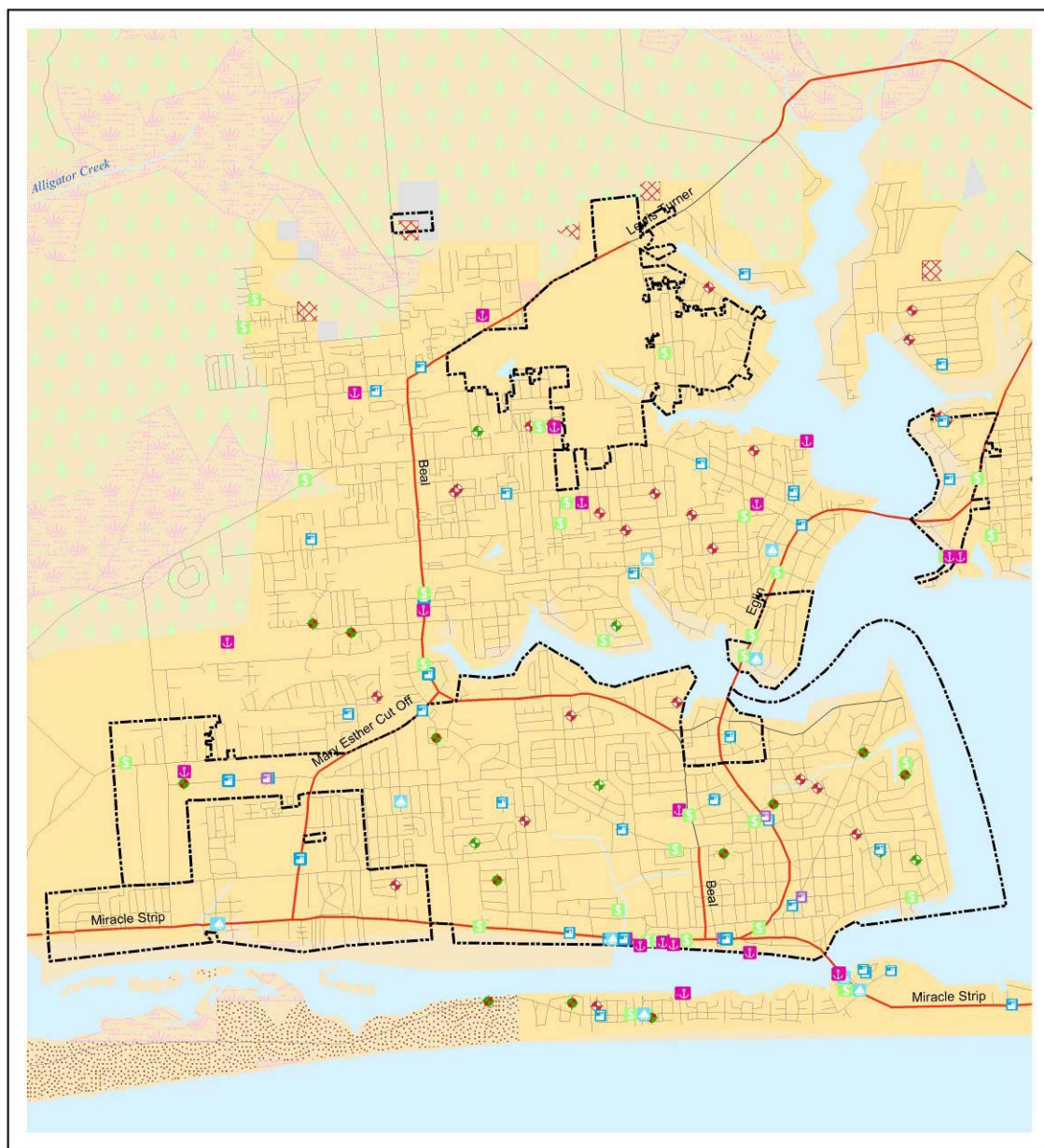
History. Archeological evidence indicates a Native American presence in this area as early as 12,000 years ago. The first Europeans arrived in Fort Walton Beach between 1500 and 1700 A.D. The city received its name in 1932, in recognition of the importance of the Civil War fortress of the same name.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

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

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



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



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

Table 1. Fort Walton Beach Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

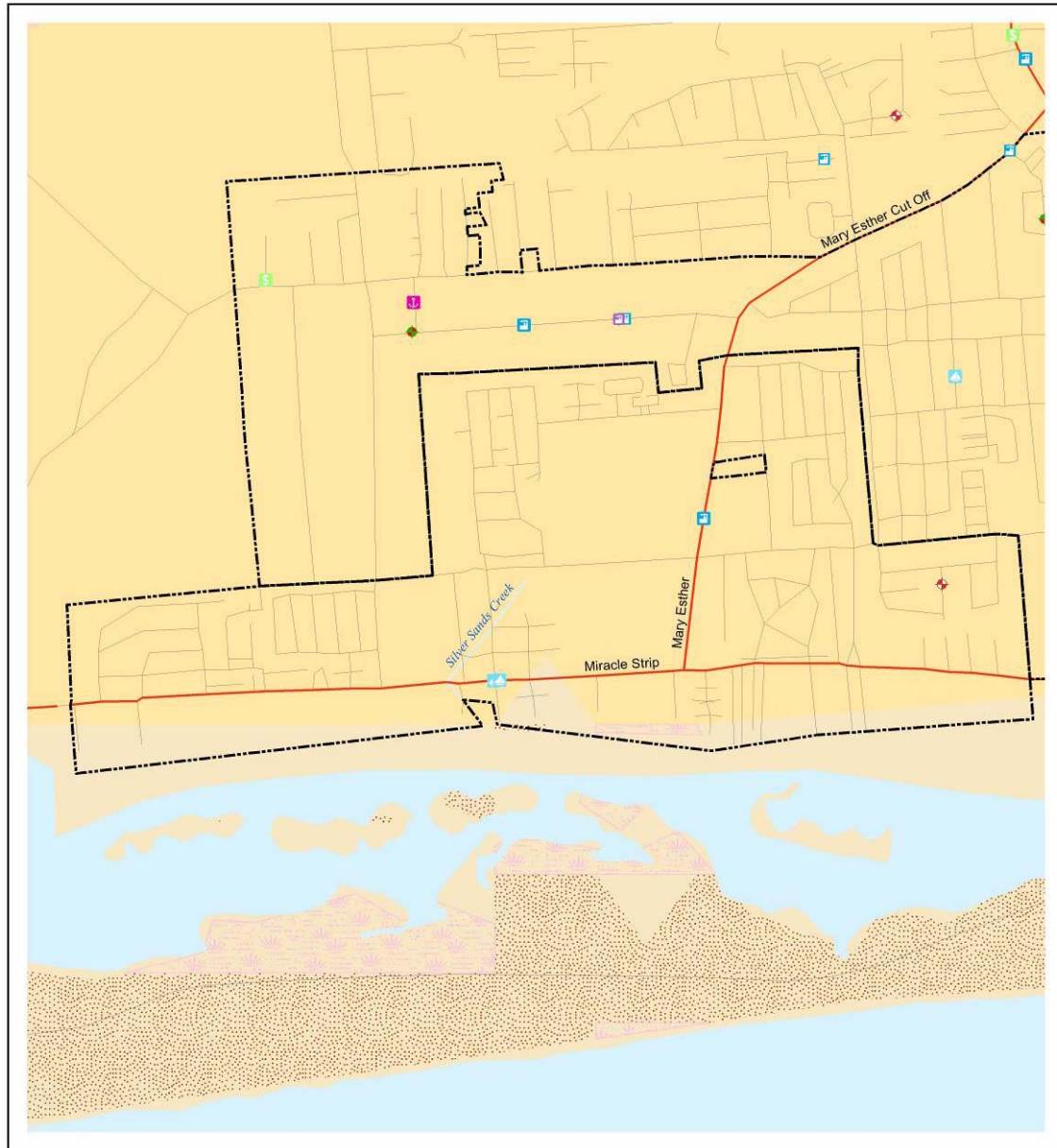
Location and Overview. Mary Esther is an small urbanized area located along Santa Rosa Sound in Okaloosa County, approximately halfway between Pensacola and Panama City. The town lies near the southwest corner of Eglin Air Force Base, just west of Fort Walton Beach. The economy is based largely in military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

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

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

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

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



Mary Esther

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

Scale: 0 to 0.25 Miles

Transportation:

- Highway
- Major Rd.
- Residential
- Railroad

Boundaries:

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

Marine Features:

- Platform
- Reef
- Wreck

Land Use:

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

License/Permit Types:

- Salt Flat
- Transportation
- Industrial/Commercial
- Feeding Operation
- Commercial/Service
- State Commercial
- Federal
- Federal/State
- Federal/Federal Charter
- Federal/Federal Charter/State

Fishing Businesses:

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

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

Table 1. Mary Esther Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

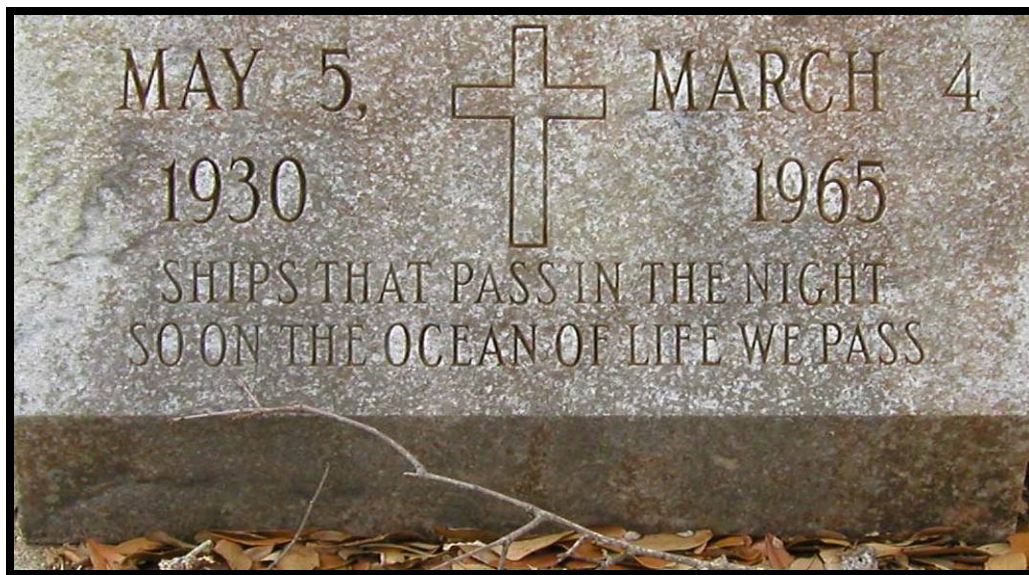
Table 4. Mary Esther Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

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

Table 5. Mary Esther License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

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



Nautical Grave Marker at Mary Esther

3.3.3 Shalimar (incorporated, pop. 718)

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

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

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

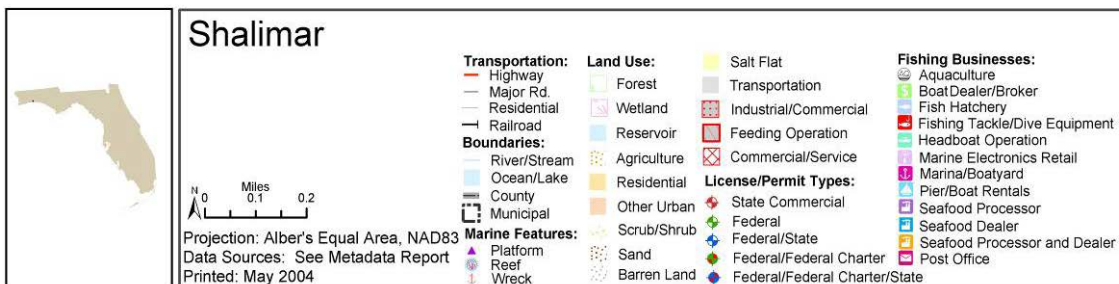
Current Conditions and Trends. Shalimar's year 2000 population was 718 persons, an increase of 377 from 1990. Commercial fishing activity has declined in recent decades. There are now no wholesale seafood dealers or fish markets in Shalimar.

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

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



Shalimar Marina, Autumn 2003



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. Shalimar Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5. Shalimar License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

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

3.3.4 Valparaiso (unincorporated, pop. 6,408)

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

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

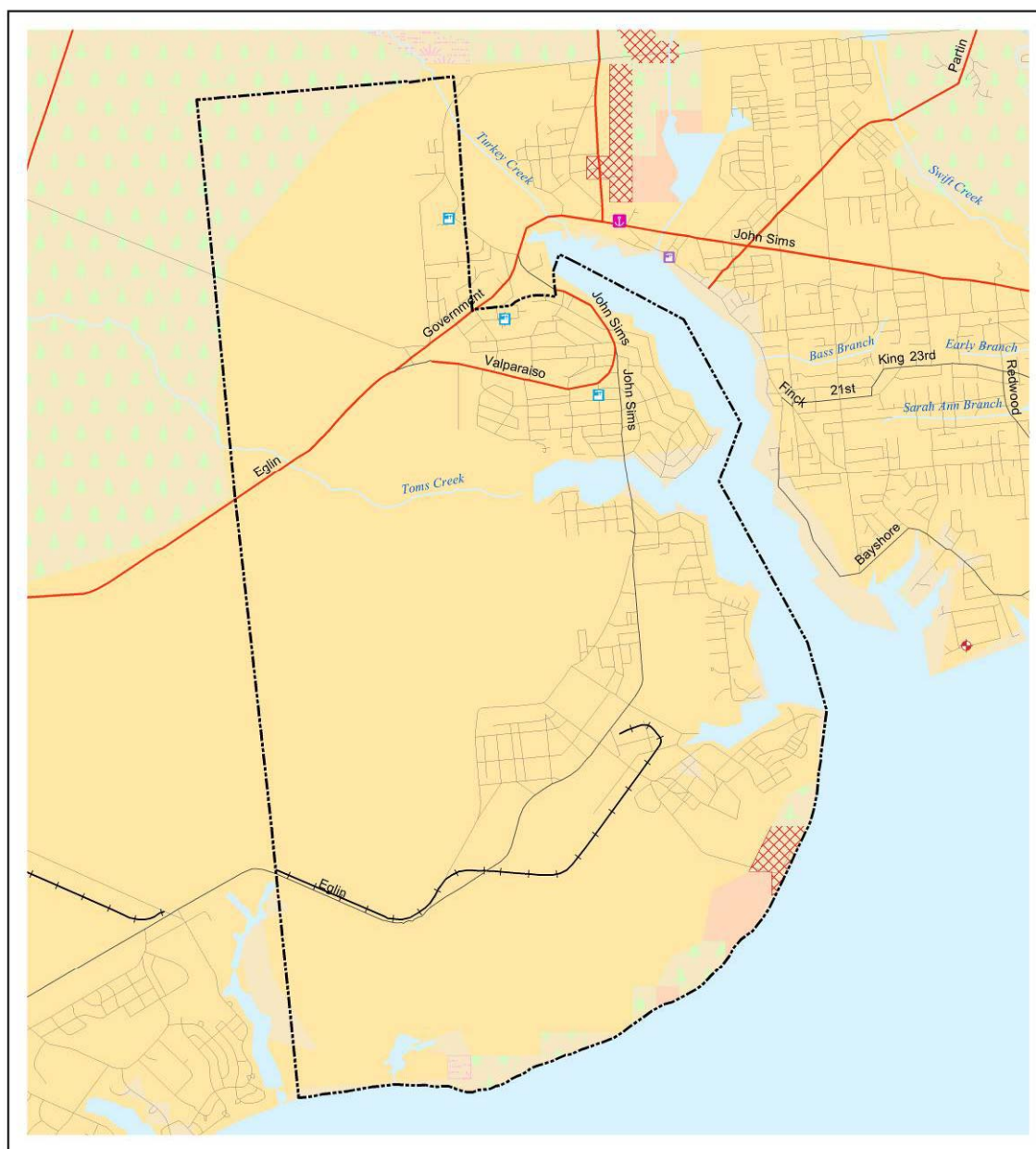
Valparaiso incorporated in 1918. Residents fished and netted the bayous and Choctawhatchee Bay for mullet, then salted and shipped their product to Alabama. In 1921, the Niceville-Valparaiso community shipped 3.5 million pounds of fish (Barrow 1997). The establishment of Eglin Air Force Base in 1937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

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

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



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



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

Table 1. Valparaiso Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

None.

Table 4. Valparaiso Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000

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

Table 5. Valparaiso License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

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

3.4 Walton County Communities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

‡ 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

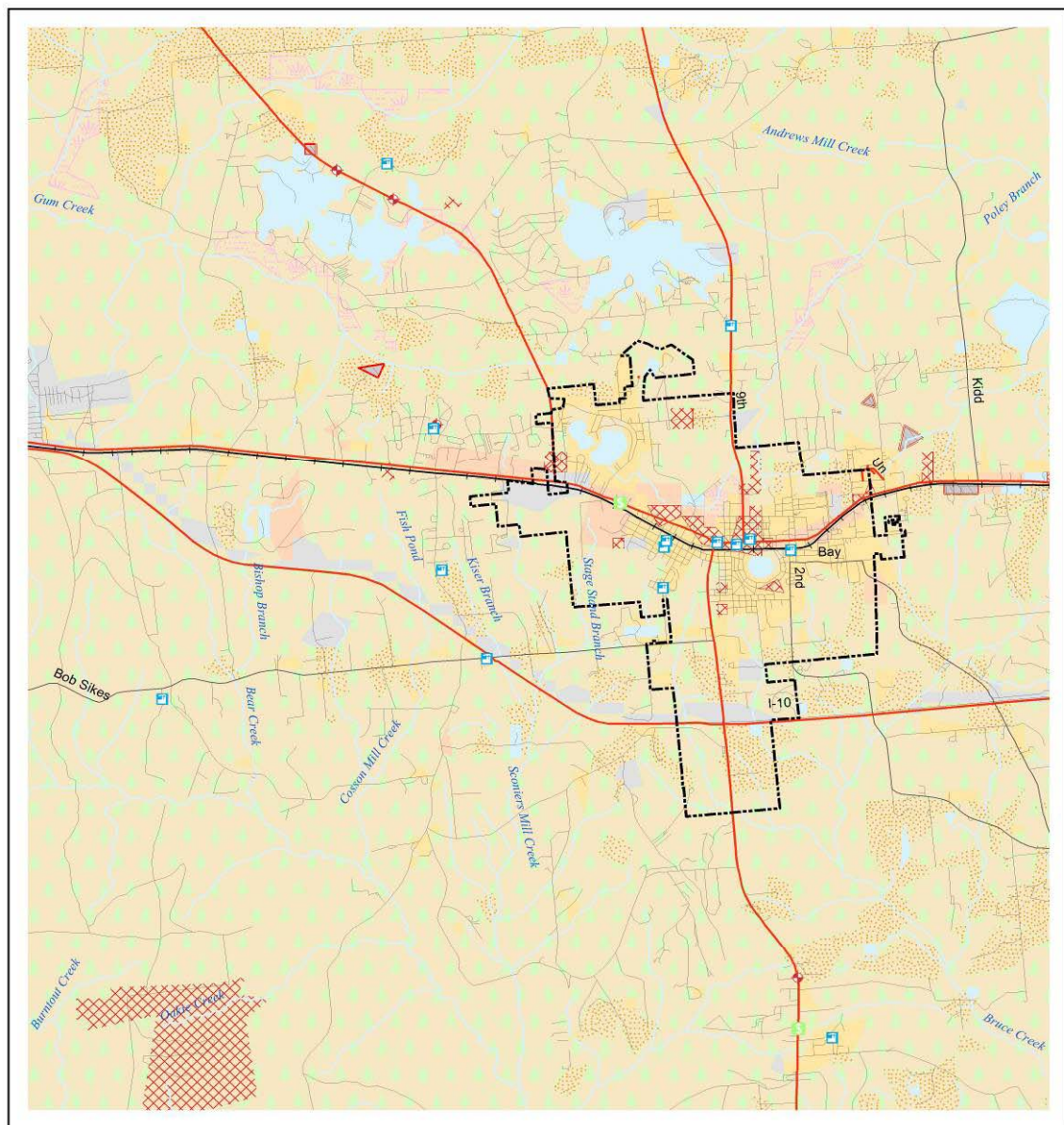
3.4.1 DeFuniak Springs (incorporated, pop. 5,089)

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

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

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

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



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

Table 1. DeFuniak Springs Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	2
Total	2

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

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

Table 5. DeFuniak Springs License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

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

3.4.2 Freeport (incorporated, pop. 1,190)

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

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

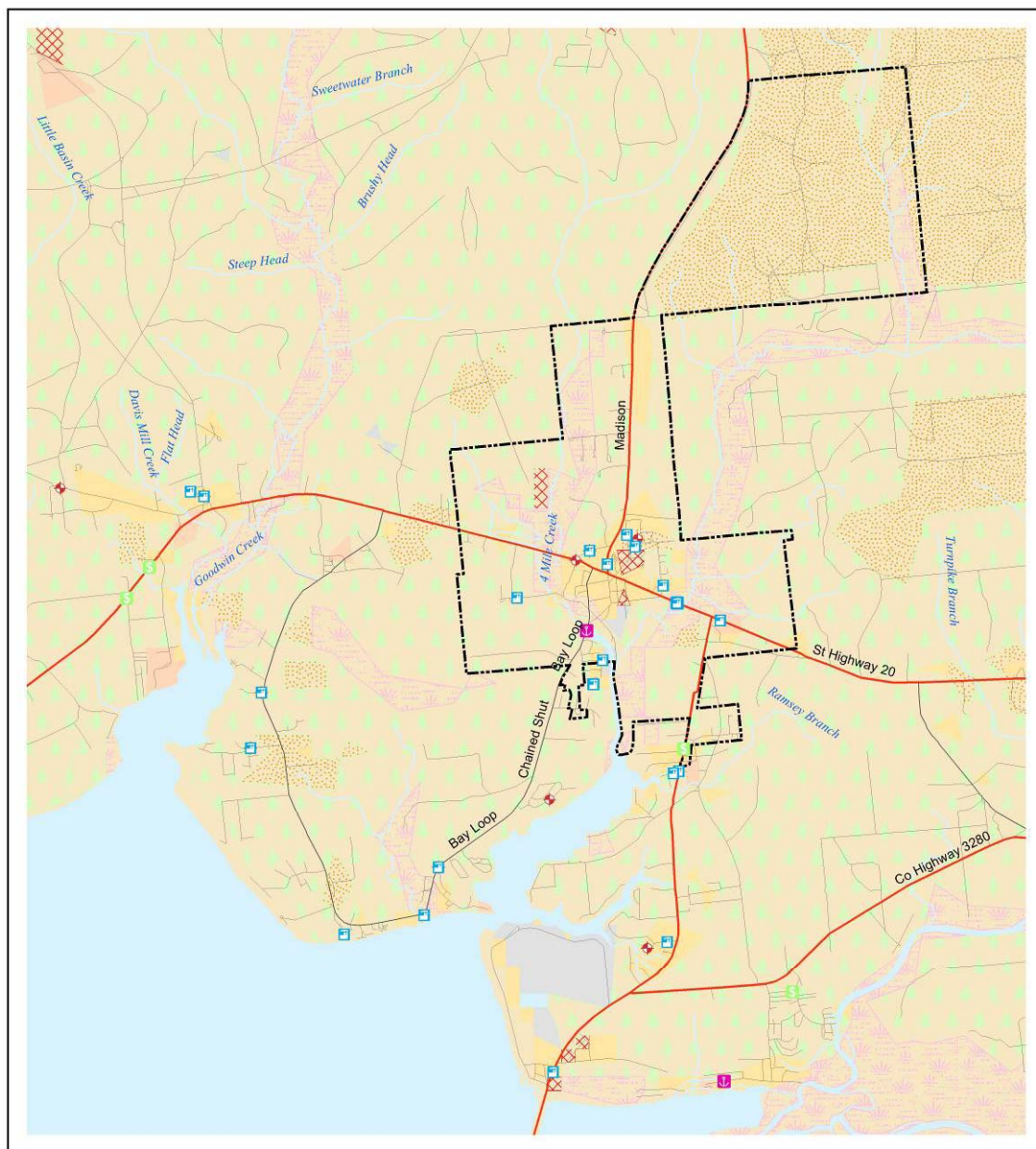
Current Conditions and Trends. Freeport's year 2000 population was 1,190 persons, an increase of 347 residents from 1990. There is a small commercial fleet resident here. Given availability of resources in nearby waters, and the considerable distance to the Gulf of Mexico, the operations focus on Choctawhatchee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

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

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

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

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



Freeport

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

Scale: 0 to 0.9 Miles

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

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

Table 1. Freeport Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

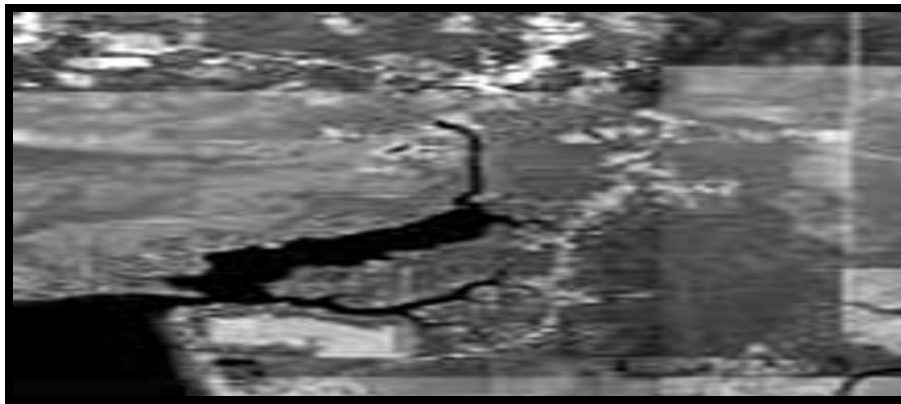
Table 4. Freeport Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

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

Table 5. Freeport License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

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



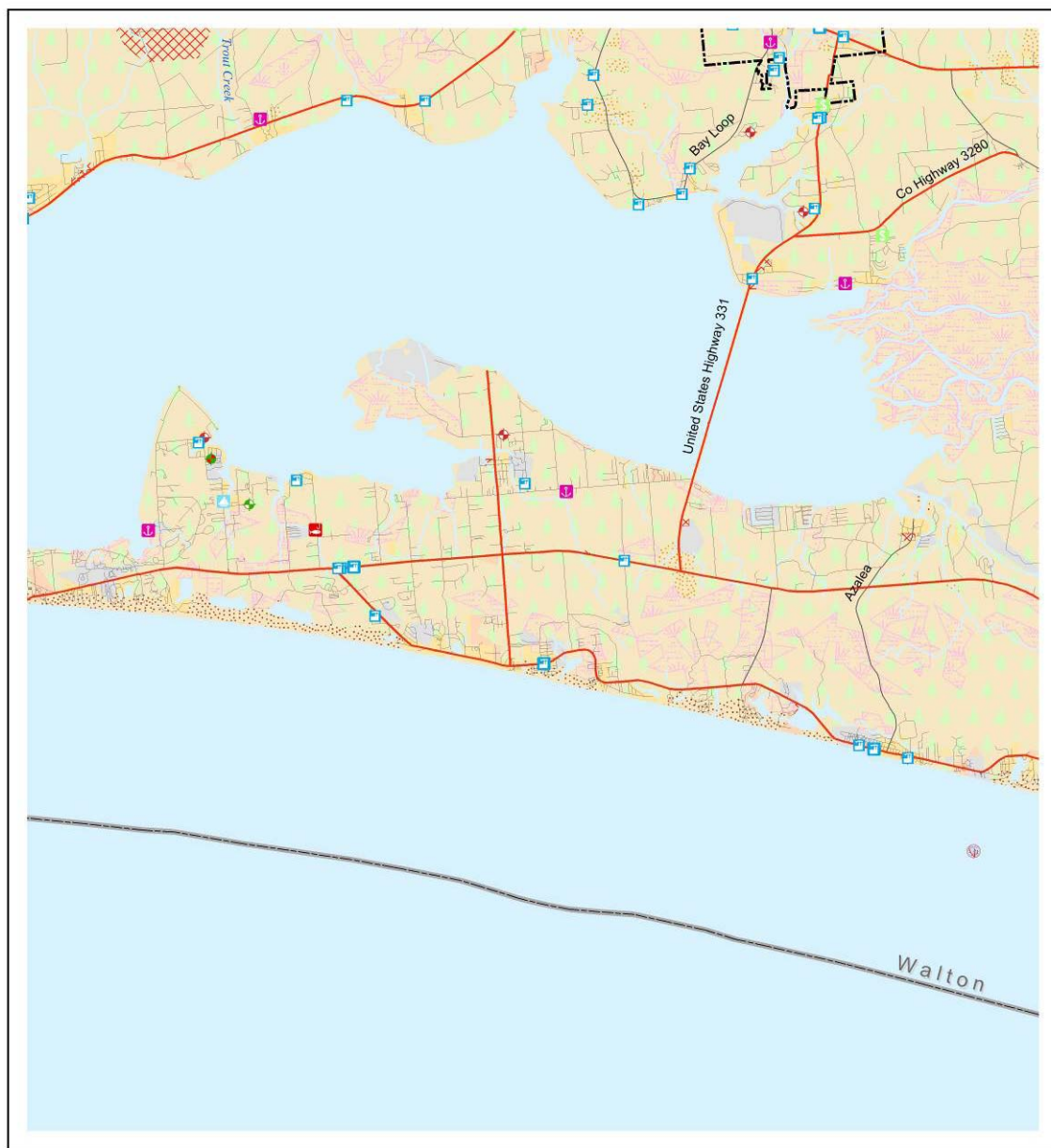
Satellite View of La Grange Bayou and Four Mile Creek (USGS 1999)

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

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

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

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



Santa Rosa Beach



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

Table 1. Santa Rosa Beach Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.5 Bay County Communities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

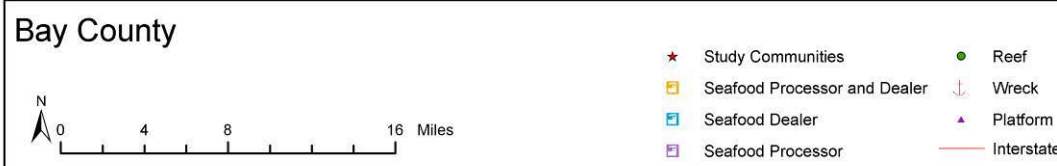
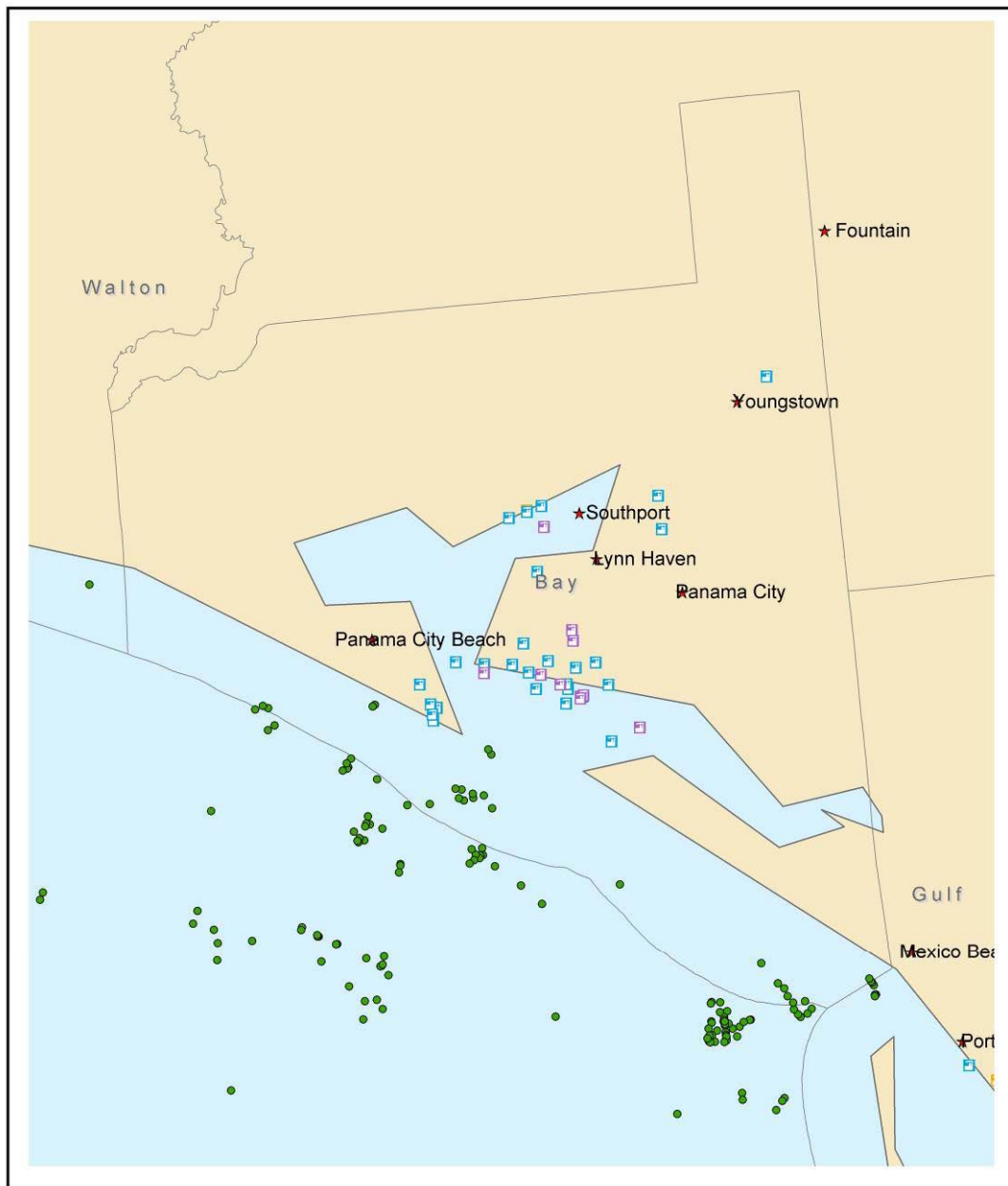


Table 3.5-1 Earnings in Bay County: 1990-2000

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

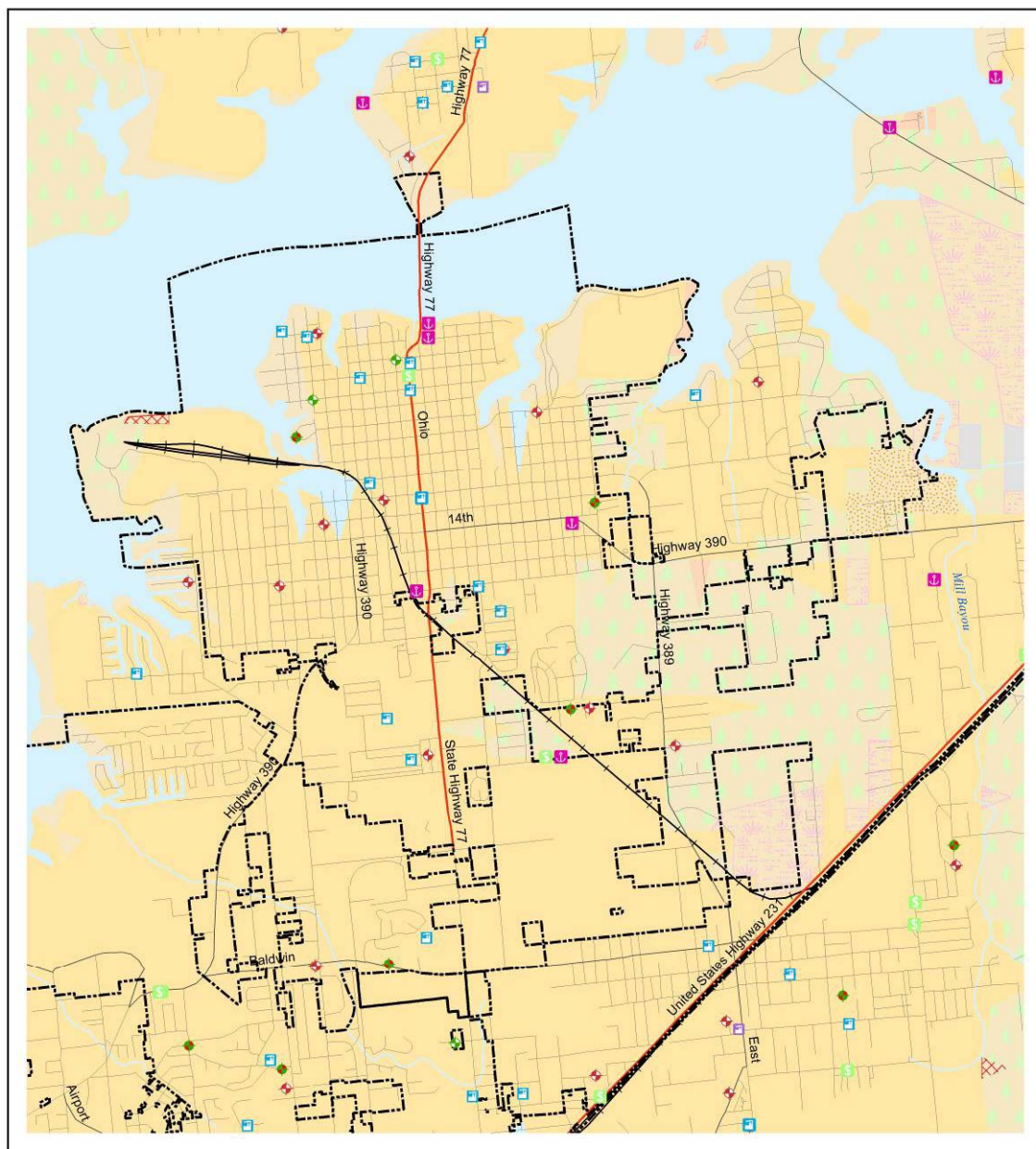
Current Conditions and Trends. Lynn Haven's population figure increased almost 25 percent between 1990 and 2000: from 9,298 to 12,451 persons, respectively. While tourism is increasingly important, the local commercial fishing industry is said to be in a state of decline. This reportedly began long before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

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

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



Retail Seafood Establishment in Lynn Haven



Lynn Haven

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

Scale: 0 to 0.5 Miles

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

Table 1. Lynn Haven Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5. Lynn Haven License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

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

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

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

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

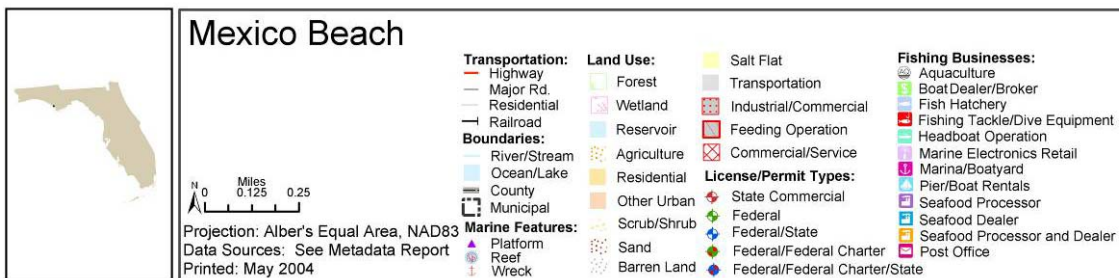
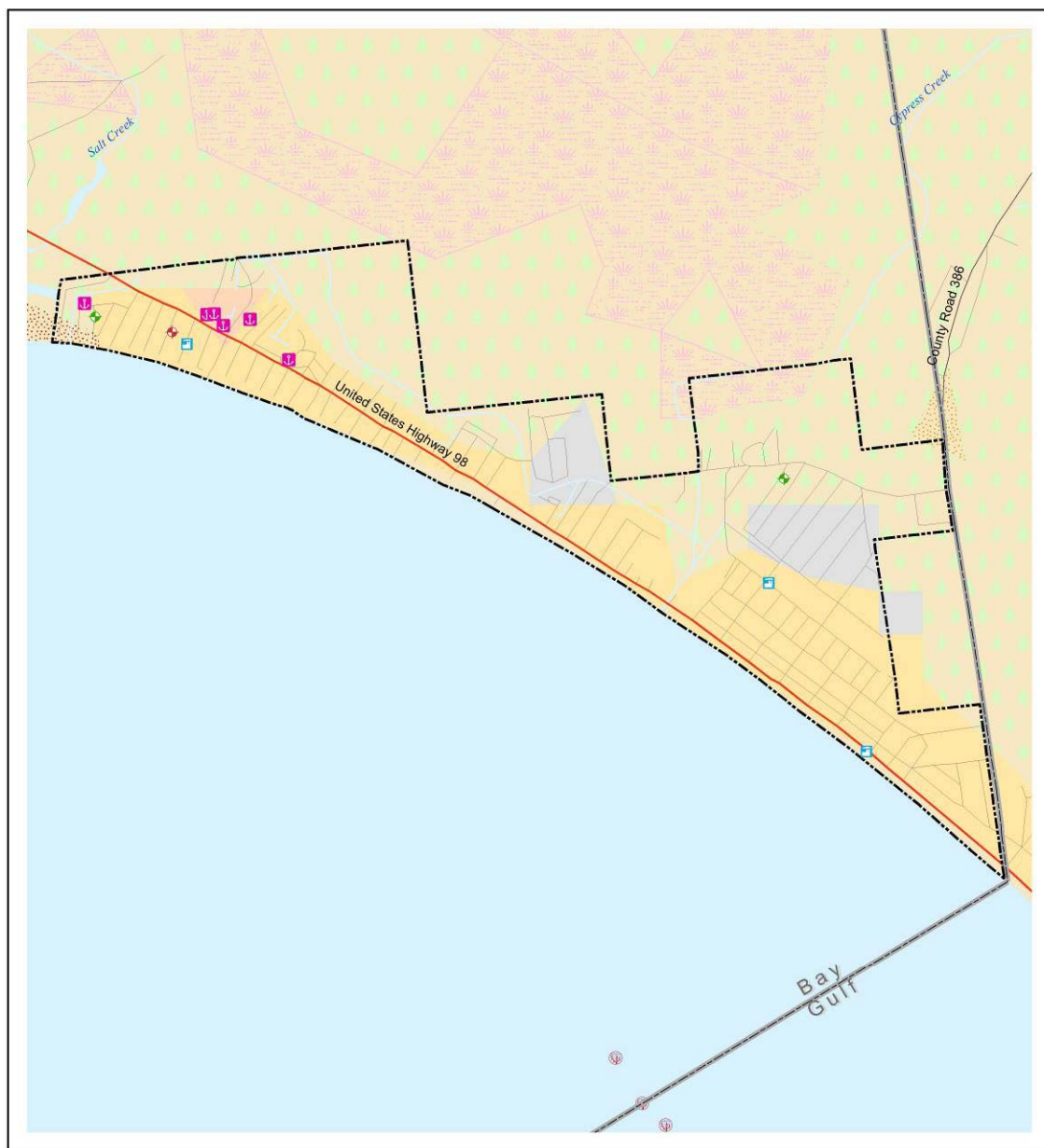
History. The area now called Mexico Beach was first purchased by Felix Dupont for the purpose of producing turpentine. The community that eventually developed in the area was incorporated in 1966. Local planners assert their intent to maintain a small beach town atmosphere into the future (Mexico Beach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

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

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



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



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

Table 1. Mexico Beach Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

None listed.

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

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

Table 5. Mexico Beach License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

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

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

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

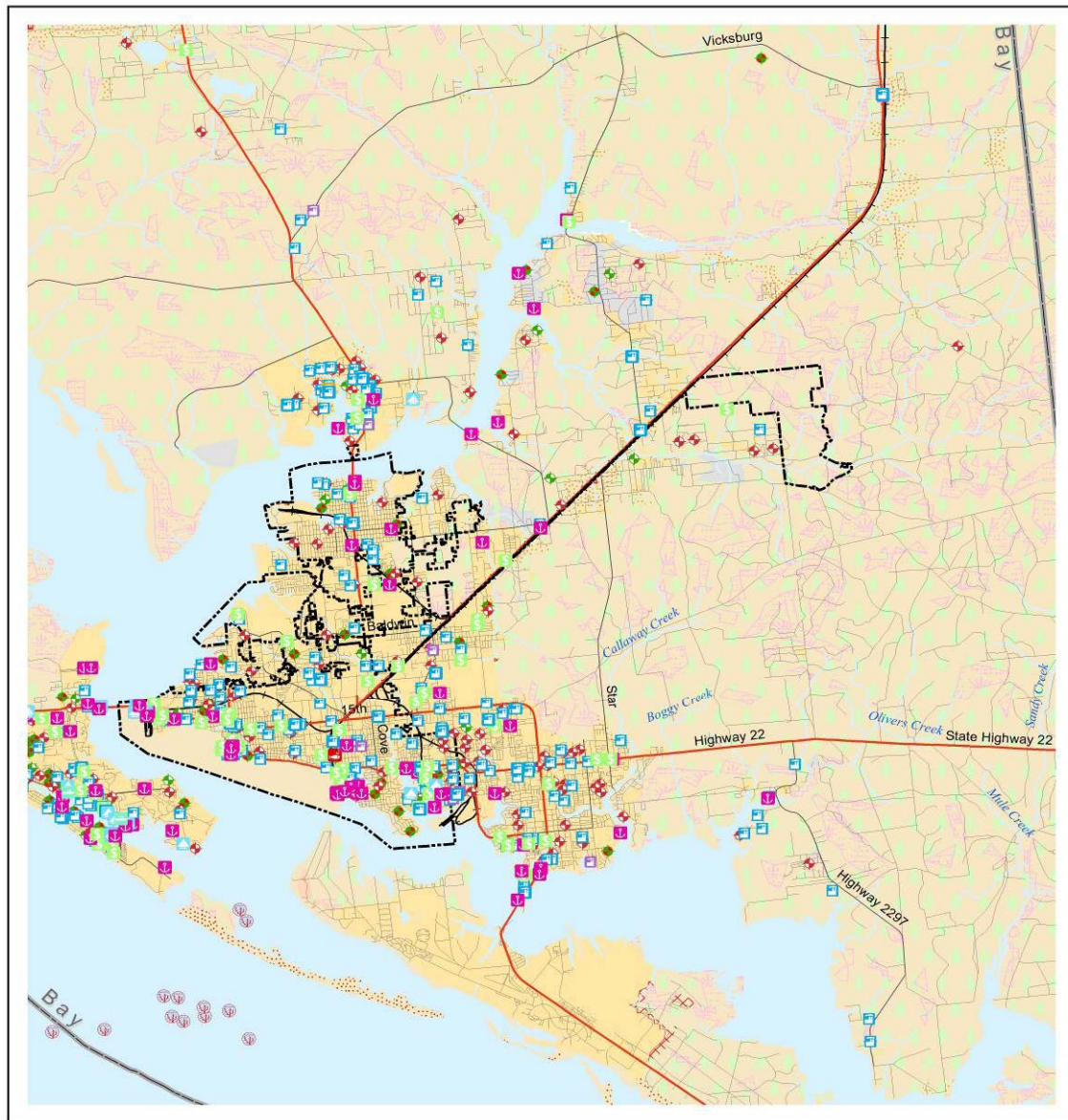
History. The town was named in 1906 under the leadership of developer G.M. West, and incorporated in 1909. Development focused on the waterfront, where numerous piers, a post office, and the city jail were built. In 1908, the Atlanta and St. Andrew Bay Railroad connected Panama City with cities to the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

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

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



Trawlers at Harbor in Panama City, Summer 2003



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

Table 1. Panama City Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5. Panama City License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

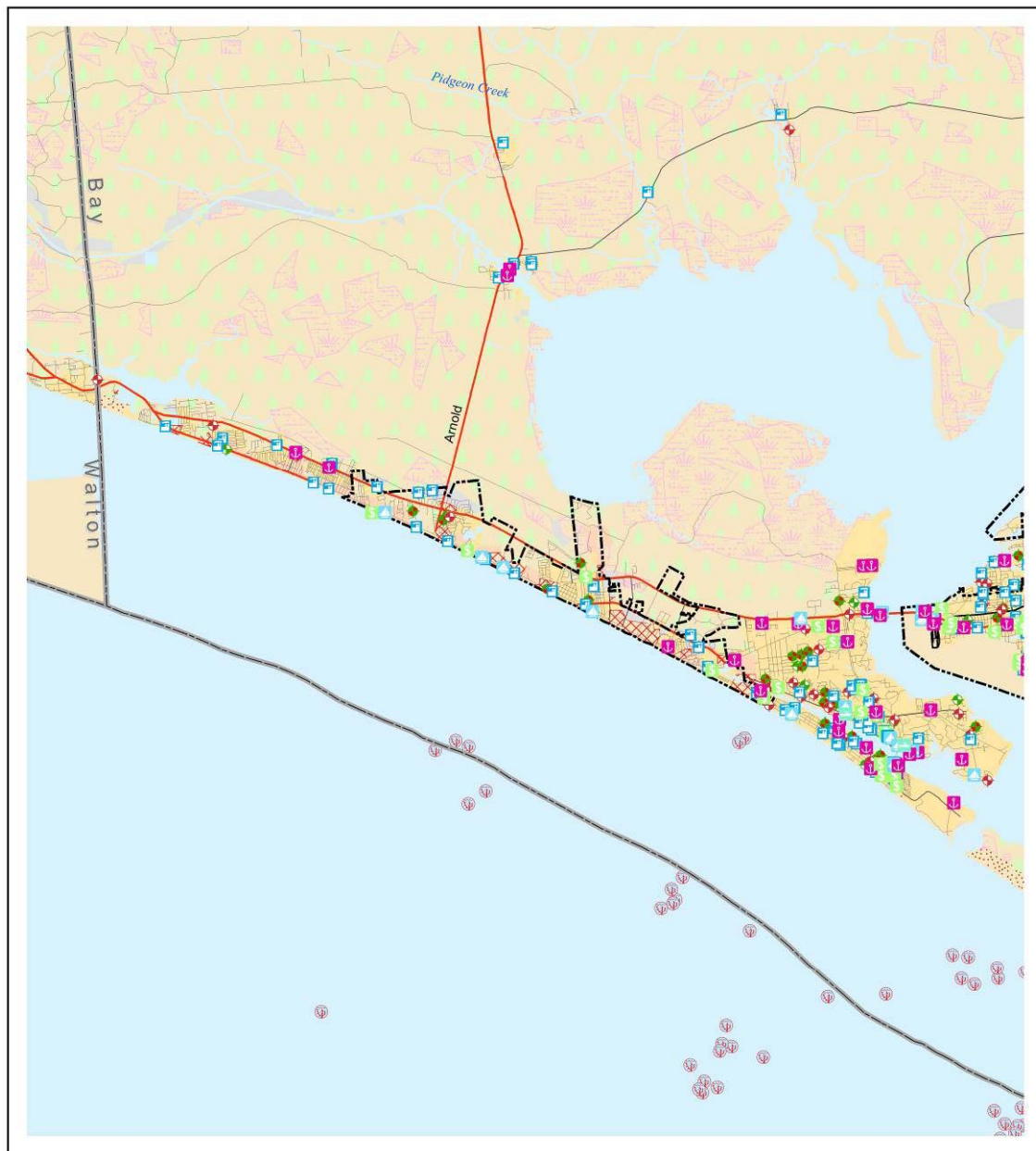
Please reference Table 3.5-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

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

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

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

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



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

Table 1. Panama City Beach Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

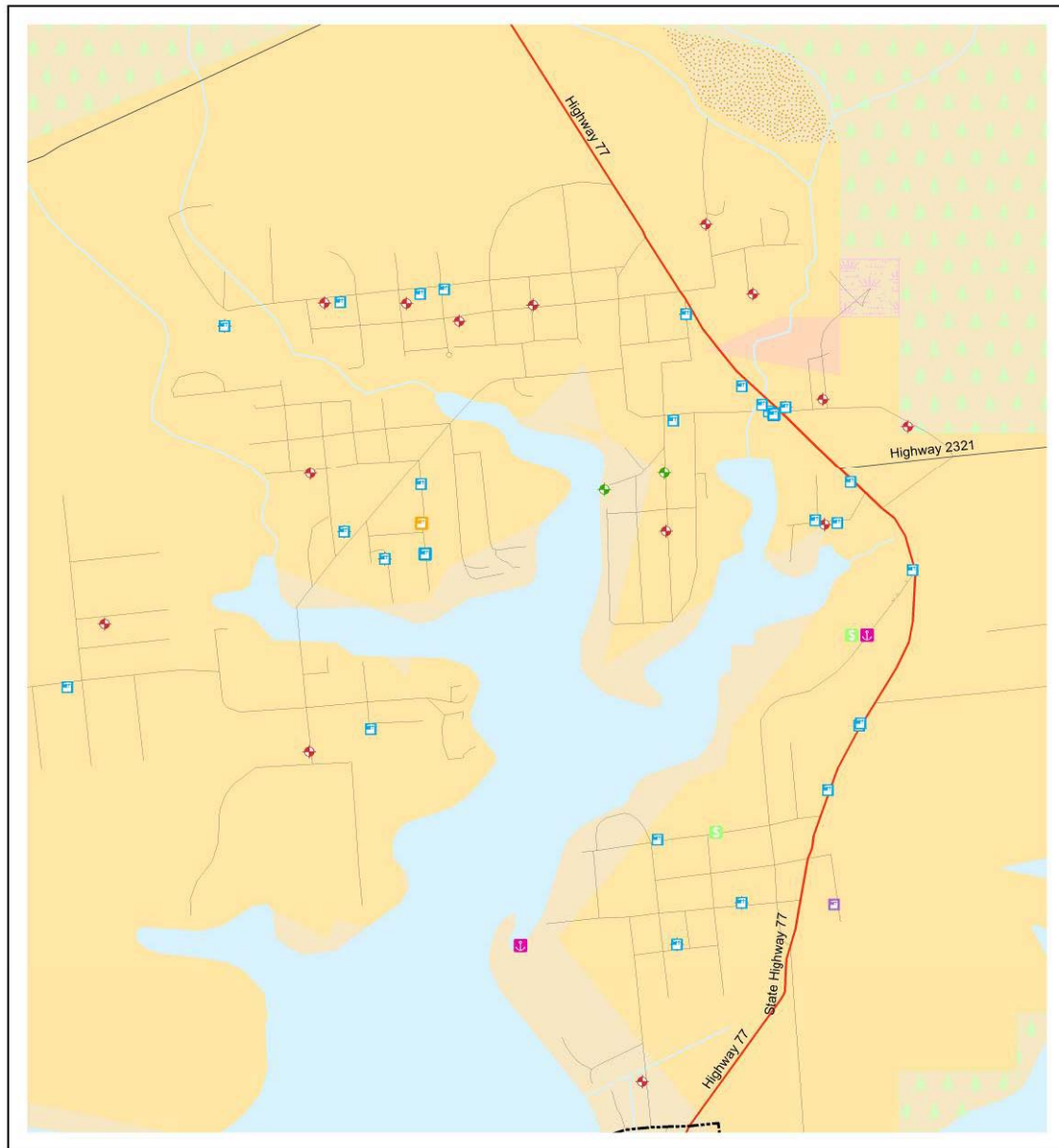
3.5.5 Southport (unincorporated, pop. 2,429)

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

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

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

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



Southport

0 0.1 0.2
Miles

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

Transportation:

Highway
Major Rd.
Residential
Railroad

Boundaries:

River/Stream
Ocean/Lake
County
Municipal

Marine Features:

Platform
Reef
Wreck

Land Use:

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

License/Permit Types:

Salt Flat
Transportation
Industrial/Commercial
Feeding Operation
Commercial/Service
State Commercial
Federal
Federal/State
Federal/Federal Charter
Federal/Federal Charter/State

Fishing Businesses:

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

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

Table 1. Southport Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5. Southport License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

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



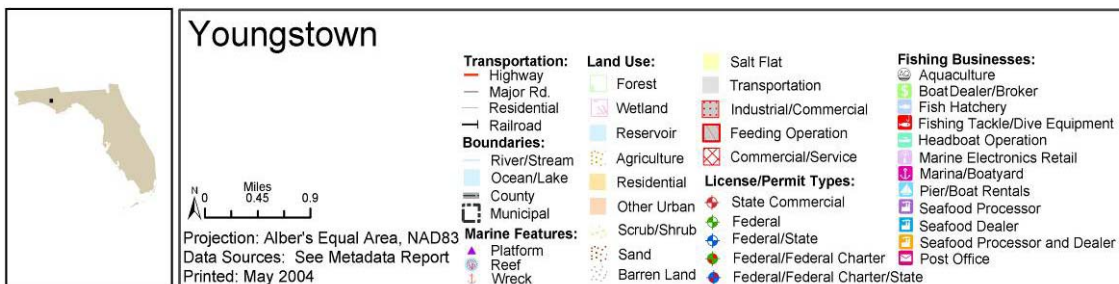
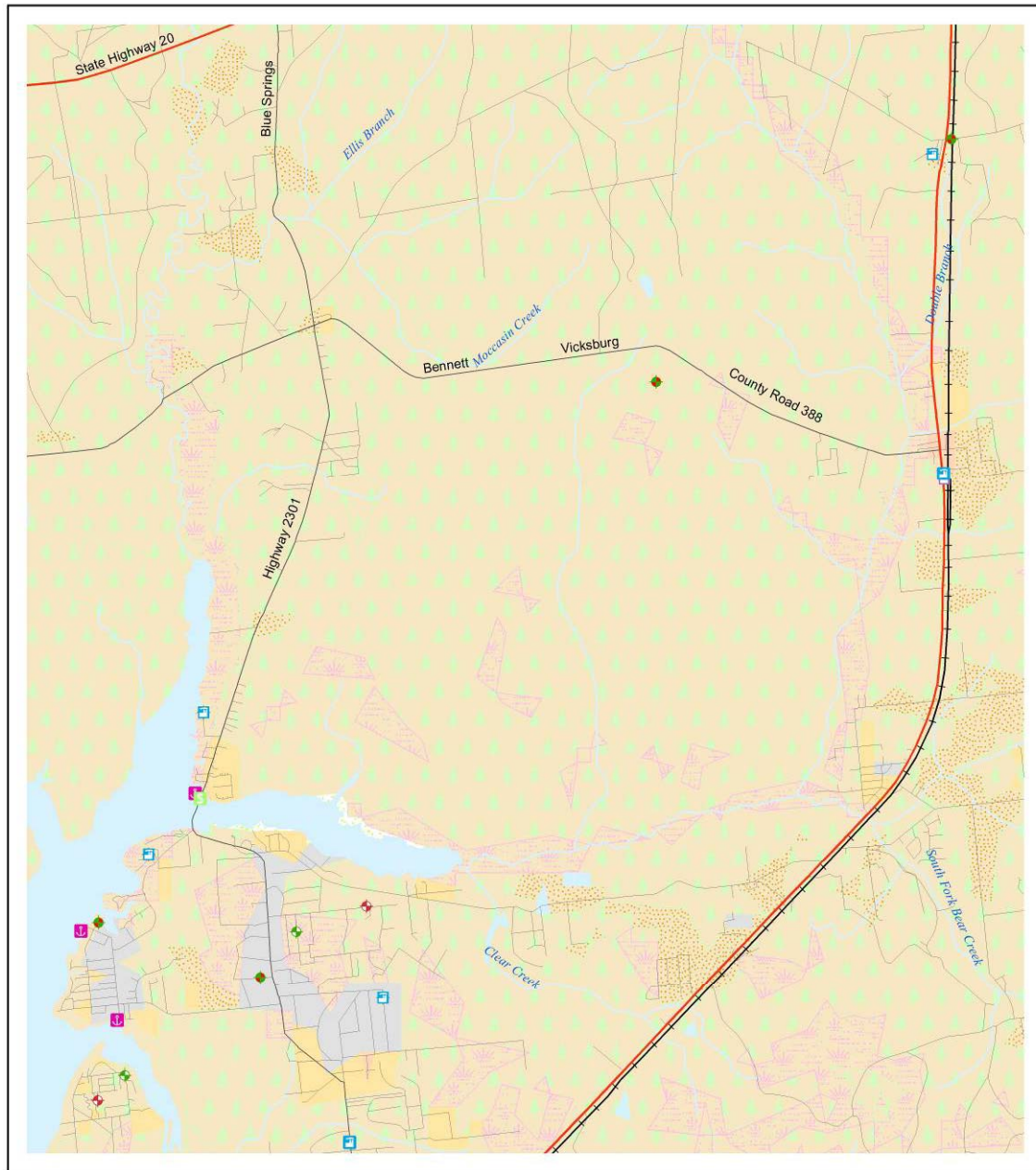
Retail Seafood Establishment in Southport, Autumn 2003

3.5.6 Youngstown (unincorporated, pop. 4,896)

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

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

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



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

Table 1. Youngstown Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,787	4,896
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,398/1,389	2,953/1,943
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	27.4	23.1
18 to 64 years of age	62.3	68.2
65 years and over	10.3	8.7
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,710	4,261
Black or African American	23	431
American Indian and Alaskan Native	25	48
Asian	23	23
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	7
Some other race	6	33
Two or more races	--	93
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	28	106
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	11.7	10.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	66 .0	67.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	3.2	4.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.6	8.4
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.6	3.2
Household income (Median \$)	17,408	31,885
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	18.3	12.3
Percent female headed household	10.6	11.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	885	1,383
Renter occupied	110	154
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	45,433	53,233
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	195	845
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	61.5	51.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	11.1	7.6
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	7.9
Service occupations	--	13.0
Sales and office occupations	--	29.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.6	1.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	20.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	19.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.6	1.2†
Manufacturing	10.0	12.4
Percent government workers	19.0	15.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	19.4	13.4
Percent using public transportation	0.7	0.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	9.4	6.8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5. Youngstown License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

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



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

3.6 Gulf County Communities

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

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

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

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

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

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

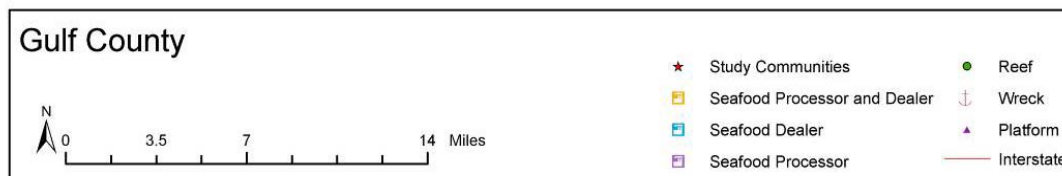
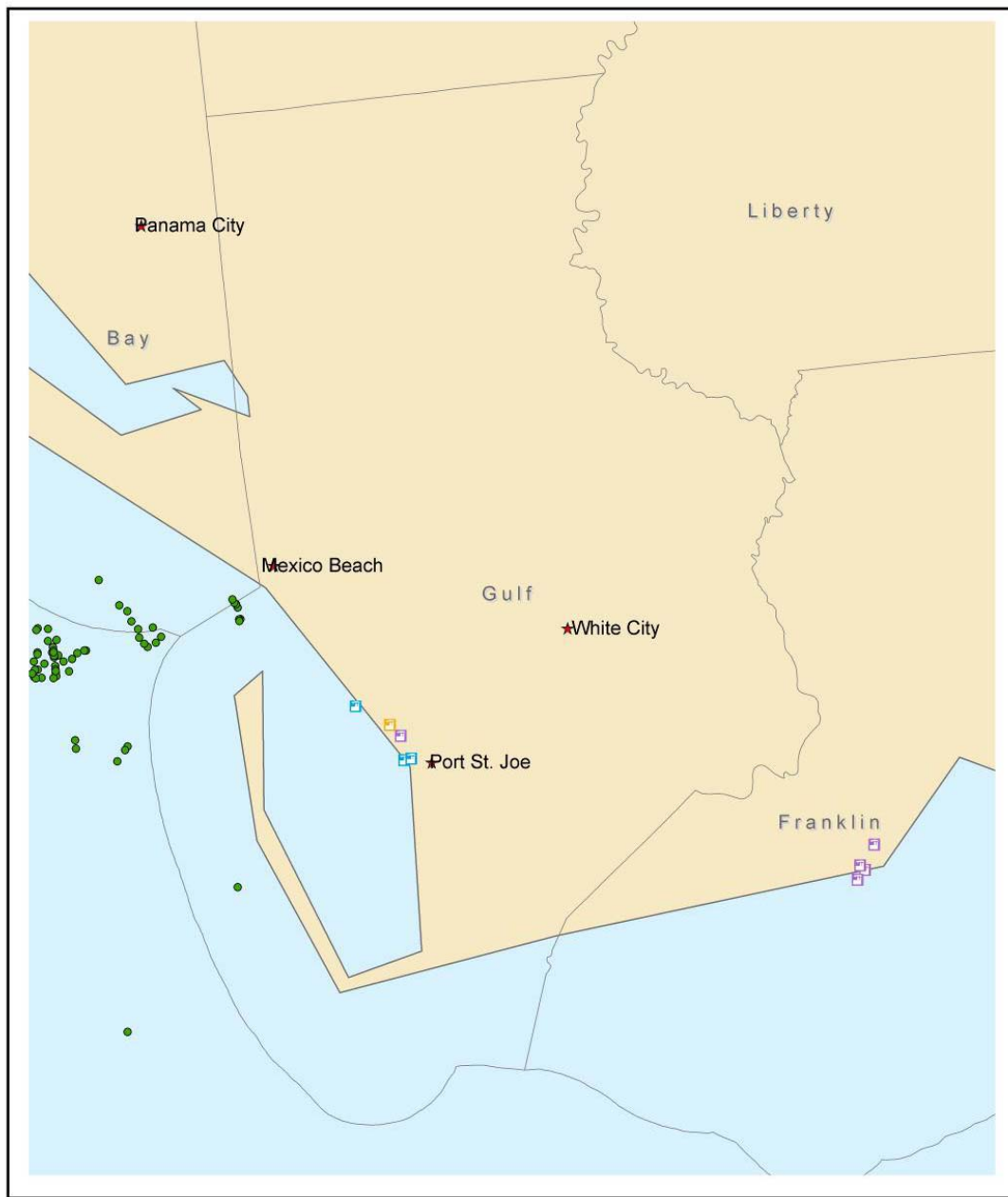


Table 3.6-1 Earnings in Gulf County: 1990-2000

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

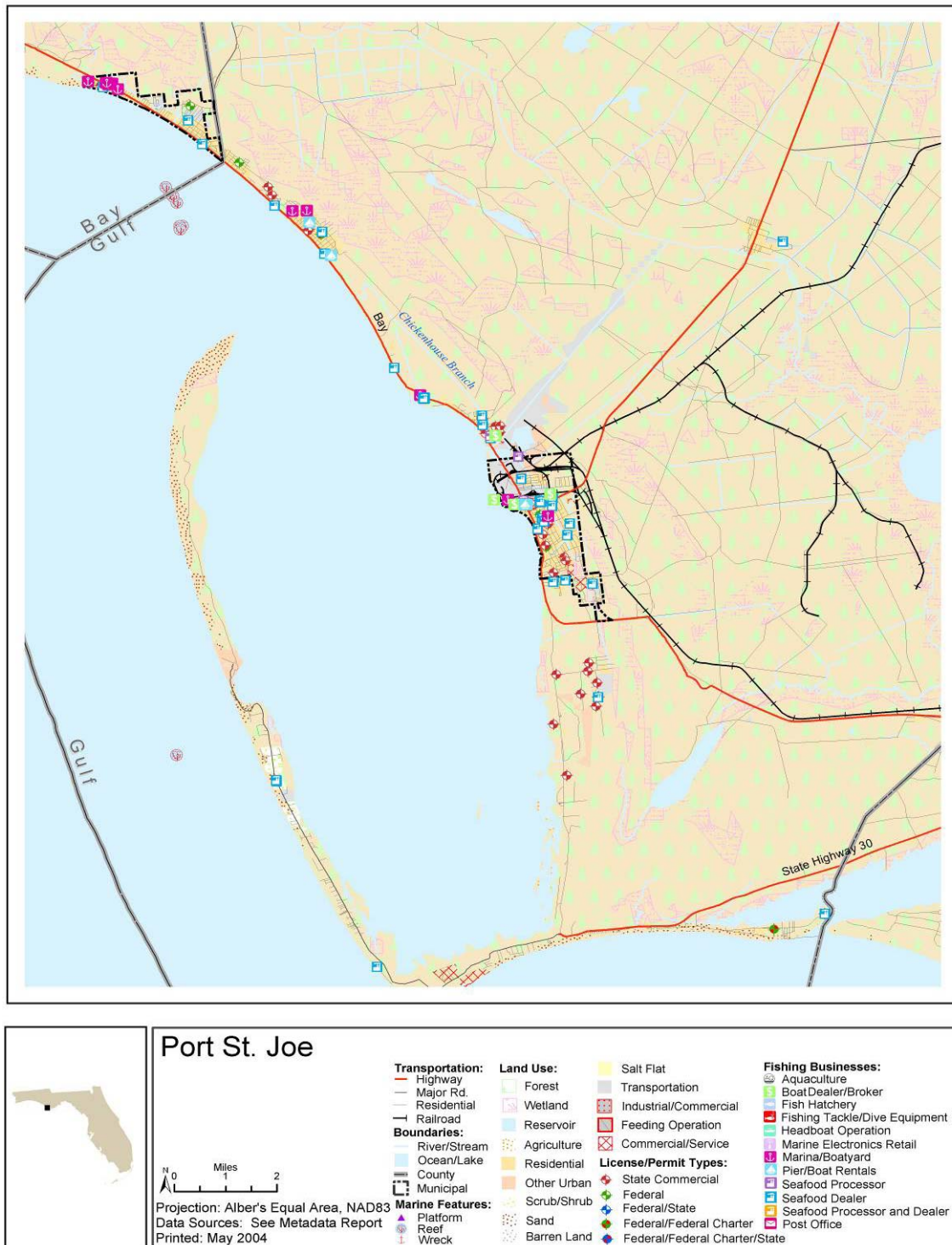
Current Conditions and Trends. Port St Joe's year 2000 population of 3,644 reflects a loss of 400 persons from 1990. There is an active and productive commercial fleet based here. Pelagic pursuits are common, and some captains reportedly fish as far as 80 miles offshore. Generally, shellfish is not harvested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

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

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



Port St. Joe Recreational Marina



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

Table 1. Port St. Joe Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

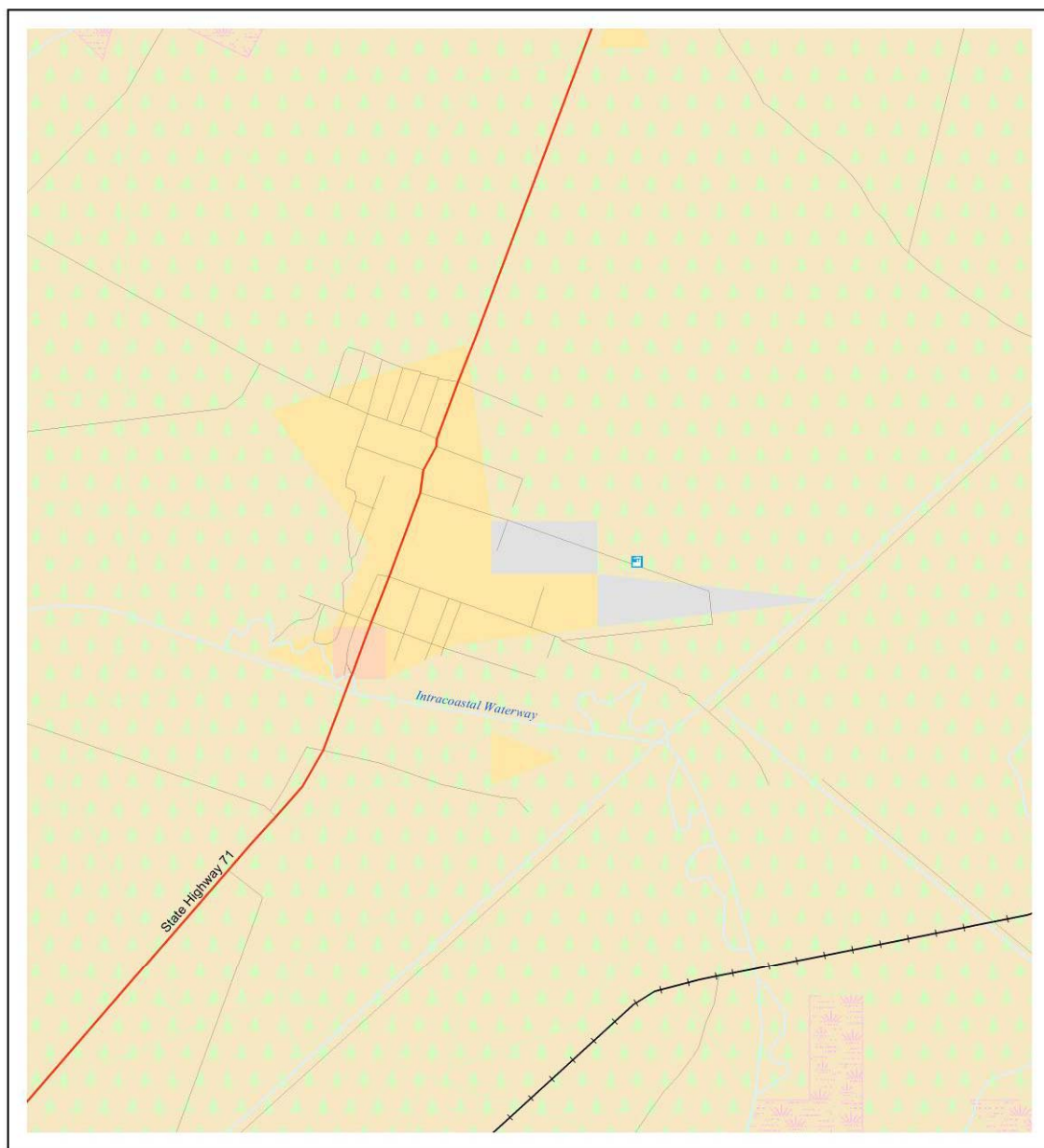
**Downtown Port St. Joe, Autumn 2003**

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

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

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

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



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

Table 1. White City Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data not specific to White City.

Table 5. White City License/Permit Summary: 2000

Data not specific to White City.

3.7 Franklin County Communities

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

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

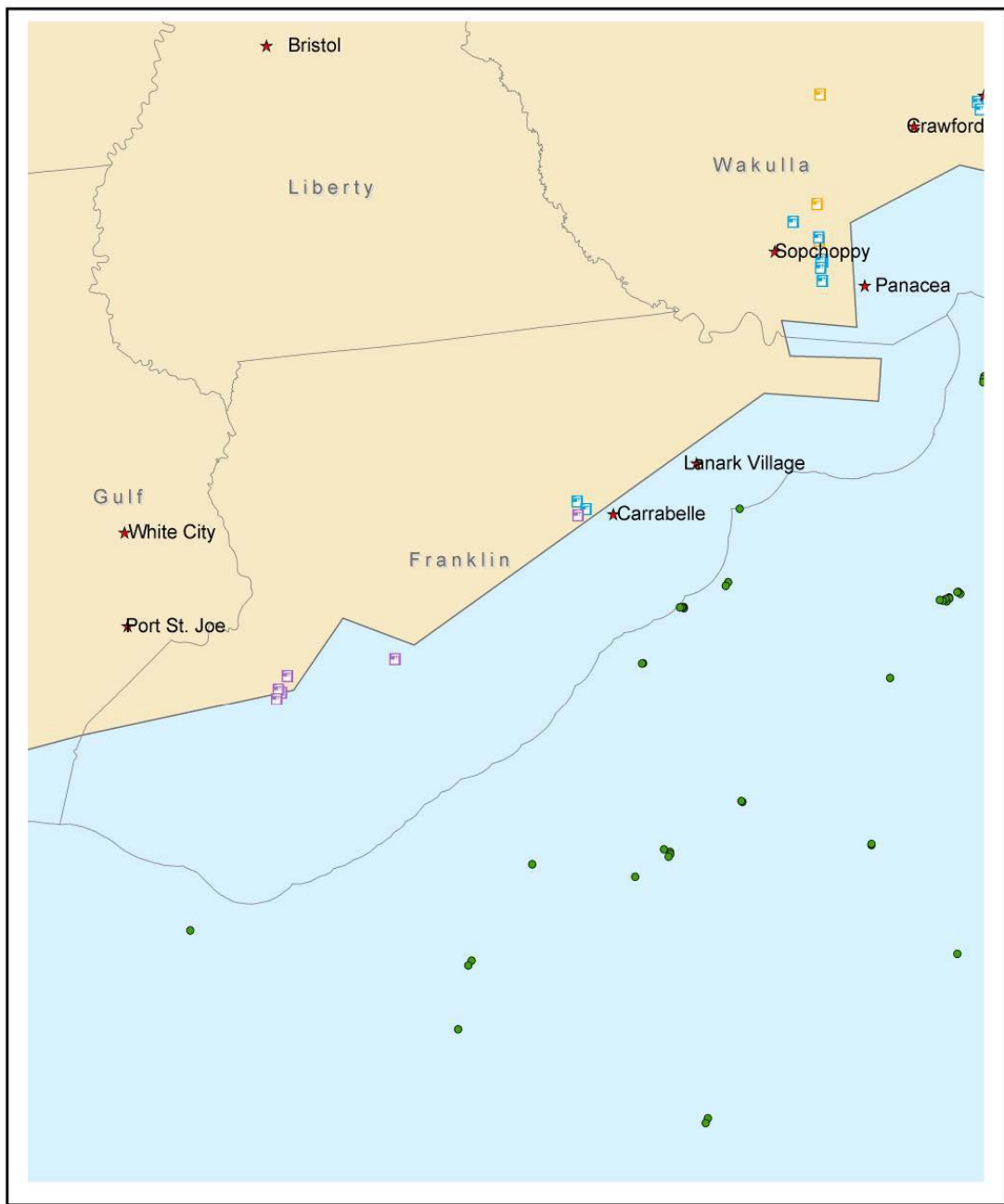
There are two main rivers in the County: the Apalachicola River forms the western boundary of the county; the Ochlocknee River forms a portion of the eastern boundary. The Apalachicola Bay and St. George Sound surround the southern portion of this coastal county. Gulf Coastal Lowlands typify the landscape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

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

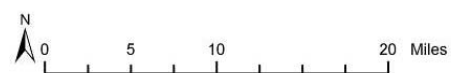
Franklin County does not have direct access to an interstate highway: the nearest interstate is I-10, approximately 60 miles north of Apalachicola. There are major highways within the county, linking not only the Panhandle counties, but also the mainland to St. George Island. These highways are all two-lane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

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

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



Franklin County



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Community	Resident License-holders
Carrabelle	248
Lanark Village	19

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

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

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

3.7.1 Apalachicola (incorporated, pop. 2,334)

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

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

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



Apalachicola-based Trawlers in 2003

3.7.2 Carrabelle (incorporated, pop. 1,303)

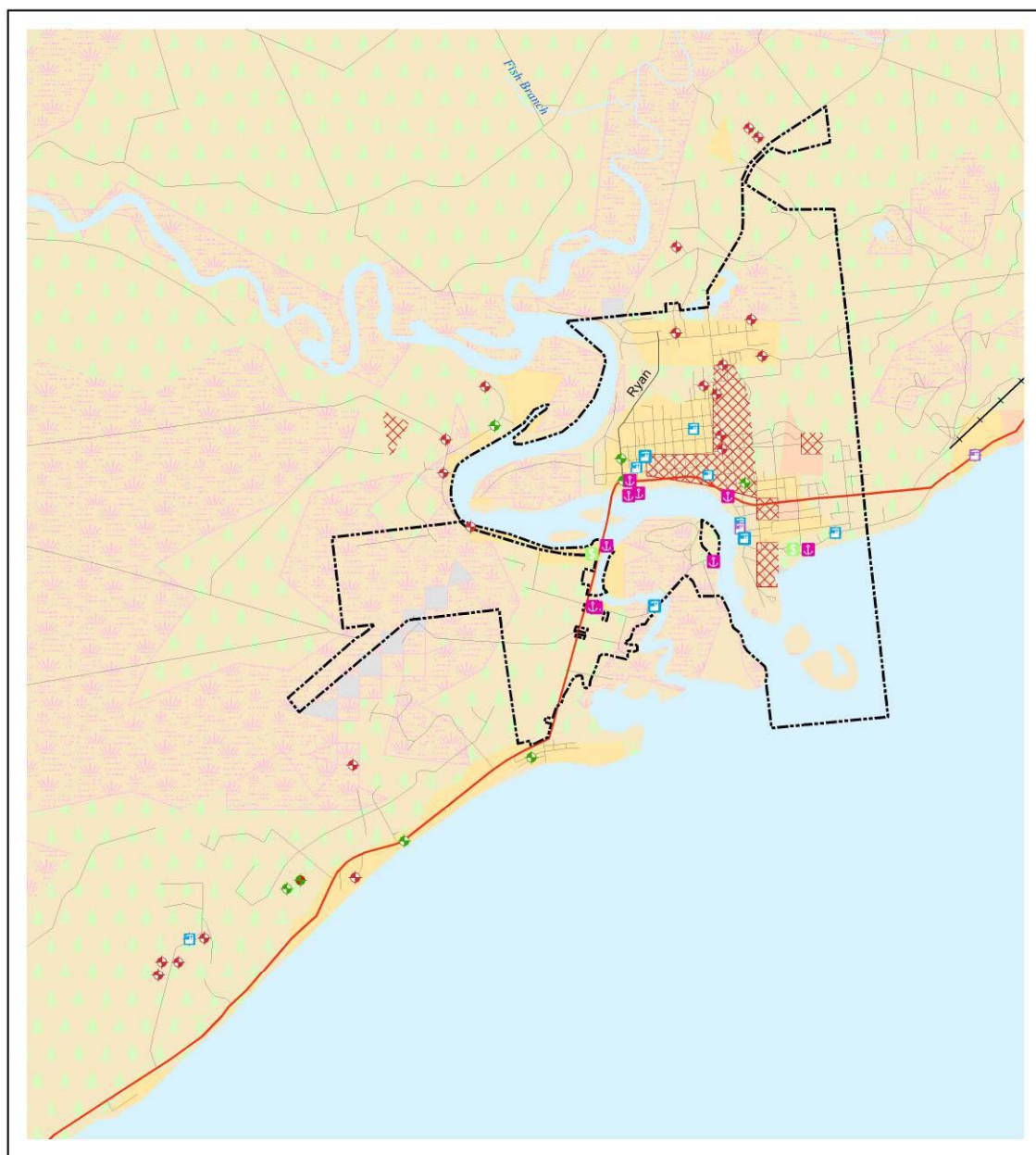
Location and Overview. Carrabelle is located along U.S Highway 98 in southern Franklin County. St. George Sound and Island are adjacent. While the seafood and timber industries employed numerous residents in years past, a new economy is based largely on tourism services. Commercial fishing continues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

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

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

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

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



Carrabelle

0 0.25 0.5
Miles

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

Transportation:

- Highway
- Major Rd.
- Residential
- Railroad

Boundaries:

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

Marine Features:

- Platform
- Reef
- Wreck

Land Use:

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

Salt Flat

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

License/Permit Types:

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

Fishing Businesses:

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

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

Table 1. Carrabelle Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5. Carrabelle License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

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



Nighttime at Carrabelle Marina

3.7.3 Eastpoint (unincorporated, pop. 2,158)

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

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



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

3.7.4 Lanark Village (unincorporated, pop. 659)

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

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

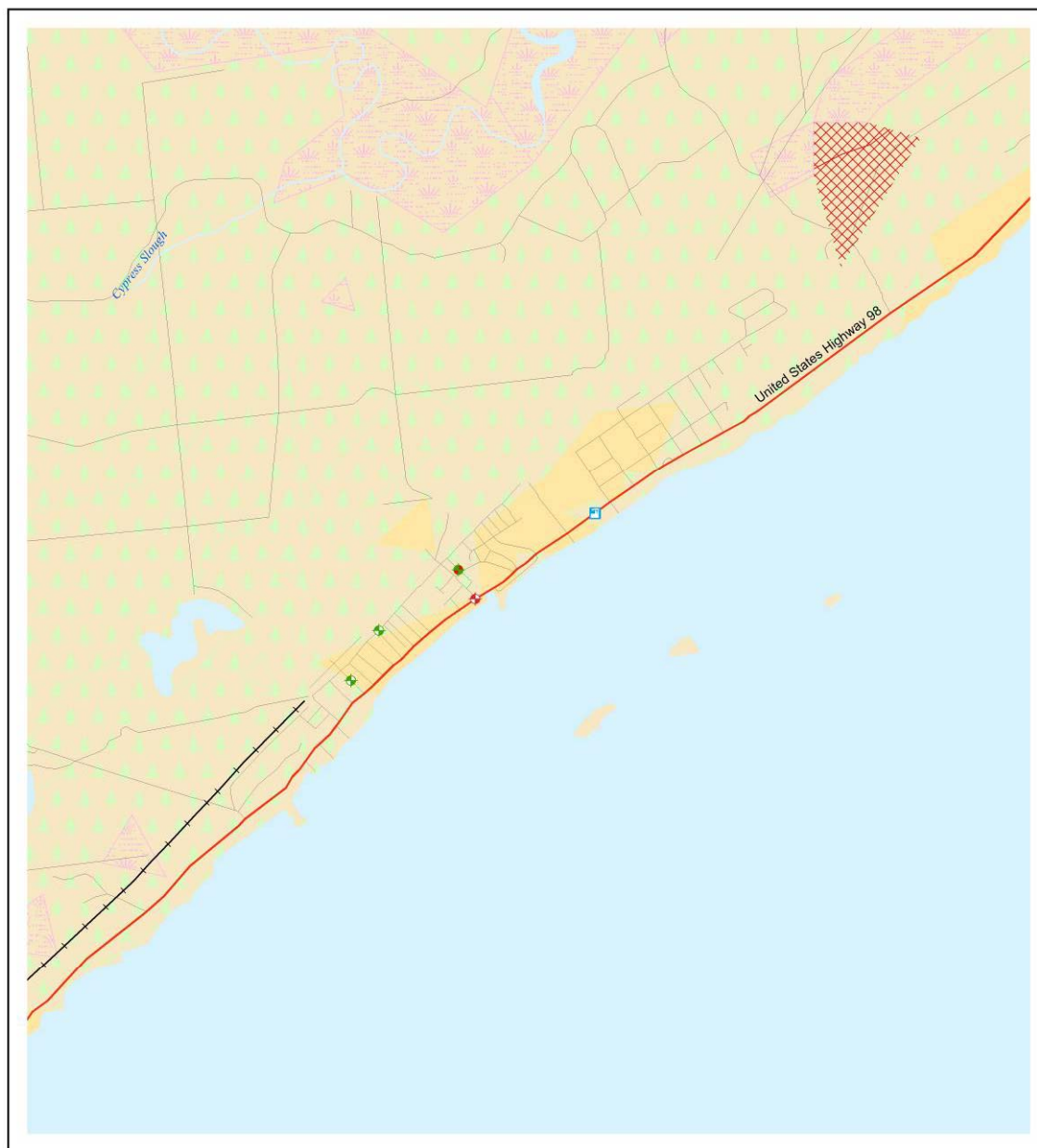
Current Conditions and Trends. This unincorporated area had a year 2000 population of 659 persons, a decrease of 54 from the 1990 census. There is limited fishing infrastructure in the immediate area, and most participants in the larger region use facilities at Carabelle. A local public boat ramp provides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



Lanark Village Beachfront



Lanark Area Boat Ramp



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

Table 1. Lanark Village Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

None listed.

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

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

Table 5. Lanark Village License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

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

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

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

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



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

3.8 Wakulla County Communities

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

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

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

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

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

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

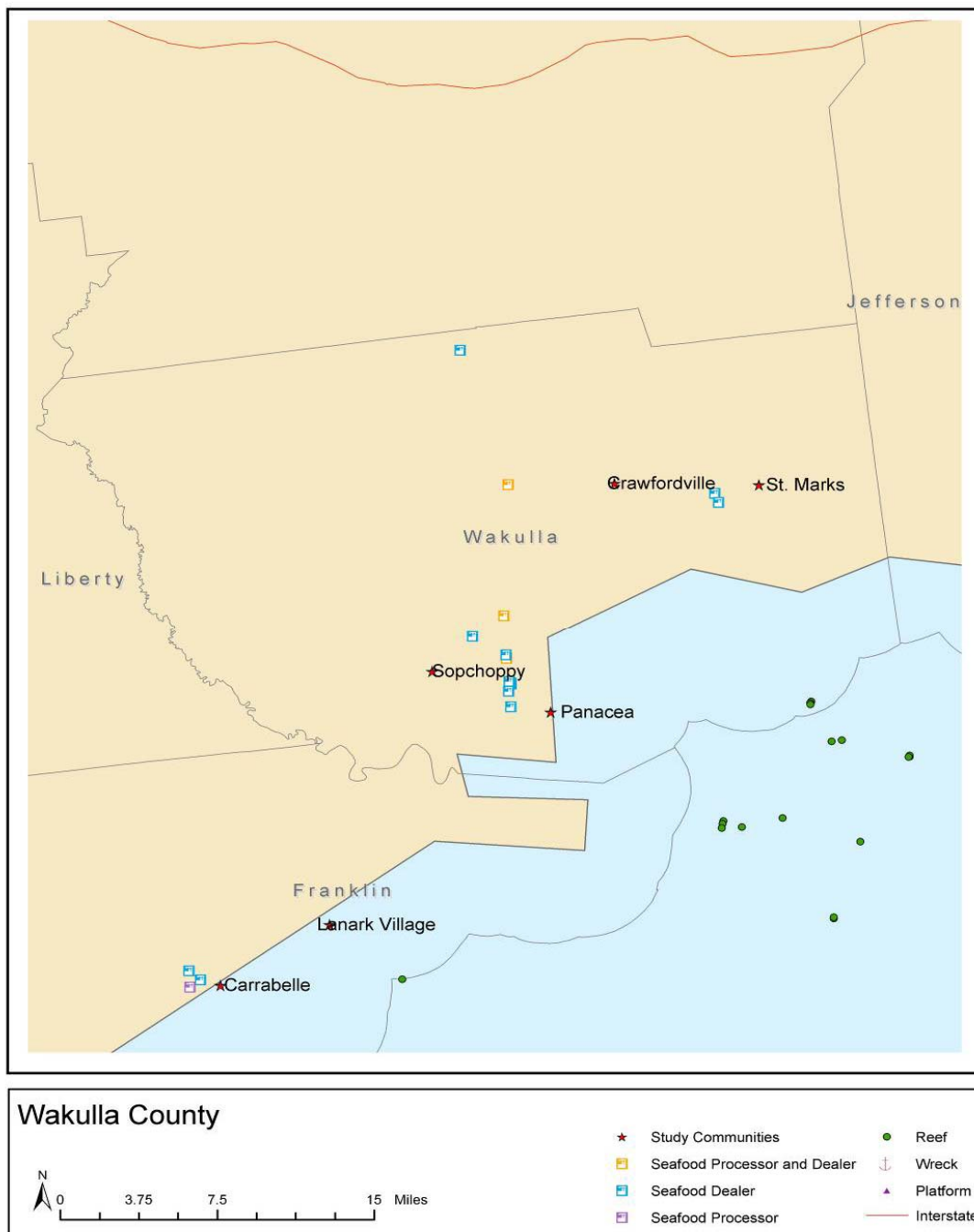


Table 3.8-1 Earnings: Wakulla County, 1990-2000

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

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.8.1 Crawfordville (unincorporated, pop. 3,904)

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

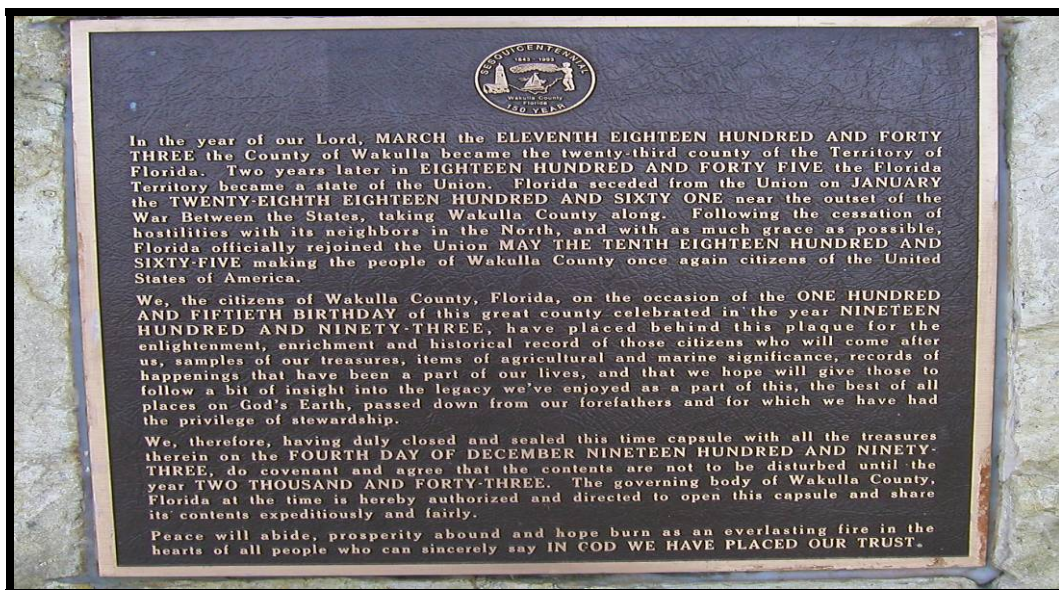
History. Crawfordville was named in honor of Dr. John L. Crawford, a former Florida Secretary of State. The county courthouse was moved to Crawfordville in 1866 after 60 lots were deeded to the county (Shellvillage.com:2004).

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

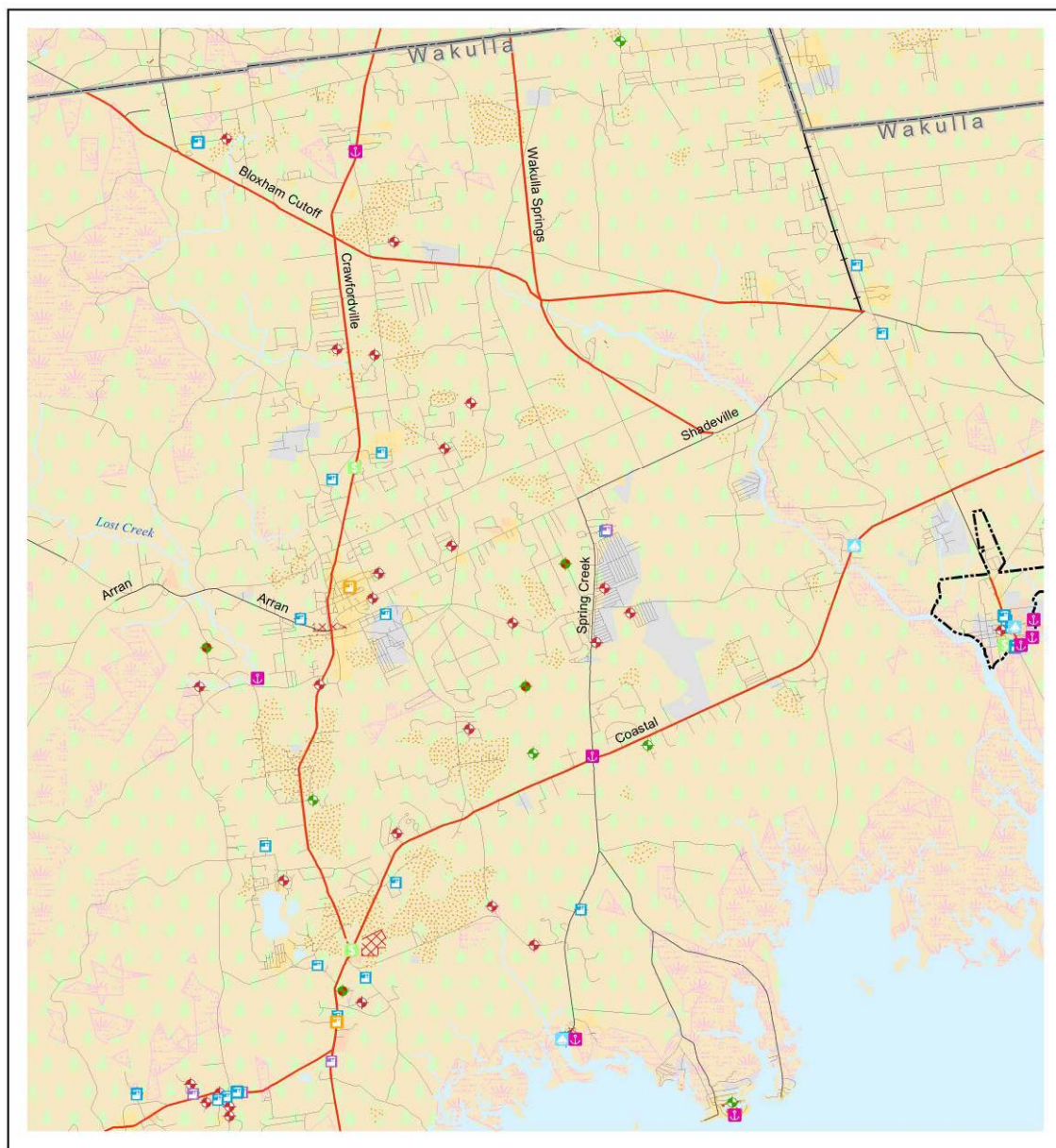
Local commercial fishery participants generally moor their vessels or trailer them to towns on the immediate coast such as Panacea, Spring Creek, or St. Marks. The resident fleet is small but productive. Crabs are the principal landings. Some of the participants also maintain charter operations and pursue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



Crawfordville Court House



Time Capsule Plaque in Crawfordville



Crawfordville

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

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

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

Table 1. Crawfordville Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5. Crawfordville License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

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

3.8.2 Panacea (unincorporated, pop. 1,149)

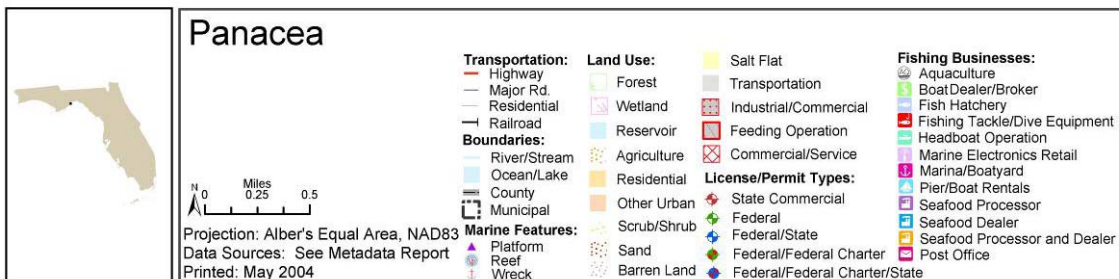
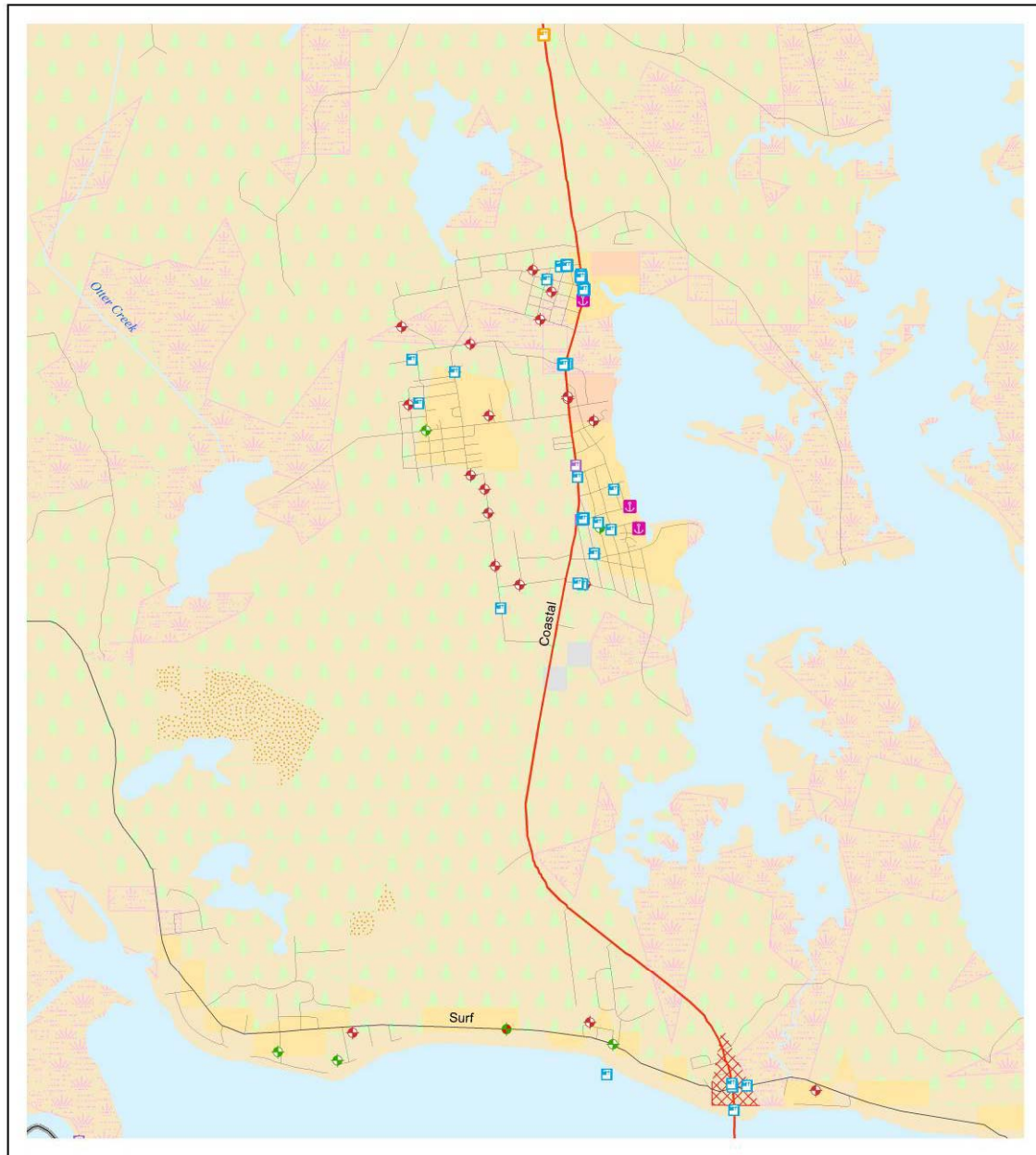
Location and Overview. Panacea is a small rural community located on U.S. Highway 98. The town's location at the northern end of Dickenson Bay above Porter Island makes for safe anchorage. The adjacent waters and series of islands are productive grounds for crab, mullet, and oysters, the principal landings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

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

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



Panacea Dry Dock Storage Facility



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

Table 1. Panacea Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5. Panacea License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

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

3.8.3 Sopchoppy (incorporated, pop. 426)

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

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

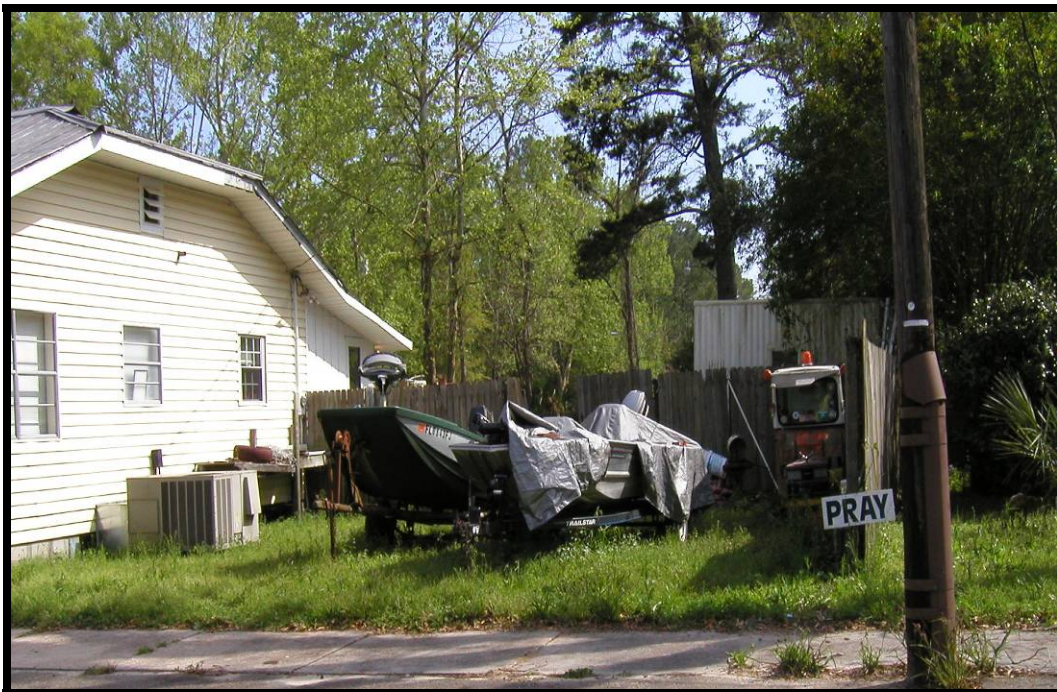
History. The town of Sopchoppy was established in 1894 by the CT&G Railroad; it incorporated that same year. Early resident depended on farming, timber, and fishing for subsistence. Commercial fishing was an important source of jobs by the late 1880s. By 1915, over 400 fishermen and 200 oyster shuckers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

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

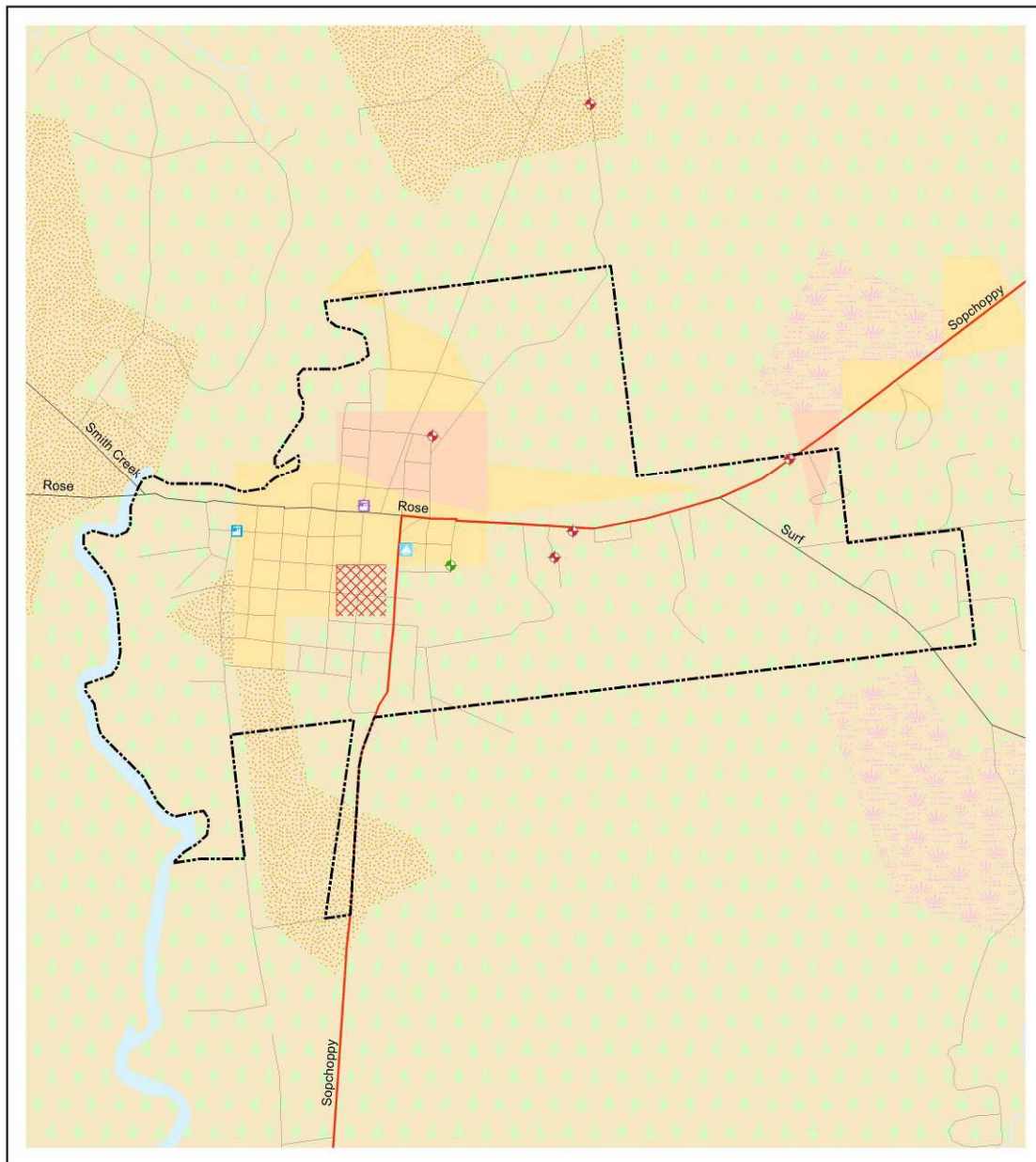
The local fleet is relatively productive, with crab, mullet, and shrimp among the principal landings. Almost all residents possess a recreational saltwater license. Two boat guides and charter vessels work from Sopchoppy.



The Entrance to Sopchoppy along Route 391/377



Jon Boats and Basic Religious Message in Sopchoppy



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

Table 1. Sopchoppy Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5. Sopchoppy License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

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

3.8.4 St. Marks (unincorporated, pop.272)

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

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

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

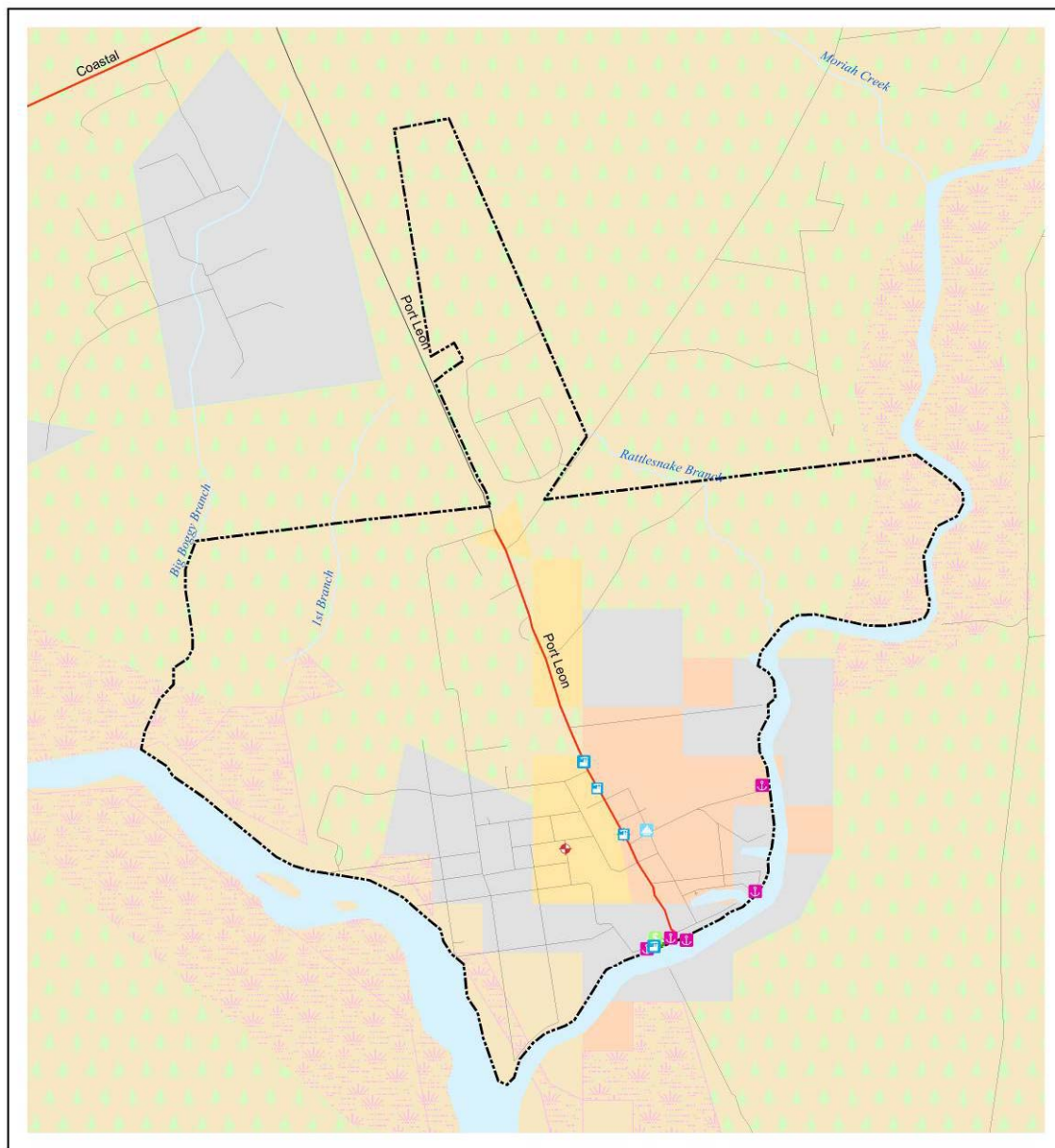
Current Conditions and Trends. St. Marks had a year 2000 population of 272 persons, a decrease of 35 from 1990. The fishing industry reportedly has undergone significant decline in recent years. A seafood processor employs a small staff of St. Marks' residents and ships grouper, snapper, trout, and amberjack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



View from Harbor in St. Marks



Ocean Business in St. Marks



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

Table 1. St. Marks Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.9 Jefferson County Community

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

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

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

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

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

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

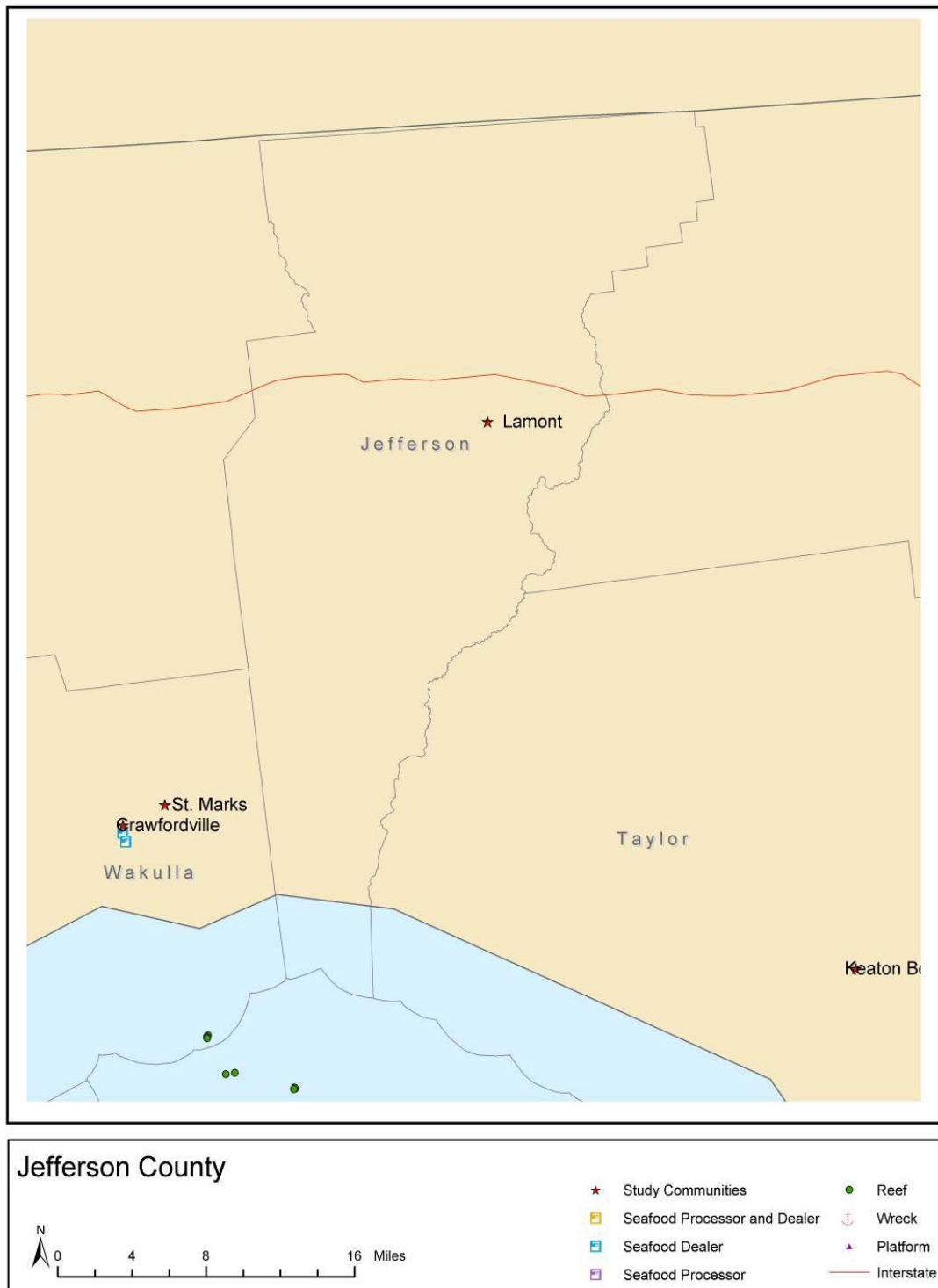


Table 3.9-1 Earnings in Jefferson County: 1990-2000

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Community	Resident License-holders
Lamont	116

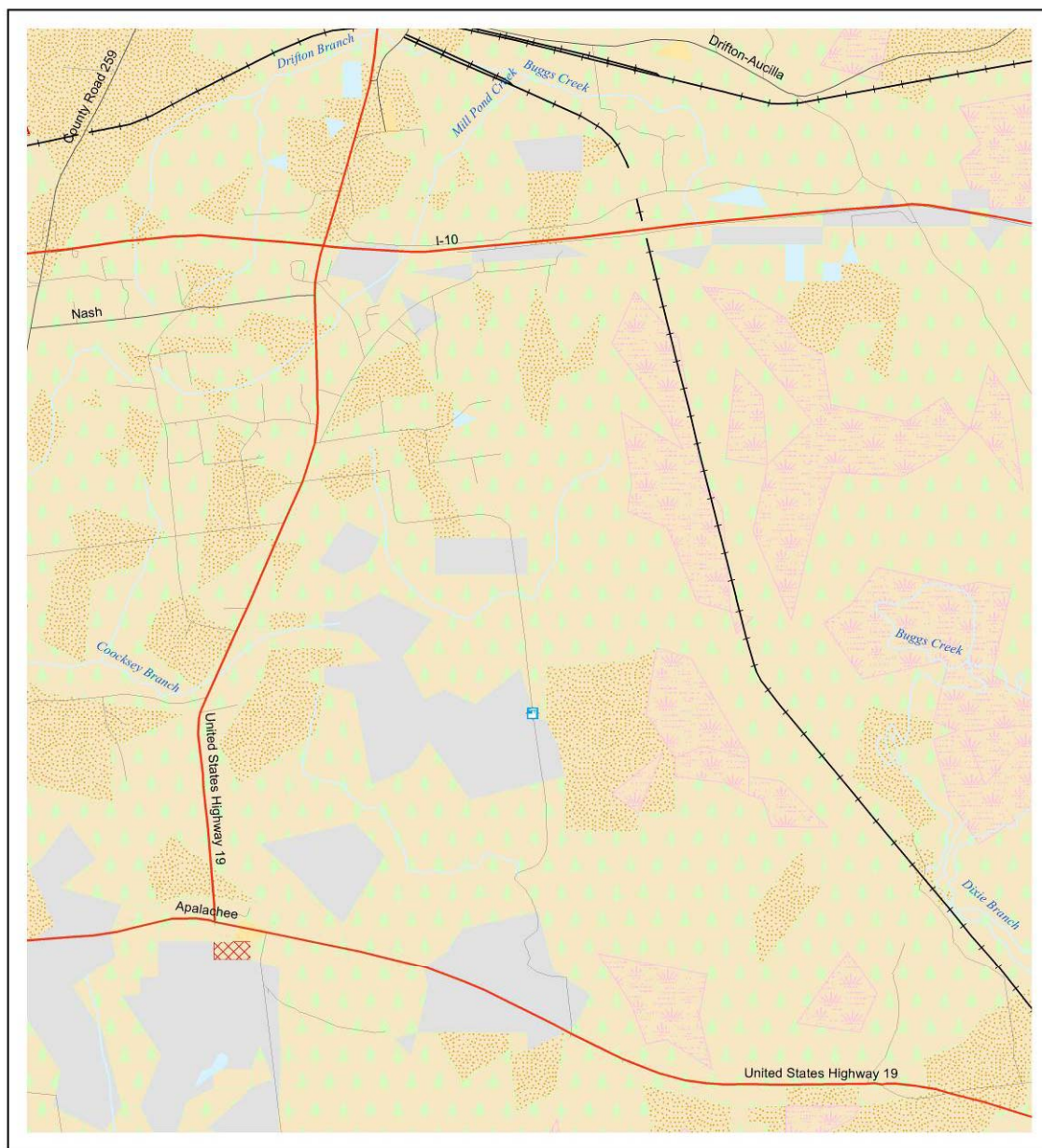
3.9.1 Lamont (unincorporated, pop. 615)

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

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

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

**Aerial Image of Lamont Area (USGS 1999)**



Lamont

0 0.35 0.7
Miles

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

Transportation:

- Highway
- Major Rd.
- Residential
- Railroad

Boundaries:

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

Marine Features:

- Platform
- Reef
- Wreck

Land Use:

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

Salt Flat

Transportation

Industrial/Commercial

Feeding Operation

Commercial/Service

License/Permit Types:

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

Fishing Businesses:

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

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

Table 1. Lamont Demographics

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

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

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

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

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

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

None listed.

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

No data available.

Table 5. Lamont License/Permit Summary: 2000

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

3.10 Taylor County Communities

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

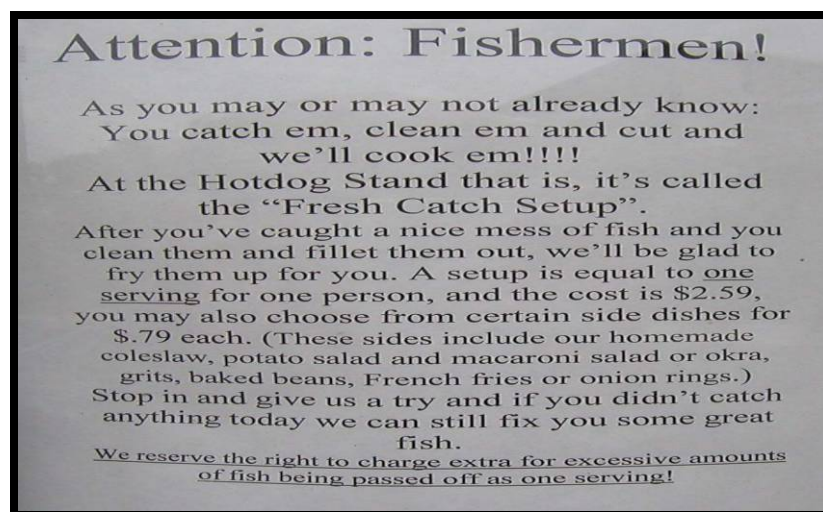
Taylor became Florida's 34th county in 1856. Perry, the county seat, is located 51 miles southeast of Tallahassee, 90 miles west of Gainesville, and 120 miles west of Jacksonville. Jefferson County lies to the northwest of the county, Madison County to the north, Lafayette County to the east, and Dixie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

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

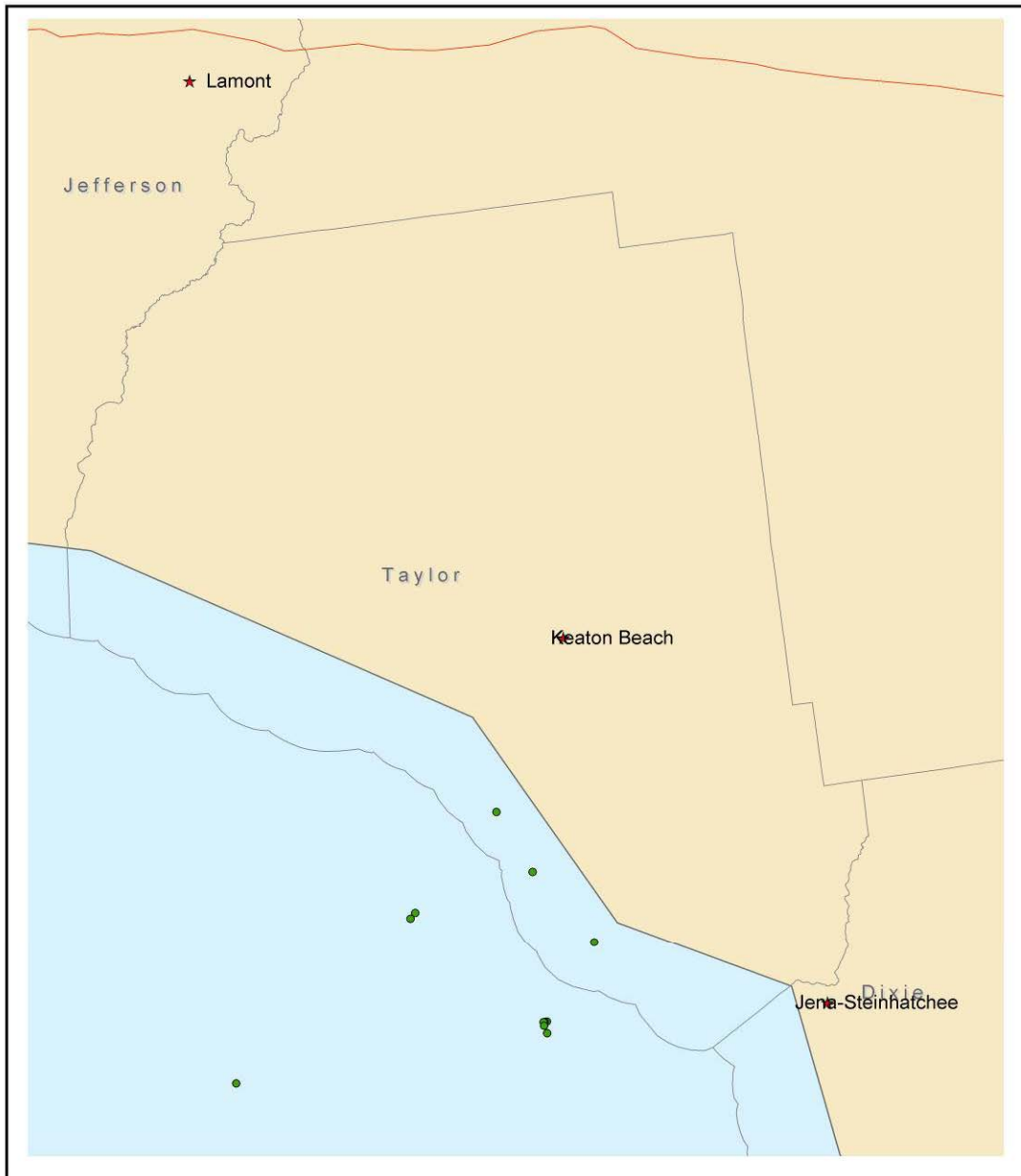
The year 2000 population of Taylor County was 19,256 persons, a 13 percent increase over 1990. Approximately 59 percent of the population lives in unincorporated areas. Perry is the largest town, home to 6,847 persons in 2000.

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

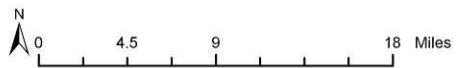
According to the year 2000 Census, median household income for Taylor County was \$27,354. Some 18 percent of residents were living in conditions of poverty, and 48 percent of persons 16 years and older were unemployed.



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



Taylor County



- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| ★ Study Communities | ● Reef |
| 🏢 Seafood Processor and Dealer | ⚓ Wreck |
| 🏢 Seafood Dealer | 📍 Platform |
| 🏢 Seafood Processor | — Interstate |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Community	Resident License-holders
Keaton Beach	unknown

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

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

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

**Bait and Tackle Shop in Perry**

3.10.1 Keaton Beach (unincorporated, pop. 566)

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

As there is no postal service or post office in the area, no permit or license data can be attributed to Keaton Beach. Residents typically retrieve their mail in Perry. However, observation and work with informants indicate that residents have long been deeply involved in marine fisheries. The area is rich in a variety of marine resources and local captains and crew assiduously pursue these in the inshore, nearshore, and offshore waters of the Gulf.

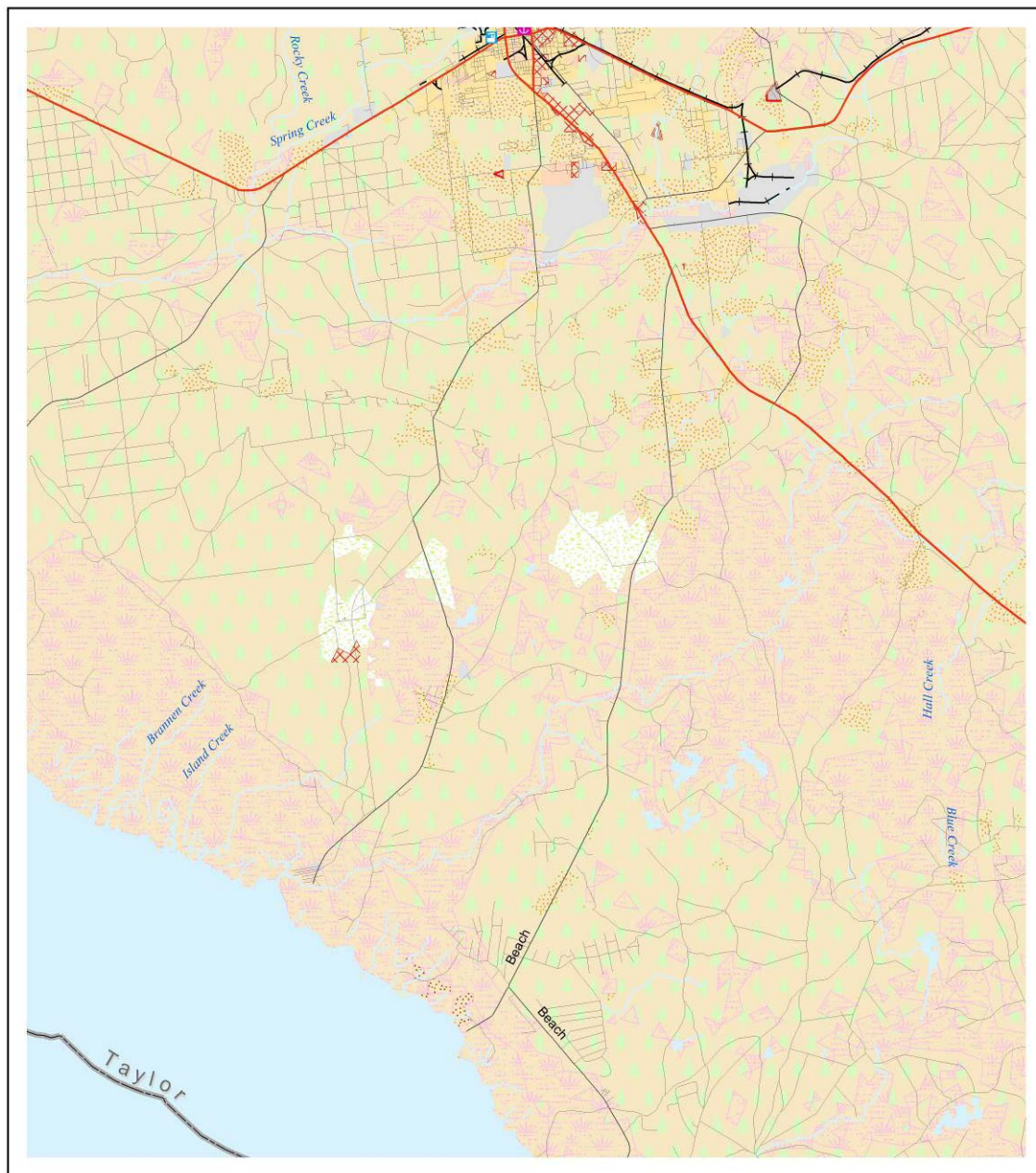
History. Keaton Beach was considered a productive fish camp in its early days, and persons from inland locations continue to maintain dwellings here. But the town has also been and remains home to generations of fishing families. Seven lives were lost here as a result of massive storm surge and hurricane force winds associated with the “Superstorm” of March 1993 (sometimes referred to as the “storm of the century”). Most homes are now elevated on pilings.

Current Conditions and Trends. Keaton Beach had a year 2000 population of 566 persons, down from 867 in 1990. The area has a reputation for productive scallop harvesting, and various other fisheries are also important. There are local inshore guides for redfish and trout, and offshore charters are available. Shrimp trawls, downrigger gear, and various traps were observed.

Ecotourism is being promoted in the area in association with recent completion of a 105-mile paddling trail in the area. Most of this region is undeveloped and much is owned by the state. Recreational angling is common. The local marina offers various services, and there is a county boat ramp nearby. A small boat basin enables local mooring and many homes have recreational vessels in their driveways and yards. Given remote postal arrangements, we cannot report the number of federal permit holders residing in Keaton Beach.



Residential Mooring Canal in Keaton Beach



Keaton Beach

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

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

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

Table 1. Keaton Beach Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	867	566
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	430/437	289/277
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	24.8	18.4
18 to 64 years of age	63.1	64.8
65 years and over	12.1	16.8
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	848	551
Black or African American	1	0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	13	2
Asian	3	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	2	0
Two or more races	--	13
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	13	2
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	22.7	9.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.2	68.8
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	6.2	8.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	0.0	3.4
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	0.0
Household income (Median \$)	27,902	31,339
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	4.2	25.7
Percent female headed household	12.1	5.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	293	219
Renter occupied	30	29
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	54,600	65,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	218	621
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	56.2	51.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	0.0	6.8
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	12.5
Service occupations	--	35.0
Sales and office occupations	--	26.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.0	4.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	8.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	13.0
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.2	4.3†
Manufacturing	18.5	10.8
Percent government workers	16.3	17.3
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	18.3	15.9
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	10.8	32.4

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

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

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

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

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

Data not available.

Table 4. Keaton Beach Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002

Data not available.

Table 5. Keaton Beach License/Permit Summary: 2000

Data not available.

3.10.2 Steinhatchee (unincorporated, pop. 1,128)

Steinhatchee was previously documented by Jacob et al (2000), and thus we provide only brief description here. The open waters of the Gulf are some four miles west. The small town of Jena is located immediately across the river in adjacent Dixie County. The entire area is quite rural, and large tracts of low-lying forests characterize the region. Residents often travel the 45 miles to Chiefland or Perry for certain goods and services.

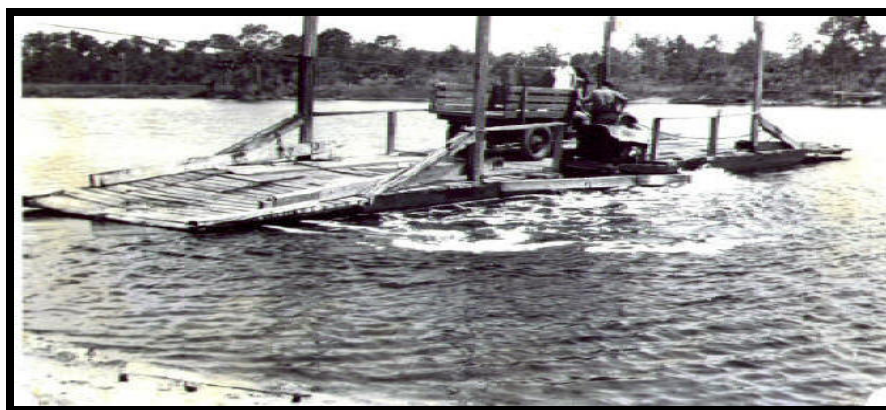
The history of Steinhatchee is based in the Taylor County cedar milling industry. Commercial and subsistence fishing were also historically important. The timber industry remains regionally significant, though commercial fishing has reportedly diminished in economic importance as a result of the net ban. Many remaining commercial fishery participants pursue stone crab, though a contingent fish for grouper, snapper, and various pelagic species in the offshore waters. Recreational and subsistence-oriented scalloping opportunities draw numerous visitors to the region each year. Several businesses offer various seafood products for retail sale, and there were two active seafood processors in 2000.

The year 2000 population of Steinhatchee was 1,128 persons, a significant increase over 573 persons resident in 1990. The marinas are now oriented primarily to recreational boaters and anglers, although there also is some limited commercial and offshore charter activity. Commercial landings were significant in 2000, totaling 895,090 pounds. Total ex-vessel value was \$4,259,456. Stone crabs were the leading catch, followed by grunts and red snapper.

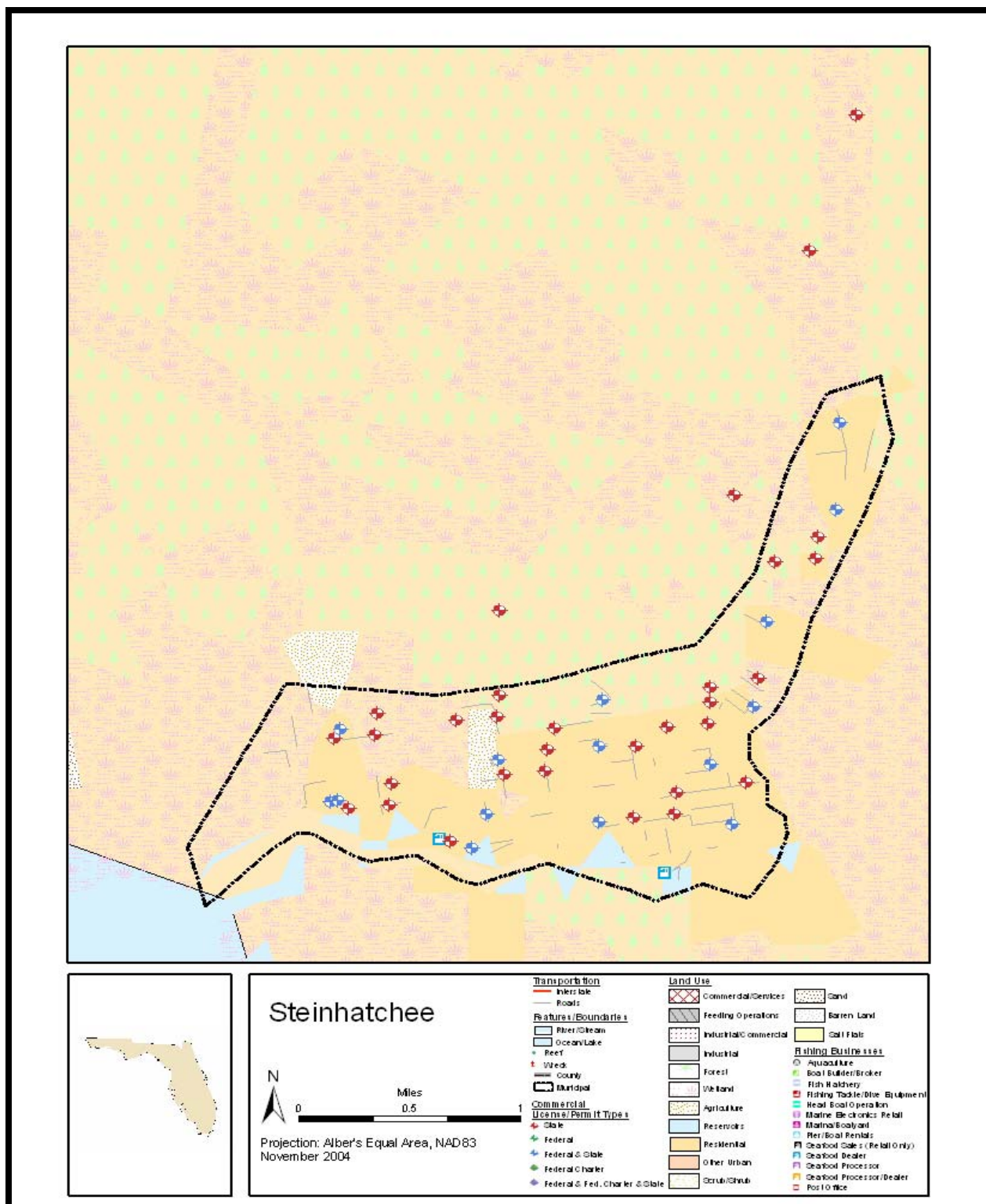
Steinhatchee License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders (all types)
31	15	--
Total = 46		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: $46/1,128 = 4.1$		Average Number of Licenses per Household --

Please reference Table 3.10-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.



Crossing the Steinhatchee River in a Bygone Era
(photo courtesy of www.Steinhatchee.info)



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only. Given data “stacking” problems specific to this community, licenses and permits were randomly distributed to enable clear depiction of points

3.11 Dixie County Communities

This section describes the study communities in Dixie County. These are: Jena, Old Town, and Suwannee. *Field reconnaissance suggests the need for further research in Horseshoe Beach as its residents are engaged in various forms of fishing.* There is a small but historically active fleet located in the town, participants reveal their struggles toward commercial success, and alternative employment opportunities are limited in this rural area. There is no local postal service or post office, and hence no secondary source fisheries data.

Dixie County comprises 864 square miles of land and water along the northwest Gulf Coast of the Florida Peninsula. Taylor County lies to the north and west, Lafayette County to the north, Gilchrist County to the north and east, and Levy County to the south and east. The Dixie County coastline stretches some 30 miles between the Steinhatchee River and the Suwannee River, which form the county's northwest and southeast boundaries, respectively.

Dixie County was formed in 1921 from Lafayette County. It is one of the state's least densely-populated areas and averages only 15 people per square mile. The lumber industry was and continues to be central to the region's economy.

Like neighboring counties to the north, Dixie County is a sparsely populated area. According to the year 2000 census, 13,827 persons were enumerated in this coastal county. Cross City is the county seat and center of trade for timber and agricultural products. There are no metropolitan areas and the existing small towns and communities are indeed quite small. The largest of these are Jena, Shamrock, Cross City, Old Town, Horseshoe Sound, and Suwannee. Horseshoe Beach and Suwannee are small centers of commercial fishing activity and clam aquaculture industry.

In 2000, 88 percent of the county population was Caucasian and nine percent was African American. Nearly two percent of the population was Hispanic, while people of Asian or other ethnicity constituted less than one percent of the population. The median age for Dixie County residents was 41 in year 2000. It is notable that the median household income figure of \$26,082 is noticeably lower than the statewide average of \$38,819. As of 2000, over 19 percent of Dixie County individuals were living below the poverty level (U.S. Census Bureau 2000).



Mooring Canal at Horseshoe Beach

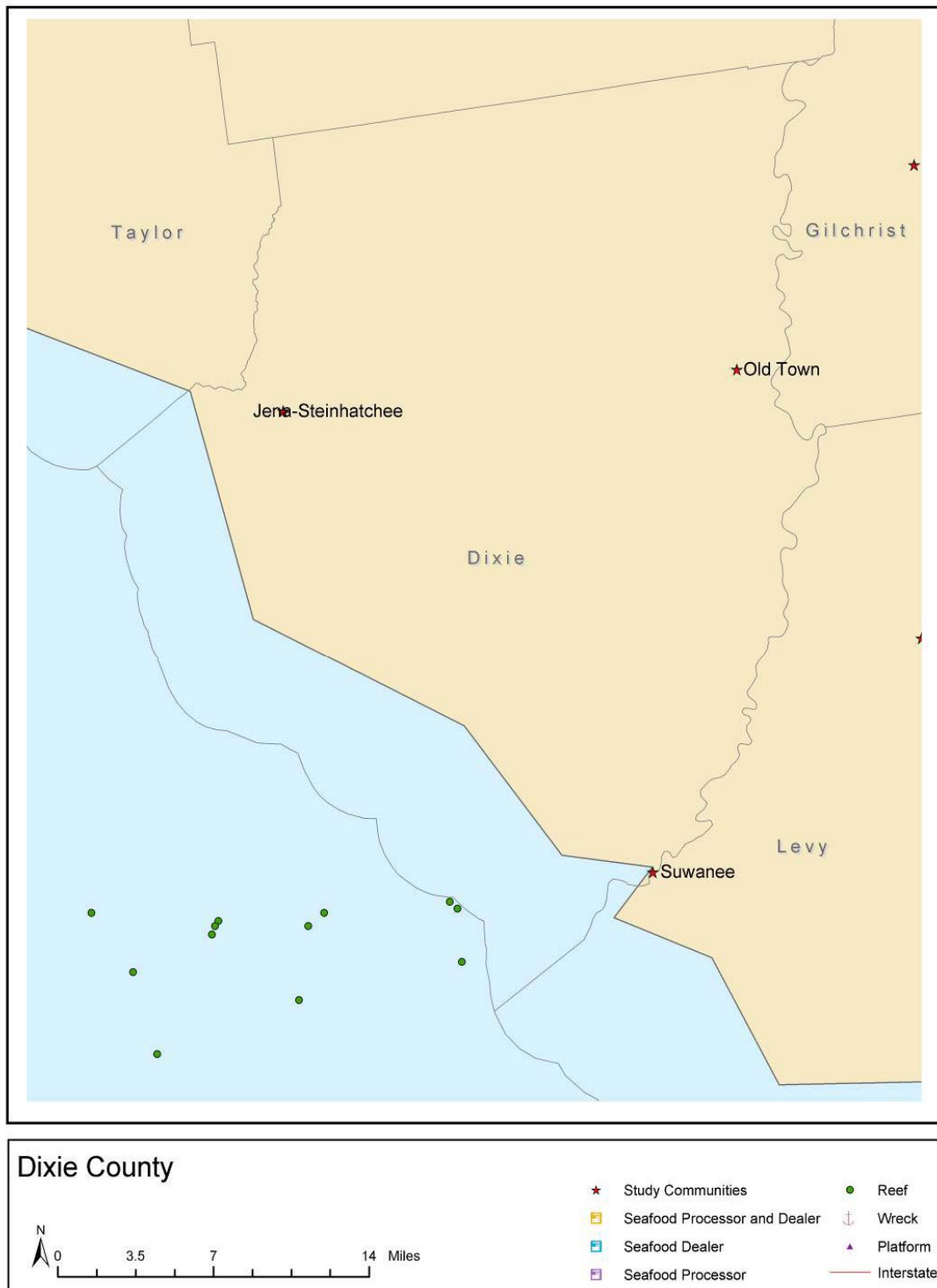


Table 3.11-1 Earnings in Dixie County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	85,465	93,267	100.0	28,399
Farm earnings	1,451	2,254	2.4	1,153
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	3,365	(Confidential)	--	--
Fishing	2,762	614	0.7	-1,482
Mining	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Oil and gas extraction	0	0	--	0
Construction	4,711	6,653	7.1	3,077
Special trade contractors	2,157	2,488	2.7	851
Manufacturing	23,697	20,731	22.2	2,745
Fabricated metal products	(Confidential)	0	--	--
Industrial machinery and equipment	0	(Confidential)	--	--
Food and kindred products	(Confidential)	0	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	0	0	--	0
Petroleum and coal products	0	0	--	0
Transportation and Public utilities	1,769	6,133	6.6	4,790
Trucking and warehousing	696	5,086	5.5	4,558
Water transportation	227	260	0.3	88
Transportation by air	0	(Confidential)	--	--
Wholesale trade	(Confidential)	1,302	1.4	--
Retail trade	9,257	7,256	7.8	230
Eating and drinking places	1,762	2,354	2.5	1,017
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,067	2,261	2.4	1,451
Services	8,739	11,864	12.7	5,231
Hotels and other lodging places	69	241	0.3	189
Business services	481	183	0.2	-182
Amusement and recreation services	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Health services	1,418	1,961	2.1	885
Legal services	203	(Confidential)	--	--
Engineering and management services	1,387	594	0.6	-459
Government/Government enterprises	29,572	32,689	35.0	10,244

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

Table 3.11-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Dixie County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	296,769	2,161
Invertebrates	519,438	6,066
Shrimp	29,502	80
Totals	845,709	8,147

Table 3.11-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Dixie County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	142
Retail Dealer Permits	26
Wholesale Permits	15
Totals	183

Table 3.11-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Dixie Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Jena	--
Old Town	588
Suwannee	53

Table 3.11-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Dixie County*

Permit Type	Study Community †	
	Old Town	Suwannee
Pelagic Charter	1	--
Reef Fish Charter	1	2
Swordfish	--	--
King Mackerel	--	1
Rock Shrimp	--	--
Red Snapper	1	1
Spiny Lobster	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	--	1
Gulf Reef Fish	1	4
Shark	1	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	--
Total Permits 2000	5	9
Total Permit Holders 2000	2	4
Total State License Holders 2000	12	13
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 ‡	--	--

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

3.11.1 Jena (unincorporated, pop. 522)

Location and Overview. Jena is located in Dixie County on the southern banks of the Steinhatchee River, opposite the Taylor County community of Steinhatchee. In reality, the communities are closely related in origin, proximity, society, and contemporary economics. Commercial fishing in the Jena-Steinhatchee area reportedly has declined since the net ban, and fish houses no longer operate on the Jena side of the river. Residents receive mail and various other services in Steinhatchee. The communities are so close and closely related that with the exception of being in different counties, the area might be called Steinhatchee-Jena. A large riverfront condominium project was in progress at Jena at the time of this writing

History. Spanish Conquistador Panfilo de Narvaez visited this area in 1529. Hernando de Soto followed him ten years later. General Andrew Jackson passed through the area to dispatch Seminoles who were raiding settlements in the area. Various bridges have linked both sides of the river over the years, though commerce has perennially occurred mainly in Steinhatchee.

Current Conditions and Trends. Jena had a year 2000 census population of 522 persons. This figure represents a loss of 142 persons, or more than 21 percent of the year 1990 population. The Suwannee and Steinhatchee Rivers and the Gulf of Mexico are accessible from the public boat

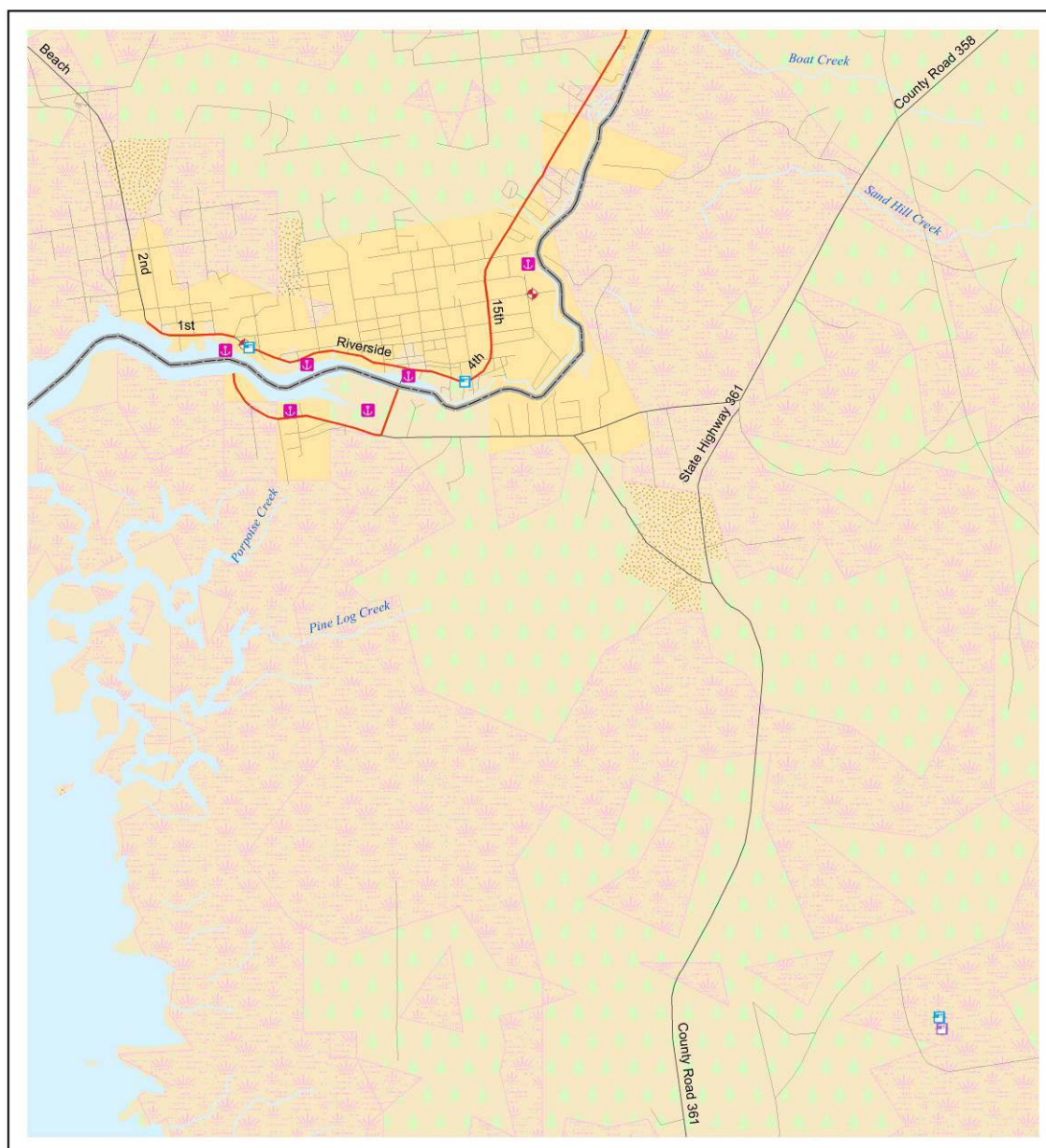
ramp in Jena, and there are two small marinas in town. Most recreational fishery participants target bigmouth bass, catfish, and red belly in the rivers (Dixie County Chamber of Commerce n.d.). As of the year 2000, no state licenses or federal permits could be attributed to Jena residents given remote (Steinhatchee) addressing. Recreational scalloping is important here.



View of Jena from the Steinhatchee Bridge



Jena Fish Camp



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

Table 1. Jena Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	664	522
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	338/326	258/264
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	28.1	20.1
18 to 64 years of age	57.2	57.5
65 years and over	14.7	22.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	664	508
Black or African American	0	12
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	1
Asian	0	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	0	0
Two or more races	--	1
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	5	2
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	24.8	6.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	47.8	70.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	1.4	4.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.7	3.8
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.3	1.4
Household income (Median \$)	14,728	41,806
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	35.0	5.9
Percent female headed household	11.2	7.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	216	192
Renter occupied	33	13
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	36,900	48,300
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	188	0
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	49.1	53.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	0.0	6.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	24.6
Service occupations	--	16.3
Sales and office occupations	--	12.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	16.3	22.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	15.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	8.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	16.3	22.3†
Manufacturing	5.8	8.8
Percent government workers	23.0	14.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	56.9	10.0
Percent using public transportation	4.6	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	42.2	40.5

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

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

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

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

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

Businesses use Steinhatchee post office boxes and thus cannot be attributed to Jena.

Table 4. Jena Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2000

Jena-based commercial operators use Steinhatchee post office boxes and thus landings cannot be attributed to Jena.

Table 5. Jena License/Permit Summary: 2000

Jena-based commercial operators use Steinhatchee post office boxes and thus permits and licenses cannot be attributed to Jena.

3.11.2 Old Town (unincorporated 3,455)

Location and Overview. Old Town is a small rural town located in eastern Dixie County at the intersection of U.S. Highway 98 and State Route 349. The town is just west of the Suwannee River between Fanning Springs and Cross City.

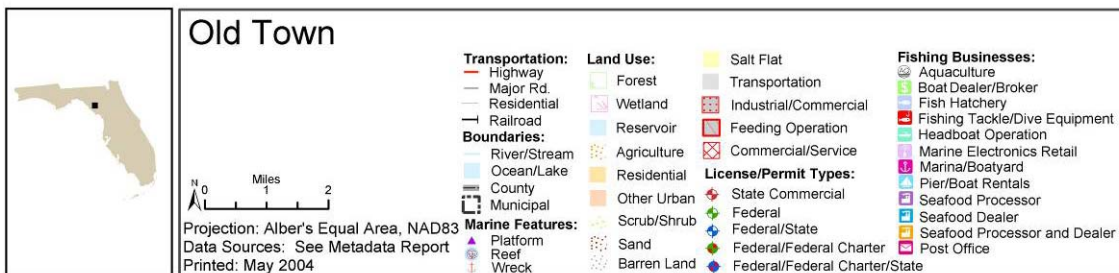
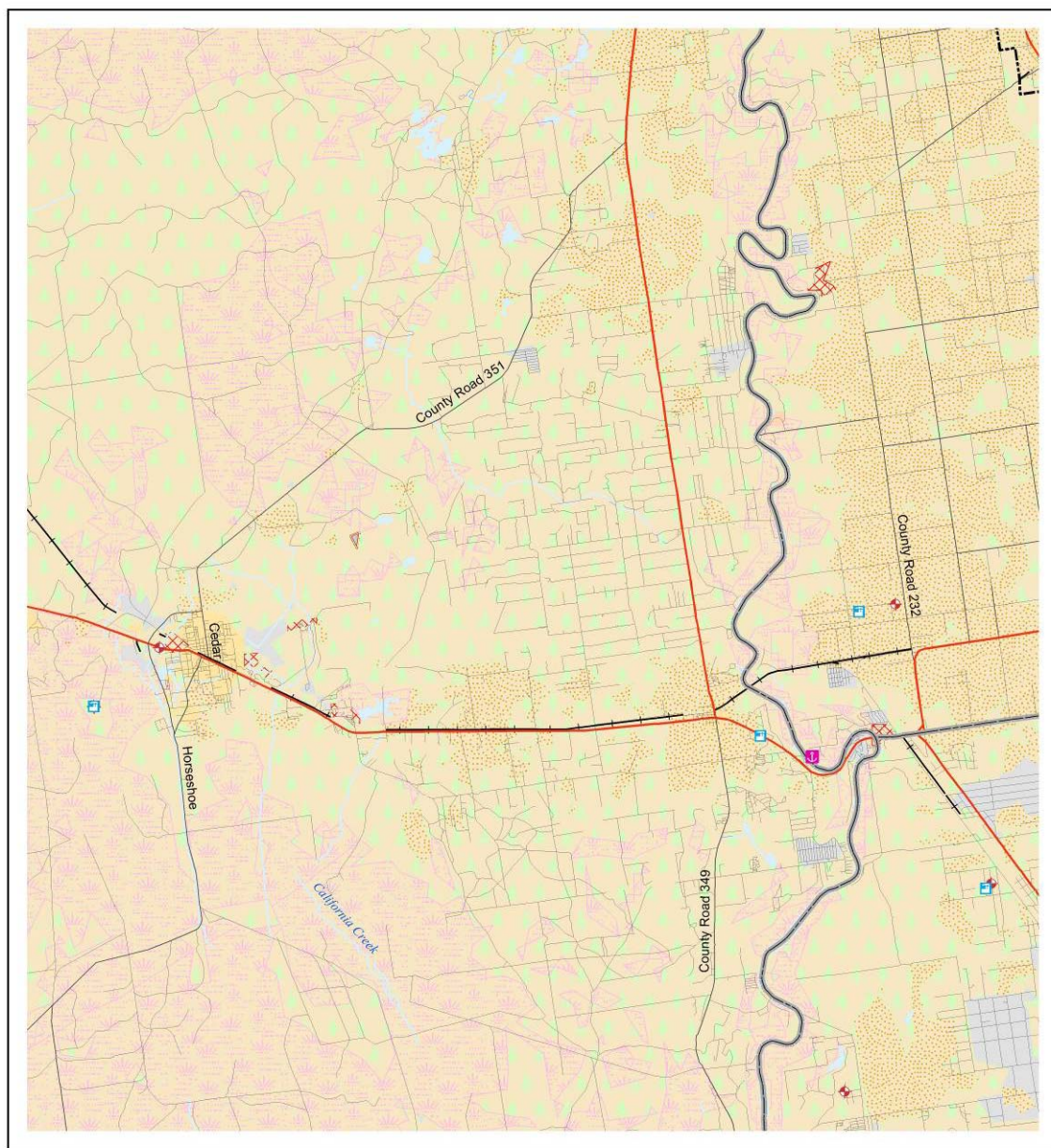
History. In 1854, James McQueen purchased the land that is now called Old Town from an area resident named George Miller. One of McQueen's daughters married into the Chaires family, which is still a prominent name in the area today. Historically, commercial fishing, cedar logging, and farming were central to the economy (Dixie County Chamber of Commerce 2002).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 3,455 persons in Old Town, an increase of nearly 43 percent from 1990 census totals. Old Town has little fishing infrastructure. This is primarily an agricultural community. Access to the Gulf is remote: fishery participants must either trailer their boat to shore-side ramps or navigate the Suwannee River.

The small local contingent of license and permit holders focus primarily on crab and mullet. Two charter operators live in the area.



Near the Steinhatchee River in Old Town



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

Table 1. Old Town Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,417	3,455
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,223/1,194	1,681/1,774
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	25.1	23.2
18 to 64 years of age	59.0	57.6
65 years and over	15.9	19.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,370	3,334
Black or African American	38	37
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5	20
Asian	3	6
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	1	18
Two or more races	--	40
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	12	72
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	19.4	13.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	50.6	61.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	6.1	4.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	1.3	5.7
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.3	2.3
Household income (Median \$)	14,410	53,084
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	24.2	18.1
Percent female headed household	8.3	7.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	839	1,281
Renter occupied	88	116
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	43,150	48,250
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	184	218
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	40.0	46.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	9.8	8.8
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	15.0
Service occupations	--	22.5
Sales and office occupations	--	22.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6.9	3.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	13.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	22.7
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.4	7.5†
Manufacturing	17.4	11.5
Percent government workers	26.2	15.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	27.0	13.5
Percent using public transportation	0.0	1.1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	34.0	32.4

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

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Old Town in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	Several
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	Several
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Old Town in 2003

None listed.

Table 4. Old Town Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	130,074	317,995

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings for certain species may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Old Town License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
7	3	588
Total = 10		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 10/1,397 = 0.7		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 588/1,397 = 0.4

Please reference Table 3.11-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.11.3 Suwannee (unincorporated, pop. 572)

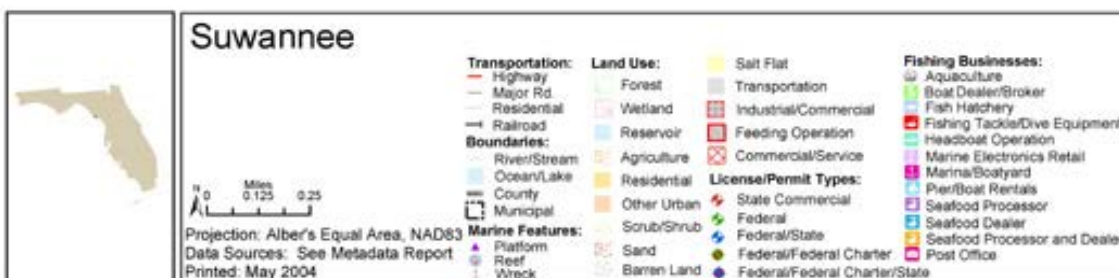
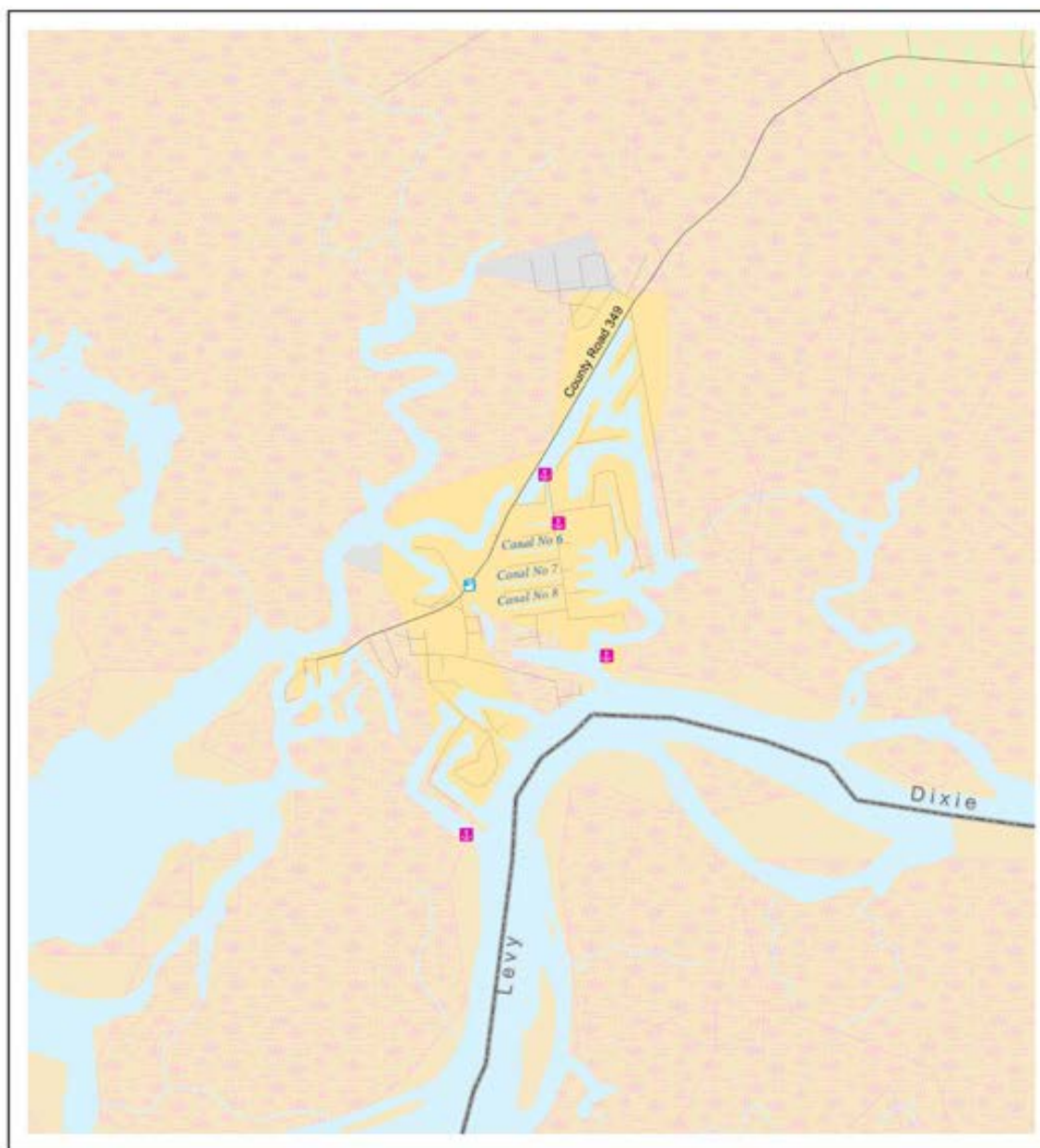
Location and Overview. Suwannee is located at the western end of County Road 349 in Dixie County, where the Suwannee River meets the Gulf of Mexico. The area is quite rural and isolated, and is surrounded by low-lying marshlands. Access to the Gulf is about three miles for most residents. Many residents commute to jobs outside the community.

History. This community is named in honor of a Native American named Suwannee who lived in the region with his family in the early 1800s. This area has remained fairly rural and sparsely populated. Low-lying terrain remains challenging to development interests.

Current Conditions. Suwannee had a year 2000 population of 572 persons, an increase of nearly 47 percent from 1990. Suwannee has historically been a fishing camp from which both recreational and commercial participants have fished. There are three marinas with boat ramps and bait and tackle shops. Restaurants and lodging are available on or near water features which lead to the Gulf. Several local fishing guides offer inshore fishing, and there is an active charter operation. The small local commercial fleet focuses on crabs and oysters.



Along the Banks of the Suwannee River near the Town of Suwannee



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Suwannee Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	388	572
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	206/182	309/263
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	10.0	9.6
18 to 64 years of age	55.7	58.3
65 years and over	34.3	32.1
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	386	562
Black or African American	0	1
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1	1
Asian	1	2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	0	3
Two or more races	--	3
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	0	3
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.3	5.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.2	79.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	31.5	18.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	7.2	1.7
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	0.0
Household income (Median \$)	17,778	30,982
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	18.9	17.0
Percent female headed household	10.5	3.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	175	263
Renter occupied	15	35
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	75,000	127,200
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	175	302
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	26.0	36.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	33.3	1.6
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	22.9
Service occupations	--	14.3
Sales and office occupations	--	39.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.0	3.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	9.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.0	10.1†
Manufacturing	0.0	6.9
Percent government workers	16.1	9.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	0.0	7.5
Percent worked outside of county of residence	50.0	41.6

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Suwannee in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	3
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	3
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	3
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	2
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	1
Charter/Head Boats	3
Commercial Boats	2

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Suwannee in 2003

None listed.

Table 4. Suwannee Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	168,644	538,124

Table 5. Suwannee License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
4	3	53
Total = 7		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 7/298 = 2.3		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 53/298 = 0.2

Please reference Table 3.11-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.12 Gilchrist County Communities

This section describes the study communities in Gilchrist County. These are Bell and Trenton.

Gilchrist County came into being through a bluff by citizens in the western part of Alachua County. When the county refused to build a road from Gainesville to Fanning, the citizens drew up plans for a new county and presented it to the Alachua County Commission. When the County Commission refused again to build the road, the citizens sent the petition to create a new county to the Legislature. The bill passed and was signed by Governor John W. Martin on December 4, 1925. As a result, Gilchrist County became Florida's 67th county, the last and smallest of Florida's counties.

Originally, the name Melon County was chosen for the county for the many watermelons grown in the area, and at first it seemed to be a good idea. Legislators had other ideas and decided to name the new county after ex-Governor Albert Waller Gilchrist. Gilchrist encompasses 339 square miles of mostly farm and timber land.

Today, the mostly-rural county of Gilchrist has a relatively small population: 14,437 persons per the year 2000 census. Trenton is the county seat and center of trade for the timber and agricultural products that contribute significantly to the local economy. There are no metropolitan areas and the existing towns and communities are quite small. The largest of these are Bell and Fanning Springs.

In 2000, Gilchrist County's population was 91 percent Caucasian and seven percent African American. Nearly three percent of the population was Hispanic, while people of Asian or other ethnicity constituted less than one percent of the population. The median age for Gilchrist County residents was 35 years and the median household income figure was \$30,328 in 2000. Over 14 percent of Gilchrist County individuals were living in poverty for that census year.



Historic Home in Trenton



Table 3.12-1 Earnings in Gilchrist County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	63,266	94,529	100.0	46,510
Farm earnings	12,560	10,716	11.3	1,183
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	1,149	3,410	3.6	2,538
Fishing	182	311	0.3	173
Mining	0	0	--	0
Oil and gas extraction	0	0	--	0
Construction	2,123	4,186	4.4	2,575
Special trade contractors	1,837	3,414	3.6	2,020
Manufacturing	2,315	4,880	5.2	3,123
Fabricated metal products	(Confidential)	0	--	--
Industrial machinery and equipment	0	0	--	0
Food and kindred products	0	0	--	0
Chemicals and allied products	0	0	--	0
Petroleum and coal products	0	0	--	0
Transportation and Public utilities	3,474	5,731	6.1	3,094
Trucking and warehousing	(Confidential)	3,745	4.0	--
Water transportation	0	0	--	0
Transportation by air	0	0	--	0
Wholesale trade	1,789	2,041	2.2	683
Retail trade	4,167	6,834	7.2	3,671
Eating and drinking places	410	1,847	2.0	1,536
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,403	2,279	2.4	1,214
Services	7,014	17,094	18.1	11,770
Hotels and other lodging places	(Confidential)	827	0.9	--
Business services	203	1,227	1.3	1,073
Amusement and recreation services	--	(Confidential)	--	--
Health services	(Confidential)	6,283	6.6	--
Legal services	368	671	0.7	392
Engineering and management services	397	863	0.9	562
Government/Government enterprises	27,271	37,358	39.5	16,659

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Table 3.12-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Gilchrist Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Bell	336
Trenton	702

3.12.1 Bell (unincorporated, pop. 349)

Location and Overview. Bell is located north of Trenton in the central part of Gilchrist County, at the intersection of U.S. Highway 129 and County Highway 342. Bell is a rural community, many residents of which are employed in agriculture-related businesses. Recreational saltwater fishing is very popular, and many residents hold more than one type of license (multiple gears and species).

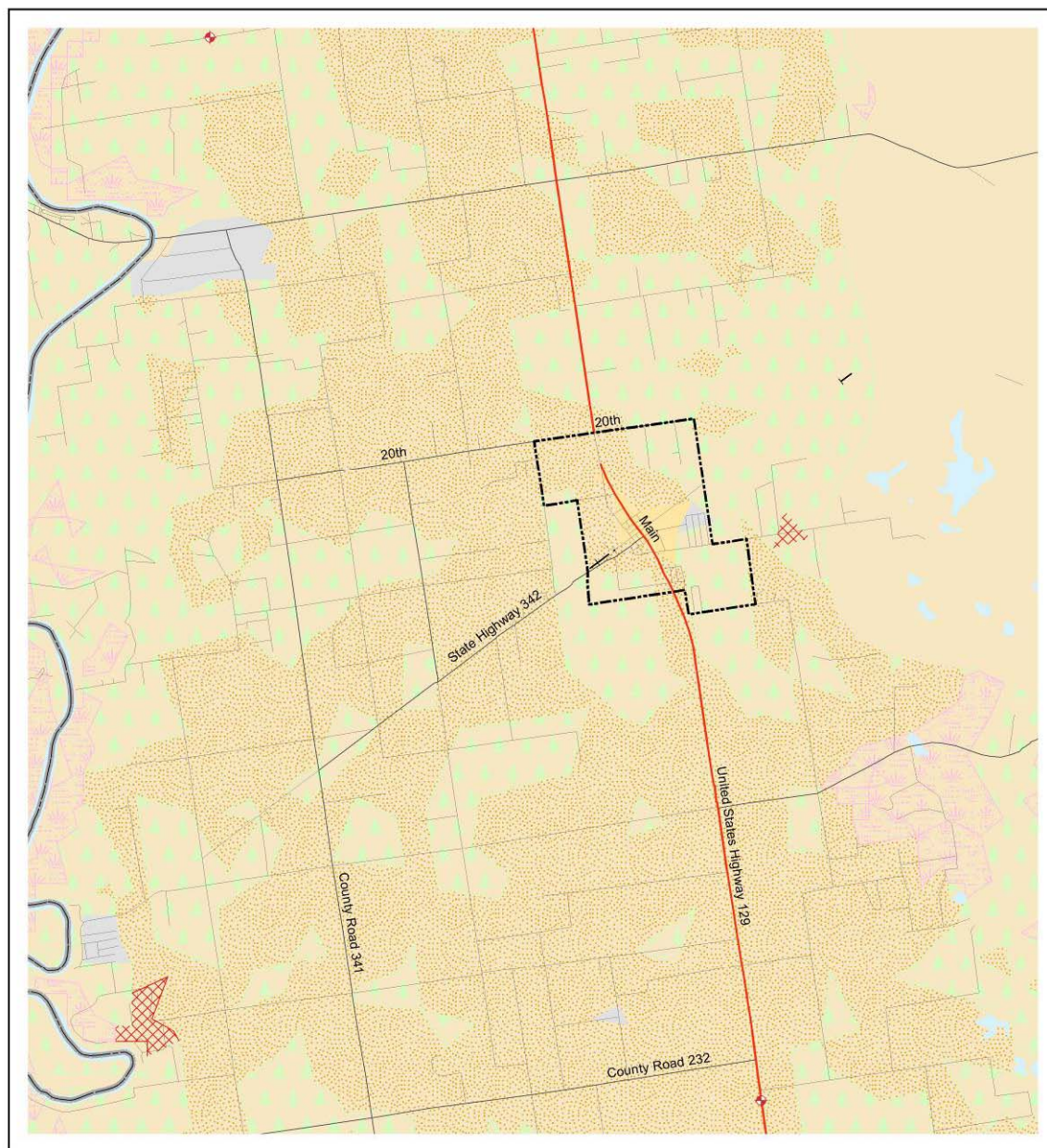
History. Bell was incorporated in 1903, and named for Bell Fletcher, daughter of a successful Alachua County farmer. The town developed around the train depot that was established there. The depot has since been converted into the local town hall.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 349 persons in Bell, an increase of 82 persons from 1990. Many residents travel to work in other counties.

Residents involved in recreational fishing must travel to either the Suwannee River or to points of access or mooring along the Gulf. Many fish from the Steinhatchee-Jena area. There is no visible fishing infrastructure in the town. As of the year 2000, there was one resident state license holder, but no federal permit holders.



Entrance to Bell Emphasizing Local Involvement in Agricultural Pursuits



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Bell Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	267	349
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	123/144	166/183
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	33.3	30.4
18 to 64 years of age	53.2	55.3
65 years and over	13.5	14.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	266	335
Black or African American	0	7
American Indian and Alaskan Native	1	1
Asian	0	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	0	5
Two or more races	--	1
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	5	5
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	17.5	906
Percent high school graduate or higher	62.7	68.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	1.2	13.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	1.2	5.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	0	1.5
Household income (Median \$)	18,750	30,156
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	22.2	17.2
Percent female headed household	26.6	16.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	69	96
Renter occupied	25	29
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	33,800	62,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	183	396
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	56.8	52.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	7.4	4.2
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	15.3
Service occupations	--	16.8
Sales and office occupations	--	30.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	9.0	6.6
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	10.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	20.4
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	9.0	15.3†
Manufacturing	12.0	7.3
Percent government workers	30.0	32.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	8.1	8.0
Percent using public transportation	0	1.5
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	27.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	40.8	37.9

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Bell in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	Several
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Bell in 2003

None listed.

Table 4. Bell Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002

Landings and Ex-vessel Value figures may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Bell License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
1	0	336
Total = 1		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 1/125 = 0.8		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 336/125 = 2.7

3.12.2 Trenton (incorporated, pop. 1,617)

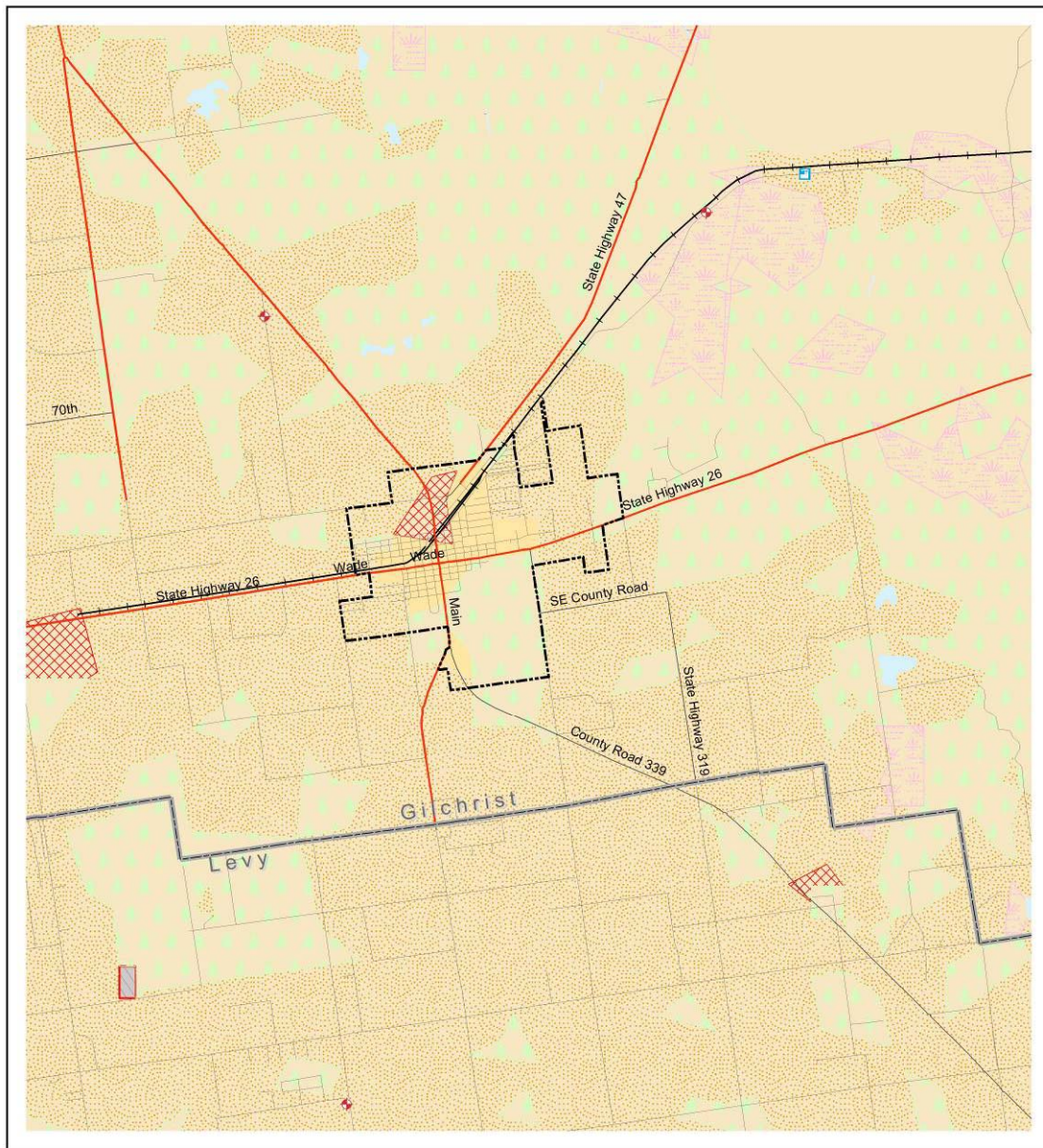
Location and Overview. Trenton is located in the southern part of Gilchrist County just south of Bell, and between Newberry and Fanning Springs. The town is the county seat and center of commerce for this rural area. Many of Trenton's residents commute to jobs in Gainesville.

History. Trenton is the largest town in Gilchrist County. It was incorporated in 1908, abolished, and then re-established in 1911. First called Joppa, Confederate soldier Ben Boyd renamed the town after his home in Trenton, Tennessee.

Current Conditions and Trends. Trenton had a year 2000 population of 1,617 persons, a 26 percent increase between census years. Trenton has no saltwater fishing infrastructure and no direct access to the Gulf of Mexico. Resident anglers fish in the Suwannee River or trailer their vessels to towns along the Gulf.



Downtown Trenton



Trenton

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
Data Sources: See Metadata Report
Printed: May 2004

0 0.375 0.75 Miles

Transportation:
 Highway
 Major Rd.
 Residential
 Railroad
Boundaries:
 River/Stream
 Ocean/Lake
 County
 Municipal
Marine Features:
 Platform
 Reef
 Wreck

Land Use:
 Forest
 Wetland
 Reservoir
 Agriculture
 Residential
 Other Urban
 Scrub/Shrub
 Sand
 Barren Land

License/Permit Types:
 Salt Flat
 Transportation
 Industrial/Commercial
 Feeding Operation
 Commercial/Service
 State Commercial
 Federal
 Federal/State
 Federal/Federal Charter
 Federal/Federal Charter/State

Fishing Businesses:
 Aquaculture
 Boat Dealer/Broker
 Fish Hatchery
 Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment
 Headboat Operation
 Marine Electronics Retail
 Marina/Boatyard
 Pier/Boat Rentals
 Seafood Processor
 Seafood Dealer
 Seafood Processor and Dealer
 Post Office

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Trenton Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,287	1,617
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	555/732	734/883
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	26.2	27.6
18 to 64 years of age	50.4	50.8
65 years and over	23.4	21.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,016	1,256
Black or African American	263	326
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5	2
Asian	1	4
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	1
Some other race	2	7
Two or more races	--	21
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	23	27
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	19.6	12.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	58.1	61.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	73.4	8.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	2.9	4.0
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.3	1.1
Household income (Median \$)	15,714	25,259
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	26.3	20.4
Percent female headed household	26.0	19.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	352	420
Renter occupied	101	188
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	39,600	62,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	172	407
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	50.6	58.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	8.3	6.6
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	20.4
Service occupations	--	23.8
Sales and office occupations	--	30.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	5.8	3.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	9.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	12.1
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.2	5.3†
Manufacturing	10.4	10.4
Percent government workers	33.2	29.8
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	17.4	10.2
Percent using public transportation	0.6	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	23.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	52.3	50.9

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Trenton in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	1
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	2
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Trenton in 2002

None listed.

Table 4. Trenton Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	21,196	26,211

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings for certain species may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Trenton License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
5	0	702
Total = 5		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 5/608 = .8		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 702/608 = 1.2

3.13 Levy County Communities

This section describes the study communities in Levy County. These are as follow: Chiefland, Gulf Hammock, Inglis, and Yankeetown. We also provide brief description of Cedar Key. This community was previously profiled by Jacob et al. (2000) and thus is described only briefly in the current report.

Levy County is a coastal county along what is called the "Nature Coast." Levy covers 1,100 square miles of land and 72 square miles of water. The county is bounded by Dixie County on the northwest, Gilcrest County to the north, Alachua County to the northeast, Marion County to the east-southeast, and Citrus County to the south. The county seat is Bronson.

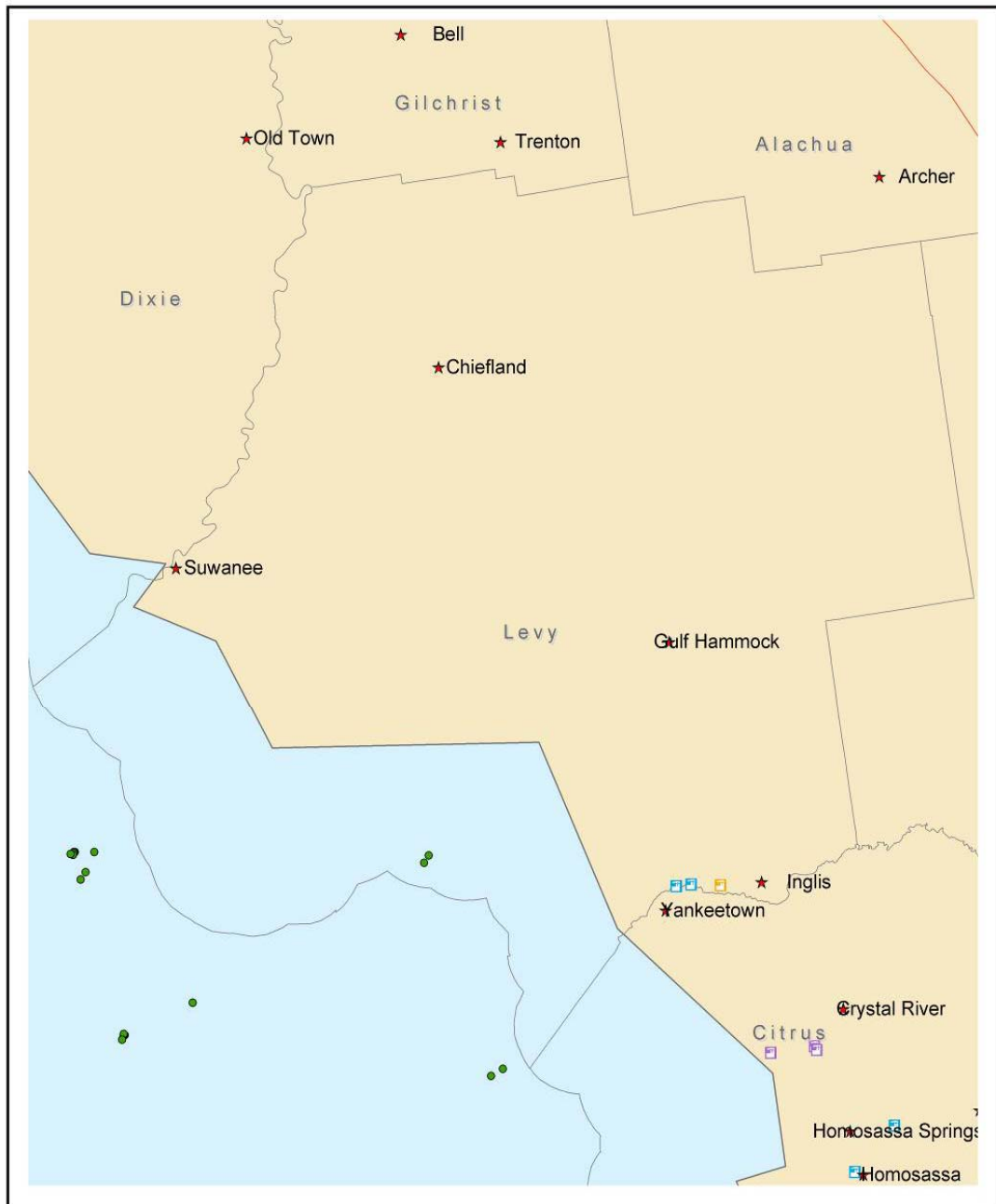
Federal Highway I-75 transects the county, as do four other federal highways, US-19/98, US-27, US-27A and US-41. Rail service is available through CSX Transportation. There is no airport with regularly-scheduled commercial flights, but there are two general aviation airports, Williston Municipal Airport, and Cedar Key Airport.

The county was founded in March of 1845 as the 26th county in the State of Florida. The early economy of Levy County centered largely on its vast timber resources. The first train to Levy County came to Cedar Key in 1861, connecting the area to Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Tallahassee. Later, a mail route was established from Cedar Key to Havana.

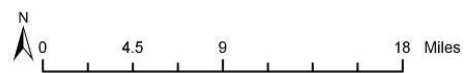
The year 2000 census enumerated 34,450 persons in Levy County, 99 percent of whom were Caucasian and 1 percent was African American. The median household income in the 2000 was \$30,899, while the per capita income was \$14,746 (U.S. Bureau of Census 2000). The figure for individuals living in poverty was nearly 19 percent in Levy County for that census year.



Vestiges of the Working Waterfront at Cedar Key, Spring 2003



Levy County



- ★ Study Communities
- Seafood Processor and Dealer
- Seafood Dealer
- Seafood Processor
- Reef
- ⚓ Wreck
- ▲ Platform
- Interstate

Table 3.13-1 Earnings in Levy County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	175,441	263,769	100.0	130,609
Farm earnings	17,404	28,448	10.8	15,238
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	(Confidential)	11,341	4.3	--
Fishing	3,783	(Confidential)	--	--
Mining	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Oil and gas extraction	75	87	0.0	30
Construction	15,601	27,747	10.5	15,906
Special trade contractors	(Confidential)	10,528	4.0	
Manufacturing	10,001	12,474	4.7	4,883
Fabricated metal products	2,416	(Confidential)	--	--
Industrial machinery and equipment	(Confidential)	204	0.1	--
Food and kindred products	(Confidential)	0	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	0	0	--	0
Petroleum and coal products	0	0	--	0
Transportation and Public utilities	9,203	16,551	6.3	9,566
Trucking and warehousing	2,884	7,525	2.9	5,336
Water transportation	(Confidential)	158	0.1	--
Transportation by air	0	0	--	0
Wholesale trade	4,949	(Confidential)	--	--
Retail trade	24,947	33,852	12.8	14,917
Eating and drinking places	4,808	6,827	2.6	3,178
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,718	11,940	4.5	6,841
Services	24,822	45,511	17.3	26,671
Hotels and other lodging places	(Confidential)	1,171	0.4	--
Business services	2,057	5,038	1.9	3,477
Amusement and recreation services	672	1,273	0.5	763
Health services	8,497	6,889	2.6	440
Legal services	931	725	0.3	18
Engineering and management services	1,850	3,414	1.3	2,010
Government/Government enterprises	47,833	64,220	24.3	27,915

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Table 3.13-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Levy County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	329,540	1,577
Invertebrates	1,034,698	10,705
Shrimp	530,872	467
Totals	1,895,110	12,749

Table 3.13-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Levy County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	280
Retail Dealer Permits	38
Wholesale Permits	39
Totals	357

Table 3.13-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Levy Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Chiefland	837
Gulf Hammock	61
Inglis	271
Yankeetown	88

Table 3.13-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Levy County*

Permit Type	Study Communities				
	Cedar Key	Chiefland	Gulf Hammock	Inglis	Yankeetown
Pelagic Charter	2	--	1	1	--
Reef Fish Charter	4	1	1	1	2
Swordfish	--	--	--	--	--
King Mackerel	2	1	--	--	3
Rock Shrimp	1	--	--	--	--
Red Snapper	1	1	--	3	4
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	2	1	--	--	3
Gulf Reef Fish	10	5	--	11	8
Shark	1	--	--	--	--
Total Permits 2000	23	9	2	16	20
Total Permit Holders 2000	14	2	1	8	8
Total State License Holders 2000	--	10	1	18	10
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 †	--	--	--	4	2

* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. † 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.13.1 Cedar Key (incorporated, pop. 790)

Cedar Key is a small town located on one of many barrier islands that form the Cedar Keys. The town is accessible by Route 24. Gainesville is roughly 60 miles to the northeast. Many Gainesville residents frequent the area on holiday. Cedar Key was previously described in depth by Jacob et al (2000), and thus we provide only brief description here.

The commercial fishing and timber industries were critically important to Cedar Key during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The town was also an important center of maritime trade and commerce, and products were shipped to and from distant ports north and south. Rail service linked the town to urbanized areas in Florida and led to flourishing businesses. Hurricanes have severely damaged the low-lying town throughout much of its history.

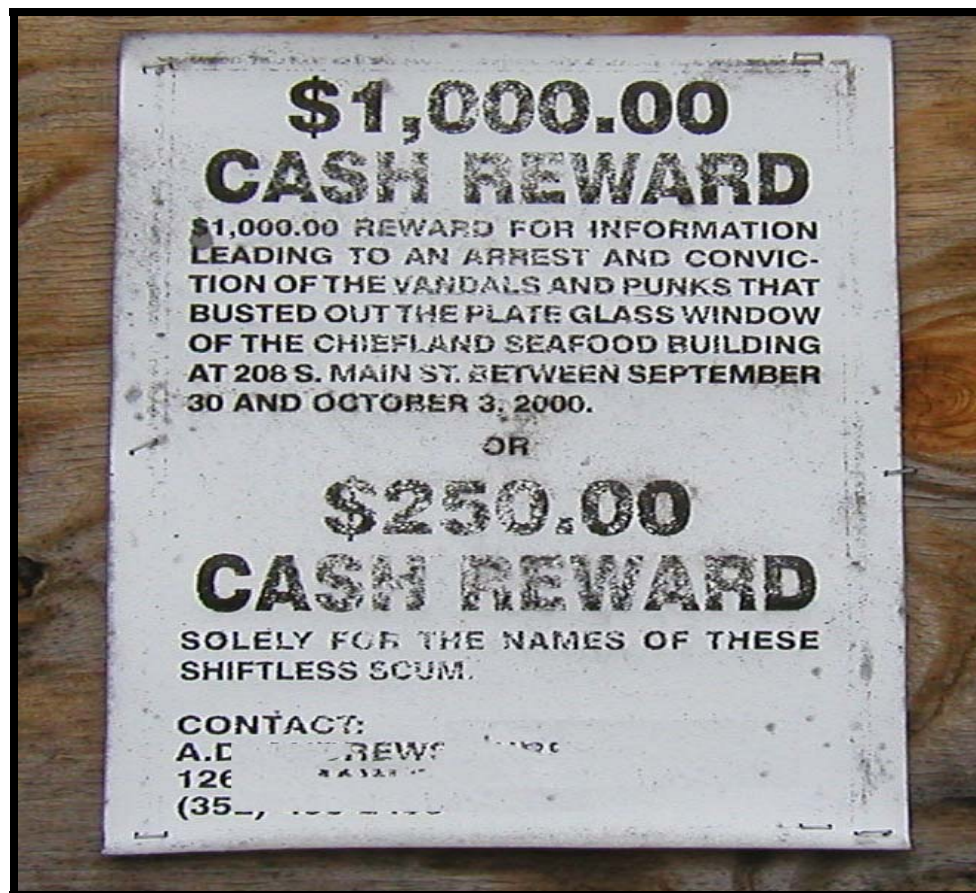
The contemporary economy of Cedar Key is based largely in tourism. Numerous shops, small lodging facilities, and restaurants serve visitors. Commercial fishing has gradually been supplanted by recreational angling and activities such as eco-tourism. While some commercial fishing operators remain active, the net ban reportedly had a detrimental effect on the fleet. Many participants subsequently initiated nearshore and inshore guide services. Others have engaged in shellfish aquaculture with support of various state programs.

3.13.2 Chiefland (incorporated, pop. 1,993)

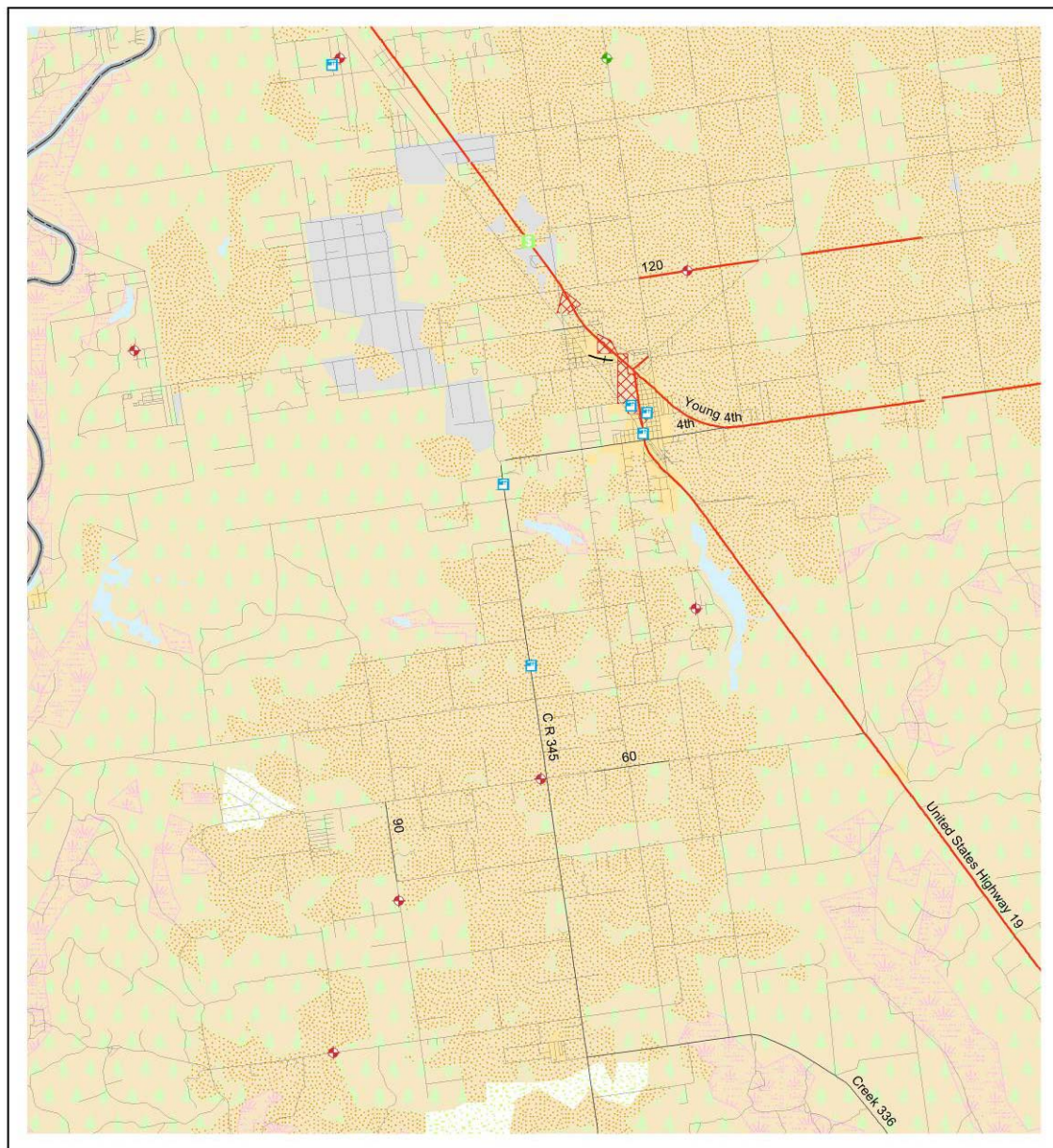
Location and Overview. Chiefland is located in northwestern Levy County at the junction of State Routes 49 and 55 and U.S. Routes 19, 98, and 129. The town is approximately 20 miles north of Waccasassa Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. Agriculture is Chiefland's primary form of industry; watermelon, timber, corn, peanuts, soybeans, cotton, hay and silage are the major crops. In addition to agri-business, Chiefland also serves as a center of commerce for Levy, Gilcrest, and Dixie Counties (Greater Chiefland Area Chamber of Commerce 2004).

History. Chiefland derives its name from the fact that several Native American clans settled in the area to farm the land. Each clan was ruled by a minor chief who was, in turn, ruled by a head chief who had his farm and extensive land holdings where Chiefland now stands. Following Florida's purchase from Spain, the chiefs began selling land to settlers from the North.

Current Conditions and Trends. Chiefland had a year 2000 population of 1,993 persons, an increase of 76 persons since 1990. The community has little fishing infrastructure and no direct access to the Gulf of Mexico. Resident fishery participant must travel at least 20 miles to the Gulf. A crab processor was active in the area in 2003, and our secondary source data indicate the presence of a few small wholesale operations.



Reward Poster at Now-Defunct Seafood Wholesaler in Chiefland



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Chiefland Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,917	1,993
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	838/1,079	884/1,109
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	31.5	31.3
18 to 64 years of age	52.7	51.8
65 years and over	15.8	16.9
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,144	1,203
Black or African American	740	683
American Indian and Alaskan Native	25	13
Asian	5	33
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	2
Some other race	3	13
Two or more races	--	46
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	8	55
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	18.3	13.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	54.7	64.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	6.8	9.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	2.2	8.5
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.5	2.8
Household income (Median \$)	12,622	17,331
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	38.8	36.8
Percent female headed household	32.5	23.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	430	436
Renter occupied	327	360
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	40,700	54,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	124	336
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	52.6	49.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	7.9	10.8
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	22.6
Service occupations	--	22.2
Sales and office occupations	--	30.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	8.9	3.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	9.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	12.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.2	5.5†
Manufacturing	10.0	6.5
Percent government workers	26.0	23.3
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	24.2	15.7
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	21.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	27.8	25.6

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Chiefland in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	2
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2-3
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	1
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	2-3
Charter/Head Boats	1
Commercial Boats	Several

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Chiefland in 2003

Boat Builder/Broker	1
Processor	1
Total	2

Table 4. Chiefland Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	543,985	3,666,629

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings for certain species may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Chiefland License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
7	3	837
Total = 10		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 10/796 = 1.3		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 837/796 = 1.1

Please reference Table 3.13-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.13.3 Gulf Hammock (unincorporated, pop. 969)

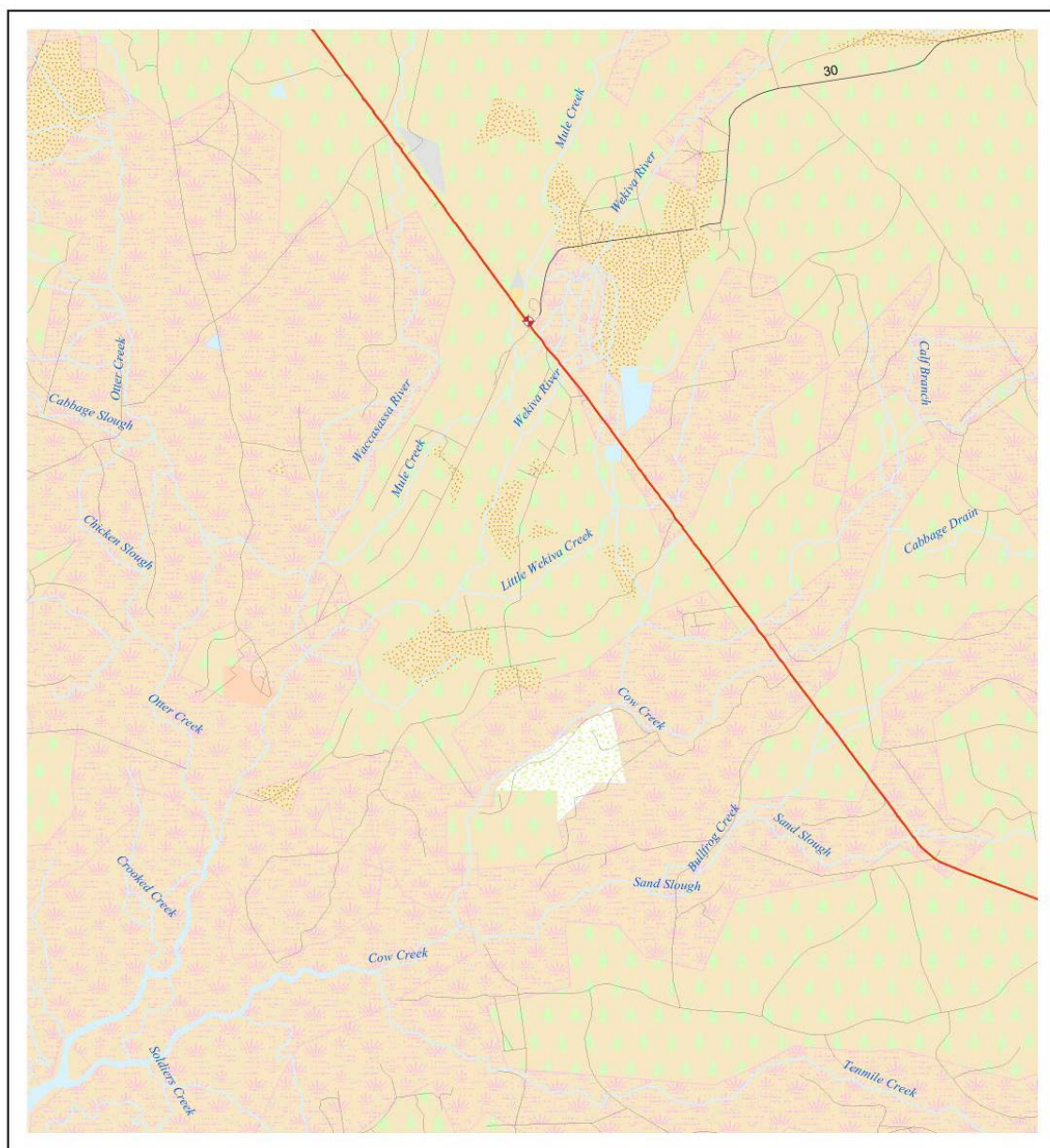
Location and Overview. Gulf Hammock is a small, rural unincorporated area along U.S. Highway 19. The town is located on dry ground around the otherwise low-lying estuarine landscape that comprises the headwaters of the Wacasassa Bay. Chiefland is located some 17 miles north and Inglis is roughly the same distance to the south. There is a boat ramp roughly 3.5 miles to the south along rural route 326 from which anglers may access the Wacasassa River, and ultimately the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico, some 4.5 miles further to the southwest.

History. The unincorporated town of Gulf Hammock was associated with one of the largest sawmill operations in the south in the early part of the 20th century. The town hospital was built in 1926 to serve mill employees and associated timber operations. The mill employed over half of the town's residents in 1930. Florida Rock Industries now operates a calcite quarry in the area and employs numerous residents.

Current Conditions and Trends. Gulf Hammock's year 2000 population of 969 persons is an increase of almost 50 percent from the previous census. There is a marina at the boat ramp, offering various marine supplies and shore power.



Blackwater Creek in the Gulf Hammock Area, Autumn 2003



Gulf Hammock

0 0.4 0.8
Miles

Projection: Alber's Equal Area, NAD83
Data Sources: See Metadata Report
Printed: May 2004

Transportation:

Highway
Major Rd.
Residential
Railroad

Boundaries:

River/Stream
Ocean/Lake
County
Municipal

Marine Features:

Platform
Reef
Wreck

Land Use:

Forest
Wetland
Reservoir

License/Permit Types:

Agriculture
Residential
Other Urban
Scrub/Shrub
Sand
Barren Land

License/Permit Types:

State Commercial
Federal
Federal/State
Federal/Federal Charter
Federal/Federal Charter/State

License/Permit Types:

Salt Flat
Transportation
Industrial/Commercial
Feeding Operation
Commercial/Service

Fishing Businesses:

Aquaculture
Fish Dealer/Broker
Fish Hatchery
Fishing Tackle/Dive Equipment
Headboat Operation
Marine Electronics Retail
Marina/Boatyard
Pier/Boat Rentals
Seafood Processor
Seafood Dealer
Seafood Processor and Dealer
Post Office

Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Gulf Hammock Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	644	969
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	240/404	338/631
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	20.9	14.8
18 to 64 years of age	69.3	74.2
65 years and over	9.8	11.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	536	780
Black or African American	101	161
American Indian and Alaskan Native	6	5
Asian	0	0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	1	7
Two or more races	--	16
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	15	21
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	5.9	5.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	55.5	71.8
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	12.5	8.4
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	0.9	4.4
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	0.0
Household income (Median \$)	23,382	28,438
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	21.7	15.1
Percent female headed household	4.4	7.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	161	248
Renter occupied	22	26
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	64,400	65,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	288	286
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	33.6	34.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.3	2.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	17.0
Service occupations	--	34.7
Sales and office occupations	--	15.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.9	1.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	17.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	13.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	13.4	6.0†
Manufacturing	0.0	5.3
Percent government workers	47.5	20.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	7.8	4.9
Percent using public transportation	0.0	1.8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	45.8	34.1

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Gulf Hammock in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	1
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	1
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	1

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Gulf Hammock in 2003

Data not available.

Table 4. Gulf Hammock Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Landings and Ex-vessel Value findings may not be reported under the “Rule of Three.”

Table 5. Gulf Hammock License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
1	1	61
Total = 2		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 2/274 = 0.7		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 61/274 = 0.2

Please reference Table 3.13-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.13.4 Inglis (incorporated, pop. 1,491)

Location and Overview. Inglis and Yankeetown are adjoining communities, located two hours north of St. Petersburg on Florida's central Gulf Coast in the lower southwest corner of Levy County. The population of both has changed very little over the past ten years. This is contrary to many coastal communities to the south, especially in neighboring Citrus County, one of the fastest-growing places in the country. Inglis is adjacent to the Withlacoochee River, which provides access to the Gulf of Mexico. Most residents commute to jobs in other counties. Many work in management and other professional positions. The area appears to be undergoing a process of gentrification.

History. Inglis was named for Scottish sea captain John Inglis. He sailed a ship from Spain to the mouth of the Withlacoochee River during the early 1800s and traded with the local inhabitants. Inglis, formerly known as Blind Horse, was established eight miles from the mouth of the Withlacoochee.

Current Conditions. The year 2000 census enumerated 1,491 persons in Inglis, an increase of 150 from 1990. A growing number of retirees reportedly are moving to the area.

There are a number of bait and tackle shops in the area. Retailers stated that their business is growing each year, with clientele consisting of both residents and visitors. Peak season recreational fishing reportedly sustains area businesses during the fall and spring months. Shrimp and crab were principal landings in 2002, but there were also significant finfish landings, with a focus on snapper-grouper.

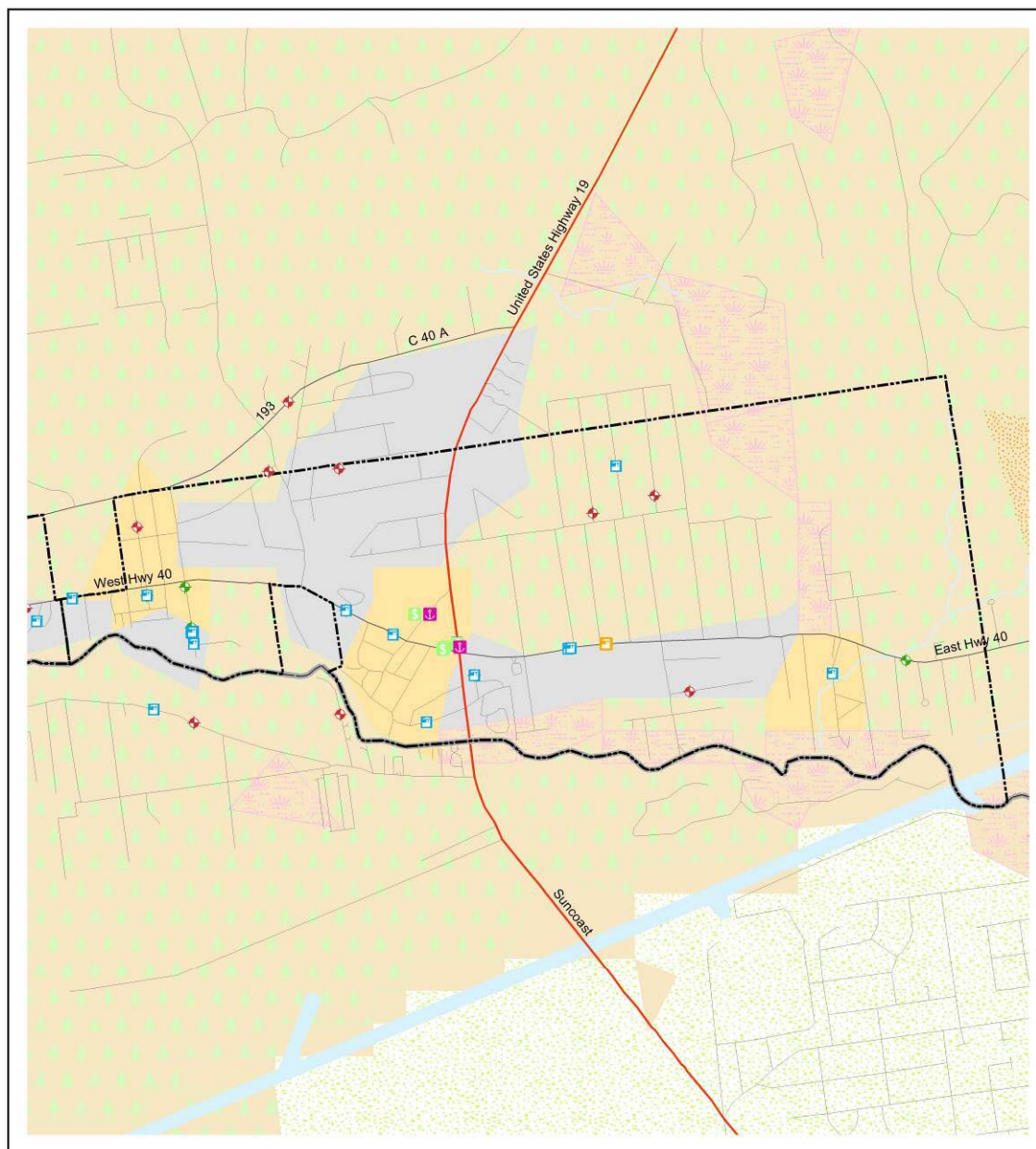
Residents assert that commercial fishing is declining in association with escalating waterfront property values. Most docking space is located in Yankeetown, while the largest commercial wholesale operations are in Inglis. Commercial vessels are docked up and down the Withlacoochee River, and many long-time resident commercial captains store fishing gear in their yards. Informants report that there has been less support for the fleet subsequent to the gill net ban.



Bait and Tackle Shop in Inglis



Grouper Boats in Yankeetown



Note: This map depicts spatial distribution of fishing-related entities at the street-level of resolution and thus derives from physical address data only.

Table 1. Inglis Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,241	1,491
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	611/630	737/754
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	20.5	20.9
18 to 64 years of age	54.1	56.3
65 years and over	25.4	22.8
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,227	1,472
Black or African American	1	0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5	2
Asian	6	5
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	2	2
Two or more races	--	10
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	7	28
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	15.4	6.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	63.5	73.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	6.7	9.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	2.8	1.8
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.4	0.4
Household income (Median \$)	15,795	24,432
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	22.5	22.3
Percent female headed household	9.5	8.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	448	527
Renter occupied	85	143
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	65,100	81,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	256	333
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	41.0	46.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	11.5	8.5
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	25.8
Service occupations	--	13.4
Sales and office occupations	--	21.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.5	3.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	17.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	18.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.3	3.9†
Manufacturing	11.0	10.0
Percent government workers	5.9	11.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	11.2	18.1
Percent using public transportation	1.9	0.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	27.9
Percent worked outside of county of residence	58.7	48.2

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Inglis/Yankeetown in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Bars/clubs (docksides or in town)	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	2
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	2
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	1
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (docksides)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	5
Recreational docks/marinas	3
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	4
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	2
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	15+
Commercial Boats	18+

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Inglis in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	2
Processor; Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Total	7

Table 4. Inglis Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	263,746	619,891

Table 5. Inglis License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
16	8	271
Total = 24		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 24/670 = 3.6		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 271/670 = 0.04

Please reference Table 3.13-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.

3.13.5 Yankeetown (unincorporated, pop. 629)

Location and Overview. Yankeetown is a small rural town located along the shores of both the Withlacoochee River and the Withlacoochee Bay. The main thoroughfare is State Road 40, which parallels the river. While there is a productive local commercial fleet, many residents are professionals who commute to other counties for employment.

History. A.F. Knotts and Eugene Knotts founded Yankeetown in the early 1920s, after encouraging residents of a small fishing camp and homes on the Withlacoochee River to invest in 269 acres in the area. Persons living in the surrounding countryside referred to the town as Yankeetown, in contempt of the Knotts family, who hailed from Indiana. “Yankeetown” was used when the town was formally established in 1925.

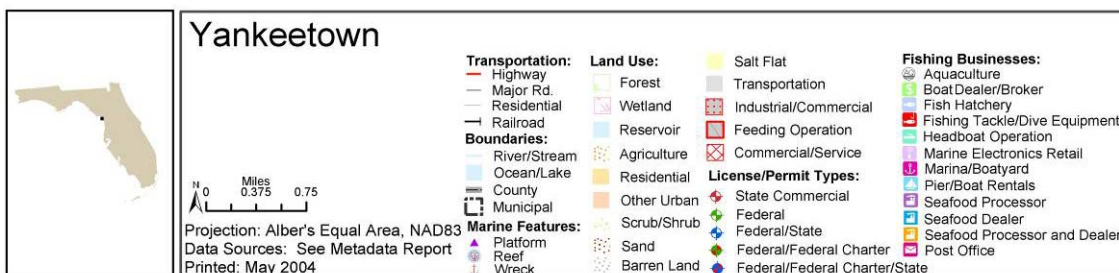
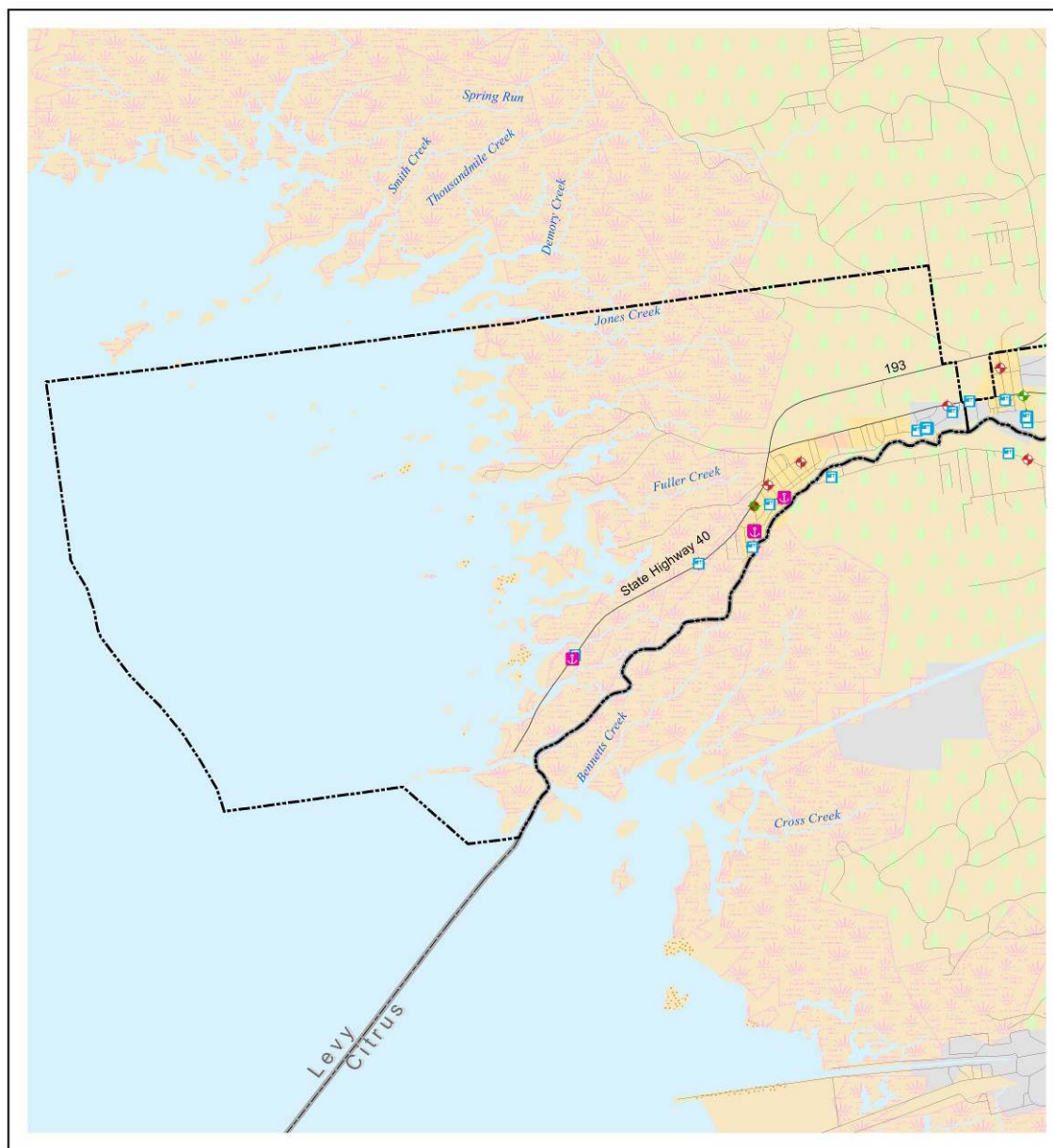
Current Conditions and Trends. Yankeetown had a year 2000 population of 629 persons, down just slightly from the previous census. A town administrator observed that most of the older residents see the town as a retirement community, while the commercial fishermen continue to see it as a fishing community. Most residents do fish recreationally and the town “swells” with recreational participants on the weekends. Rising property values in this coastal community are of concern to long-time residents who pay increasingly higher property taxes.

There are three marinas located in Yankeetown. Two provide dock space for commercial vessels. While there are fewer than 20 commercial vessels moored in these locations on a full-time basis, one marina owner indicated that during peak shrimping months, there could be over 40 shrimp vessels docked along the river. There are numerous wholesale seafood dealers in the area.

The commercial fleet pursues a variety of species, with principal landings in shrimp, crab, clams, and snapper-grouper. Pelagic landings were limited in 2002. There were four charter operators working in the area in 2000.



Trucks and Trailers at Yankeetown Boat Ramp



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. Yankeetown Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	635	629
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	303/332	323/306
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	13.7	14.1
18 to 64 years of age	48.8	55.6
65 years and over	37.5	30.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	632	609
Black or African American	0	0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	2	9
Asian	1	5
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	0	0
Two or more races	--	6
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	5	4
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	10.8	7.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.4	84.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	17.1	26.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	0.7	5.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	1.6
Household income (Median \$)	22,065	33,304
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	15.6	12.5
Percent female headed household	7.9	5.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	263	256
Renter occupied	35	53
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	58,500	101,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	269	425
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	37.9	45.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.6	7.3
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	38.4
Service occupations	--	20.5
Sales and office occupations	--	11.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	8.4	5.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	12.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	11.4
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.5	10.0†
Manufacturing	13.4	2.6
Percent government workers	10.5	14.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	18.4	11.8
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	27.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	59.2	52.8

**Differences in the types of data the U.S. Census Bureau used to generate Occupation and Industry percentages in 1990 and 2000 preclude valid comparisons between those census years.

†Year 2000 figures include mining in this group; 1990 figures do not. Mining includes the offshore oil industry workforce.

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Yankeetown in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	2
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	1
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (docksides)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	5
Recreational docks/marinas	3
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	4
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	2
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	15+
Commercial Boats	18+

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Yankeetown in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Marina	2
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	5
Total	8

Table 4. Yankeetown Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	269,504	1,434,738

Table 5. Yankeetown License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
9	11	88
Total = 20		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 20/289 = 6.9		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 88/289 = 0.3

Please reference Table 3.13-5 above for the total number of commercial permit and license holders attributable to this community as based on both street *and* post office box address data.