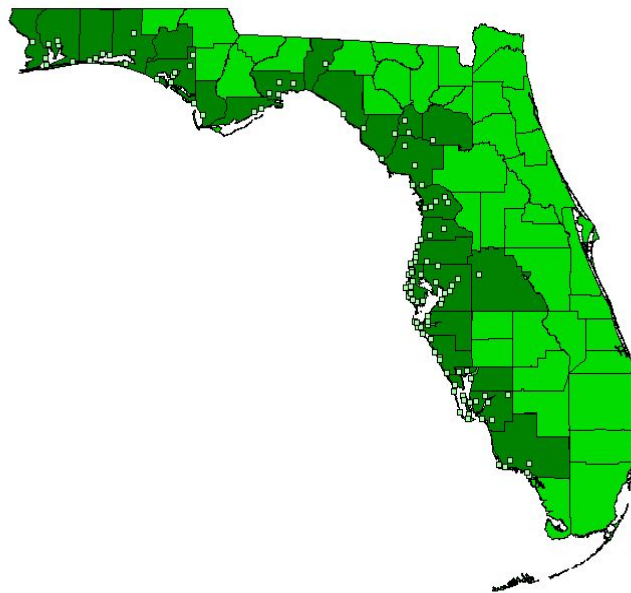


Identifying Communities Associated with the Fishing Industry along the Florida Gulf Coast

-Final Report-



Volume II: Archer to Treasure Island

Prepared for

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

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3.14 Alachua County Communities

This section describes Archer, the sole study community in Alachua County. This north-central Florida County is located 85 miles south of the Georgia state line, 50 miles east of the Gulf of Mexico, and 67 miles west of the Atlantic Ocean. The county encompasses 965 square miles and includes the municipalities of Archer, Alachua, Cross Creek, Gainesville, Hawthorne, High Springs, LaCrosse, Melrose, Micanopy, Newberry, Waldo, and Windsor.

In 1860, Alachua County had more than 8,000 inhabitants. Historically, cotton, vegetable crops, and phosphate mining were key indicators on the economic scale. New towns- including Archer, High Springs, Melrose, and Hawthorne- emerged due to the expansion of the railroad into the area, accompanying the citrus and phosphate boom. In 1905, Gainesville was chosen as the site for the University of Florida. By the 1930s, the university had become central to the county economy, providing stability during both the land boom collapse of the mid-1920s and the Depression of the 1930s. Gainesville's educational and medical facilities would supplant agriculture as the primary economic sector, employing less than 20 percent of the area's workforce. However, the region still led North Florida in production of peanuts, corn, tobacco, nuts, and certain fruits (Pickard 2004).

Alachua County is linked to the Interstate system through I-75 which runs north and south through the heart of the county. Federal highways 441, 41, and 301 along with State Roads 20 and 27 are other important transportation corridors.

The year 2000 census enumerated 217,955 persons in Alachua County. Slightly less than ten percent of the population was 65 years of age and over. The median age in the county was 29 years, which reflects the presence of the state university and the student population. The racial composition of the county was 74 percent Caucasian and 19 percent African American, with the remaining seven percent comprised primarily of persons of Hispanic or Asian ancestry. The median household income was \$31,426 with 23 percent of the population living in poverty.



Alachua County Park (courtesy of www.parksandrec.alachua.fl.us)



Alachua County



0 3.75 7.5 15 Miles

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

Table 3.14-1 Earnings in Alachua County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (Constant 2000 \$1000s)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	3,173,296	4,071,411	100.0	1,662,879
Farm earnings	19,202	18,058	0.4	3,484
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	18,393	(Confidential)	--	--
Fishing	(Confidential)	256	0.0	--
Mining	1,684	(Confidential)	--	--
Oil and gas extraction	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Construction	163,374	161,825	4.0	37,824
Special trade contractors	112,315	107,006	2.6	21,759
Manufacturing	178,146	207,695	5.1	72,482
Fabricated metal products	20,760	19,496	0.5	3,739
Industrial machinery and equipment	21,360	16,610	0.4	398
Food and kindred products	1,237	(Confidential)	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	8,938	2,915	0.1	-3,869
Petroleum and coal products	0	0	--	--
Transportation and Public utilities	75,390	117,540	2.9	60,319
Trucking and warehousing	10,819	26,731	0.7	18,519
Water transportation	0	0	--	--
Transportation by air	11,669	17,673	0.4	8,816
Wholesale trade	84,962	109,865	2.7	45,379
Retail trade	306,401	372,946	9.2	140,388
Eating and drinking places	83,816	110,283	2.7	46,667
Finance, insurance, and real estate	142,522	285,926	7.0	177,752
Services	878,847	1,275,672	31.3	608,627
Hotels and other lodging places	14,509	30,556	0.8	19,544
Business services	97,522	215,964	5.3	141,945
Amusement and recreation services	22,253	38,983	1.0	22,093
Health services	438,776	592,994	14.6	259,963
Legal services	42,051	52,657	1.3	20,740
Engineering and management services	133,841	133,704	3.3	32,119
Government/Government enterprises	1,304,377	1,491,434	36.6	501,412

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Table 3.14-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Alachua Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Archer	429

Table 3.14-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Alachua County*

Permit Type	Study Community
	Archer
Pelagic Charter	1
Reef Fish Charter	1
Swordfish	--
King Mackerel	1
Rock Shrimp	--
Red Snapper	1
Spiny Lobster	--
Spanish Mackerel	1
Gulf Reef Fish	2
Shark	--
Total Permits 2000	7
Total Permit Holders 2000	2
Total State License Holders 2000	5
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 **	--

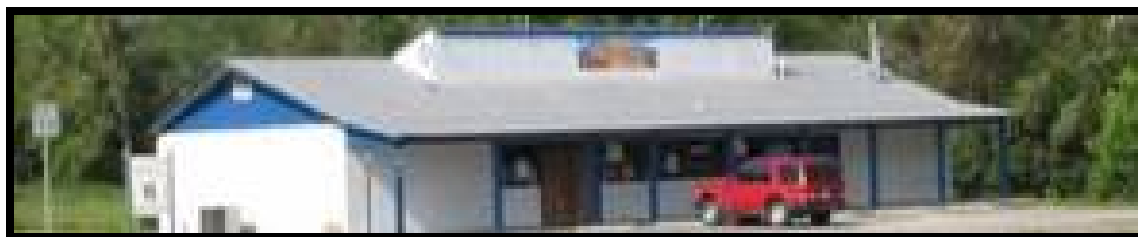
* Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit and license holders for whom evidence indicates actual residence, as provided in the community descriptions. ** 2003 is the first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

3.14.1 Archer (incorporated, pop. 1,289)

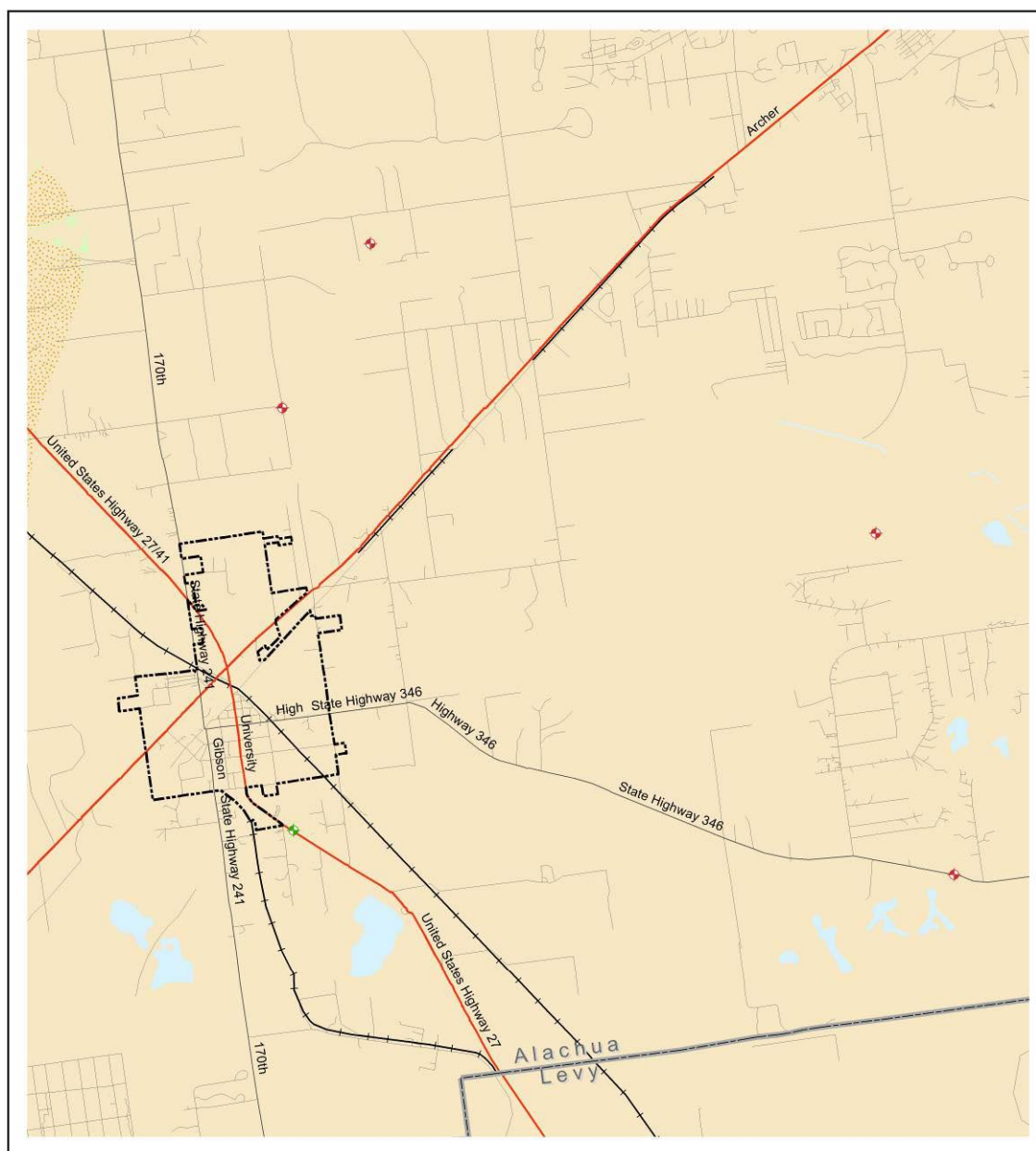
Location and Overview. Archer is located along U.S. Route 27 in southwest Alachua County. There are freshwater fishing opportunities at the Levy Lake and the Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park. Archer is primarily an agricultural community. Many residents commute to jobs in Gainesville, some 12 miles to the northeast on State Route 24.

History. Initially known as “Deer Hammock,” early settlers fished and hunted for subsistence. In the 1850s, sugarcane and cotton farmers and their slaves began developing Deer Hammock as an agricultural community. Development of a rail line led to further development. Archer’s present-day name derives from James T. Archer, Florida’s first Secretary of State (1845-49). Archer was incorporated in 1878 (Braley 2004).

Current Conditions. The year 2000 population of Archer was 1,289 persons, a decrease of more than six percent from the 1990 census. A small fleet of commercial participants reside here. Snapper-grouper are the principal landings. Two charter captains maintain residences. One offers both inshore guiding and offshore fishing with a focus on grouper. Recreational scalloping is also offered. One captain moors in and operates from Keaton Beach.



Small Retail Seafood Business in Archer, 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. Archer Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,372	1,289
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	618/754	584/705
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	34.9	31.3
18 to 64 years of age	52.0	57.1
65 years and over	13.1	11.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	913	783
Black or African American	454	485
American Indian and Alaskan Native	4	3
Asian	0	2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	1	0
Two or more races	--	16
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	17	29
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	12.2	10.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.5	75.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	7.7	12.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.6	4.5
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.6	0.9
Household income (Median \$)	19,241	27,875
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	26.6	21.6
Percent female headed household	30.7	20.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	371	325
Renter occupied	130	162
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	38,600	56,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	206	413
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	63.0	59.9
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.96	7.8
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	21.2
Service occupations	--	24.9
Sales and office occupations	--	29.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.3	0.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	12.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	11.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.6	1.0†
Manufacturing	9.0	6.4
Percent government workers	33.6	31.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	18.1	15.7
Percent using public transportation	0.7	0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	28.9
Percent worked outside of county of residence	3.4	8.5

**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 Archer 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
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

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

None Listed.

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	7,875	17,206

Table 5. Archer 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	429
Total = 9		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 9/487 = 1.8		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 429/487 = 0.9

Please reference Table 3.14-5 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.

3.15 Citrus County Communities

Description of the study communities in Citrus County is provided in this section. These are as follow: Crystal River, Hernando, Homosassa, Homosassa Springs, Inverness, and Lecanto.

Citrus County is located on Florida's western Gulf coast, bordered by Levy County to the northwest, Marion County to the northeast, Sumter County to the east, and Hernando County to the south. The county seat is Inverness and the nearest MSA is Ocala; Tampa and Orlando are approximately 60 miles from the county seat.

Early pioneers arrived around 1810, settling first at Red Level, between Crystal River and the Withlacoochee River. After the Civil War, this Gulf coastal region became a popular place to settle, and the population increased quickly. Citrus County was formed in 1887, and within three years its population had increased to 5,391.

Citrus groves and other agricultural pursuits were important early on, as were forestry (cedar, turpentine products, and fruit crates) and phosphate mining. Citrus plantations flourished in the mid-19th century, and farms continued to prosper through the state's Mediterranean fruit fly problem in the 1920s. The Plant railroad system served the area, and there was some manufacturing in the Crystal River area.

Interstate (I-75) passes through the county along with two U.S. Highways (US-19 and US-98). The Suncoast Parkway provides easy access to the Tampa-St. Petersburg Metropolitan Area through a limited access toll road. State Roads 41, 44, and 200 also serve the county.

The year 2000 census enumerated 118,085 persons in Citrus County, an increase of more than 26 percent since 1990. The median age for the county was 53 years. Some 95 percent were Caucasian, two percent African American, and three percent Hispanic. The median household income was \$31,001, compared to the state figure of \$38,819. Per the 2000 census, nearly 12 percent of persons in Citrus County were living in poverty.

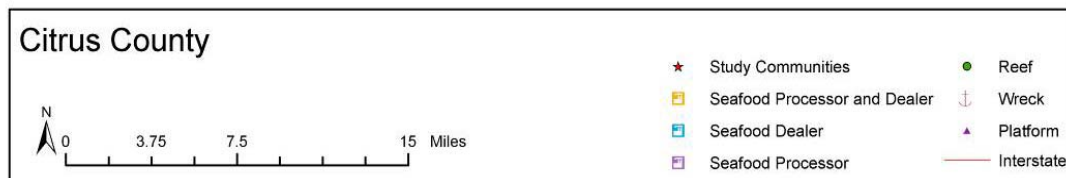
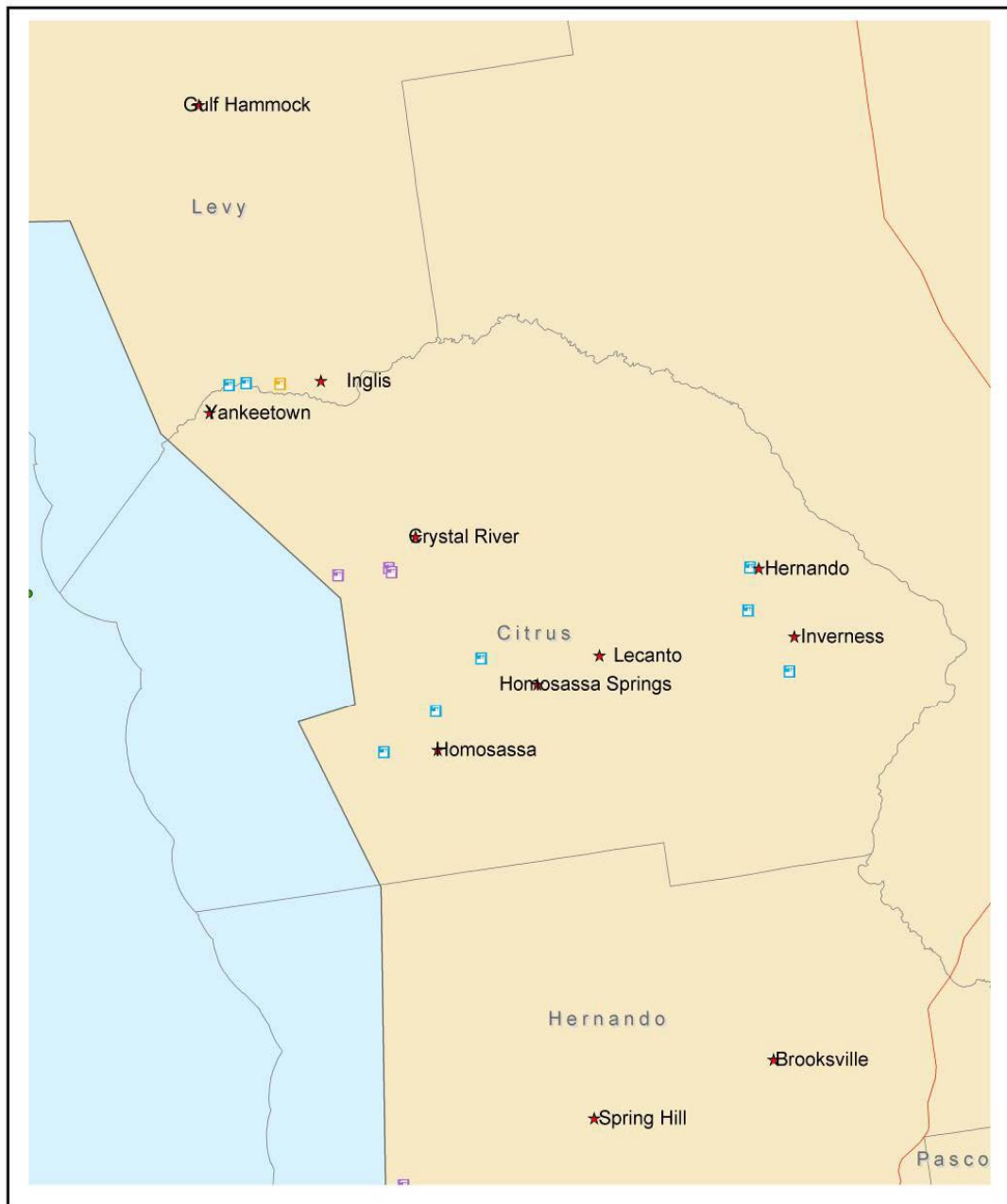


Table 3.15-1 Earnings in Citrus County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	723,835	992,950	100.0	443,559
Farm earnings	246	2,601	0.3	2,414
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	7,249	9,904	1.0	4,402
Fishing	1,806	(Confidential)	--	--
Mining	1,910	1,684	0.2	234
Oil and gas extraction	174	--	--	--
Construction	81,568	99,930	10.1	38,020
Special trade contractors	48,972	61,360	6.2	24,190
Manufacturing	23,441	46,716	4.7	28,924
Fabricated metal products	(Confidential)	3,025	0.3	
Industrial machinery and equipment	628	1,686	0.2	1,209
Food and kindred products	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Petroleum and coal products	270	(Confidential)	--	--
Transportation and Public utilities	133,282	153,464	15.5	52,303
Trucking and warehousing	7,858	14,311	1.4	8,347
Water transportation	(Confidential)	2,075	0.2	--
Transportation by air	186	(Confidential)	--	--
Wholesale trade	10,676	18,599	1.9	10,496
Retail trade	102,722	123,691	12.5	45,725
Eating and drinking places	22,518	25,329	2.6	8,238
Finance, insurance, and real estate	42,123	62,780	6.3	30,809
Services	202,727	328,776	33.1	174,906
Hotels and other lodging places	27,763	58,189	5.9	37,117
Business services	3,909	4,509	0.5	1,542
Amusement and recreation services	91,967	160,607	16.2	90,804
Health services	7,246	7,323	0.7	1,823
Legal services	19,988	17,411	1.8	2,240
Engineering and management services	117,891	144,805	14.6	55,326
Government/Government enterprises	723,835	992,950	100.0	443,559

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Table 3.15-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Citrus County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	1,227,666	6,852
Invertebrates	1,548,542	10,671
Shrimp	191,834	960
Totals	2,968,042	18,483

Table 3.15-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Citrus County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	300
Retail Dealer Permits	42
Wholesale Permits	20
Totals	362

Table 3.15-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Citrus Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Hernando	457
Homosassa	1,358
Homosassa Springs	118
Inverness	1,237
Lecanto	434

Table 3.15-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Citrus County*

Permit Type	Study Communities					
	Crystal River	Hernando	Homosassa	Homosassa Springs	Inverness	Lecanto
Pelagic Charter	5	--	--	--	2	1
Reef Fish Charter	8	1	--	--	2	1
Swordfish	--	--	--	--	--	--
King Mackerel	8	--	3	1	--	1
Rock Shrimp	--	--	--	--	--	--
Red Snapper	10	--	3	3	--	2
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	8	--	4	2	--	3
Gulf Reef Fish	31	4	16	6	--	6
Shark	--	--	--	1	--	1
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	2	--	--	--	1	1
Total Permits 2000	72	5	26	13	5	16
Total Permit Holders 2000	31	5	13	6	2	6
Total State License Holders 2000	54	1	60	12	3	9
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 **	7	--	3	--	1	1

*Includes all permits and licenses that can be attributed to the communities by *both* street and post office box addresses; these data are used to generate counts of permit 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.

3.15.1 Crystal River (incorporated, pop. 3,339)

Location and Overview. Crystal River is located on Kings Bay in the western part of Citrus County. The area is rich in marine resources, and there is easy access to the Gulf of Mexico. The spring-fed waters of Crystal offer excellent recreational diving conditions, and many tourists travel to the area to observe manatee. As such, the area is a popular destination for diving, snorkeling, and recreational fishing. There is an active commercial fishing fleet in Crystal River, and many retired captains continue to reside here.

History. There is a famous archaeological site in Crystal River. A series of mounds and artifacts from the Deptford Period provide insight into a cultural group dependent on marine resources in prehistoric Florida. Spanish explorer Hernando De Soto searched for gold and the fountain of youth in the area in the 16th century. By the early 19th century, settlements were established along the Crystal River and Kings Bay where fish, sugar, cotton, and timber resources were abundant. By the 1850s, rail lines brought increasing numbers of visitors, and many stayed on. The community gradually became a busy port for schooners and steamships.

Current Conditions. The year 2000 Census enumerated 3,339 persons in Crystal River. This is a decrease of more than 17 percent from the previous census. There may be a more recent period of growth afoot. Informants indicate that development is now increasing at a remarkable rate.

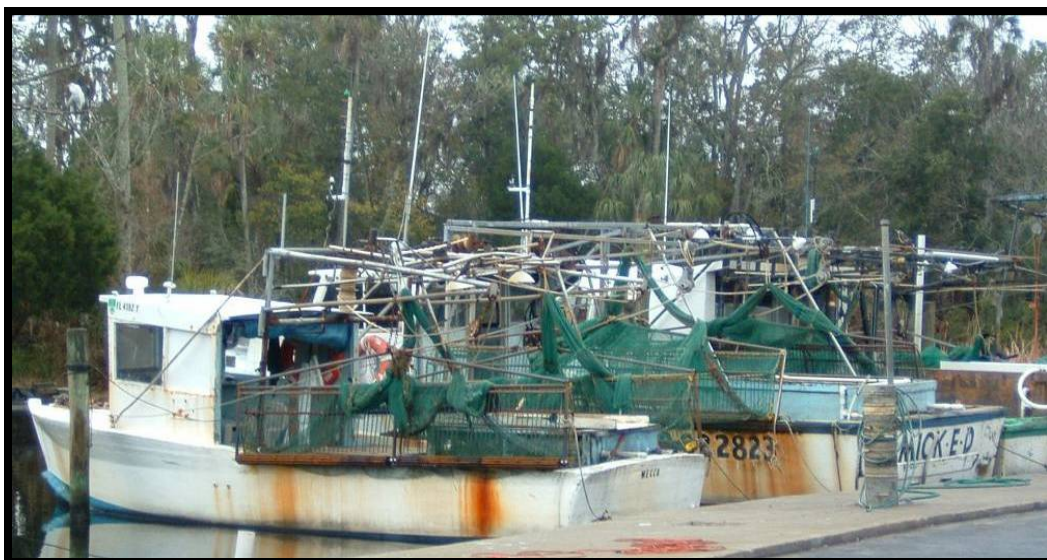
The number of active commercial vessels moored in the area has declined significantly. Many local captains once pursued mullet and mullet roe, but the gill net ban forced a switch to other fisheries, and some participants left the industry altogether. Stone crab is now one of the more established fisheries in the area. There were three active wholesalers in the area in 2003.

Recreational fishing has become more popular over the years. Three marinas store recreational vessels owned by clients from all over Florida. All provide bait, fuel, and supplies. Marina staff indicate that in the past five years the marinas have been running at 90 percent or greater capacity on a regular basis, with parking lots and public boat ramps at full capacity on some weekends. There are numerous boat ramps located in the area.

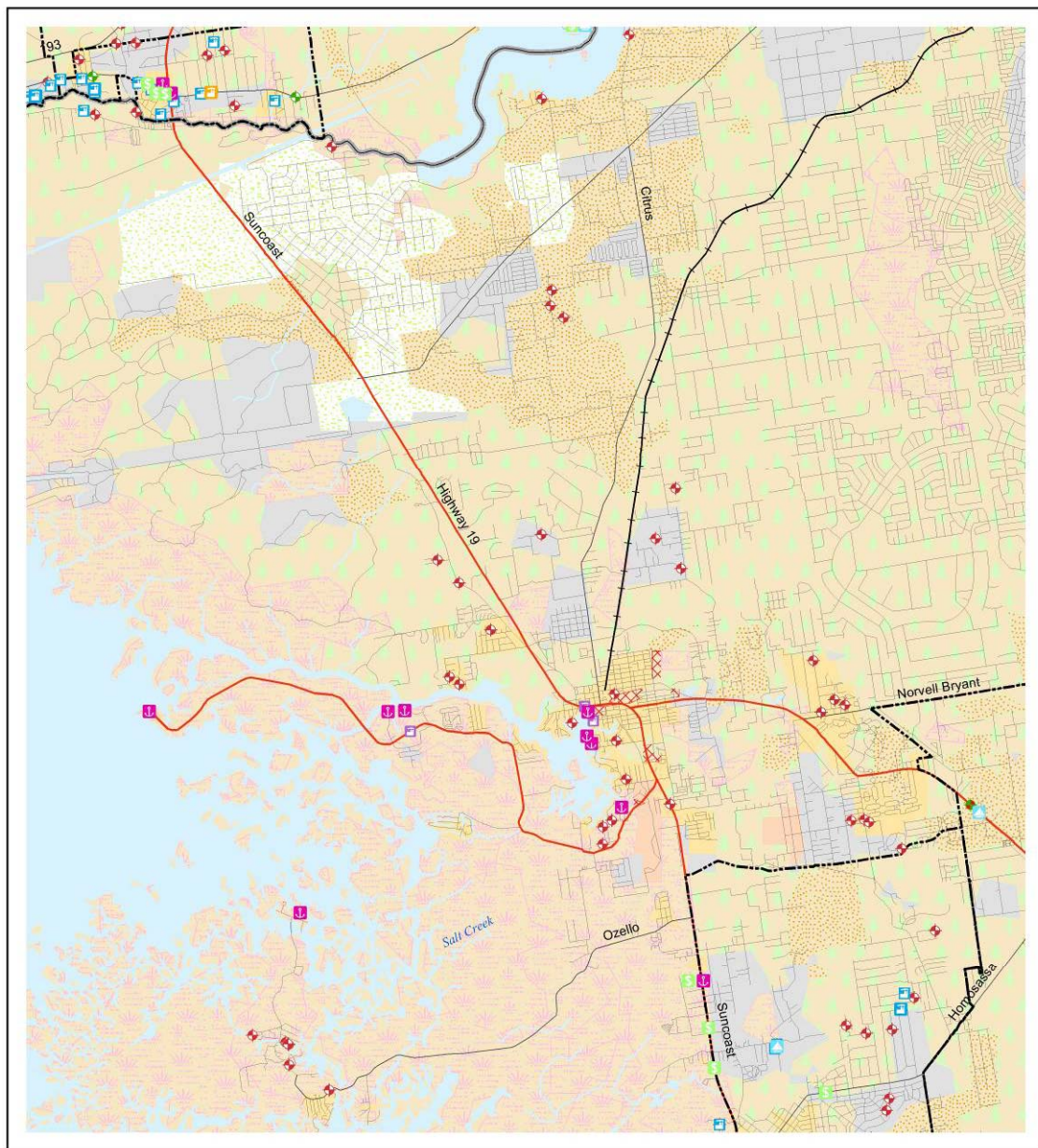
The local commercial fleet is quite productive. Stone crab and grouper dominate the landings figures for 2002, and numerous charter boats were active in the area.



Crystal River near Kings Bay



Commercial Vessels at Moorings in Crystal River



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. Crystal River Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	4,044	3,339
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,902/2,142	1,788/1,551
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	19.7	19.0
18 to 64 years of age	53.6	53.3
65 years and over	26.7	27.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	3,473	2,919
Black or African American	507	449
American Indian and Alaskan Native	13	14
Asian	37	46
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	2
Some other race	14	16
Two or more races	--	39
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	56	106
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.6	6.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.3	80.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	16.3	23.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	7.4	5.1
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.6	1.3
Household income (Median \$)	23,732	37,207
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	11.0	9.9
Percent female headed household	10.6	10.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,157	1,053
Renter occupied	501	445
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	79,800	93,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	372	345
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	45.6	49.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.7	5.9
Occupation (Percent in occupation)**		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	34.4
Service occupations	--	14.5
Sales and office occupations	--	27.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.8	1.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	9.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	12.9
Industry (Percent in industry) **		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.2	1.2†
Manufacturing	5.2	7.0
Percent government workers	12.0	13.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	10.3	12.4
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	17.5
Percent worked outside of county of residence	--	10.2

**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 Crystal River in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	10+
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	3
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	3 (rec)
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	3
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	7+
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	3
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	4
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	5
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	15+
Charter/Head Boats	40+
Commercial Boats	50+ (area)

Table 3. Primary Fishing-related Businesses Listed for Crystal River in 2002

None Listed.

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	2,348,781	15,037,633

Table 5. Crystal River 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
48	34	429
Total = 82		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 82/1,498 = 5.5		
		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 429/1,498 = 0.3

Please reference Table 3.15-5 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.

3.15.2 Hernando (unincorporated, pop. 8,253)

Location and Overview. Hernando is located north of Inverness on U.S. Highway 41, along Tsala Apopka Lake. Tampa is 66 miles to the south and Ocala is approximately 35 miles to the north. Quickest access to the Gulf of Mexico is via Crystal River, 12 miles to the west. There are recreational fishing opportunities available in the numerous water bodies that surround the community, and many residents travel to pursue saltwater species. But there is little evidence of extensive involvement in marine fisheries.

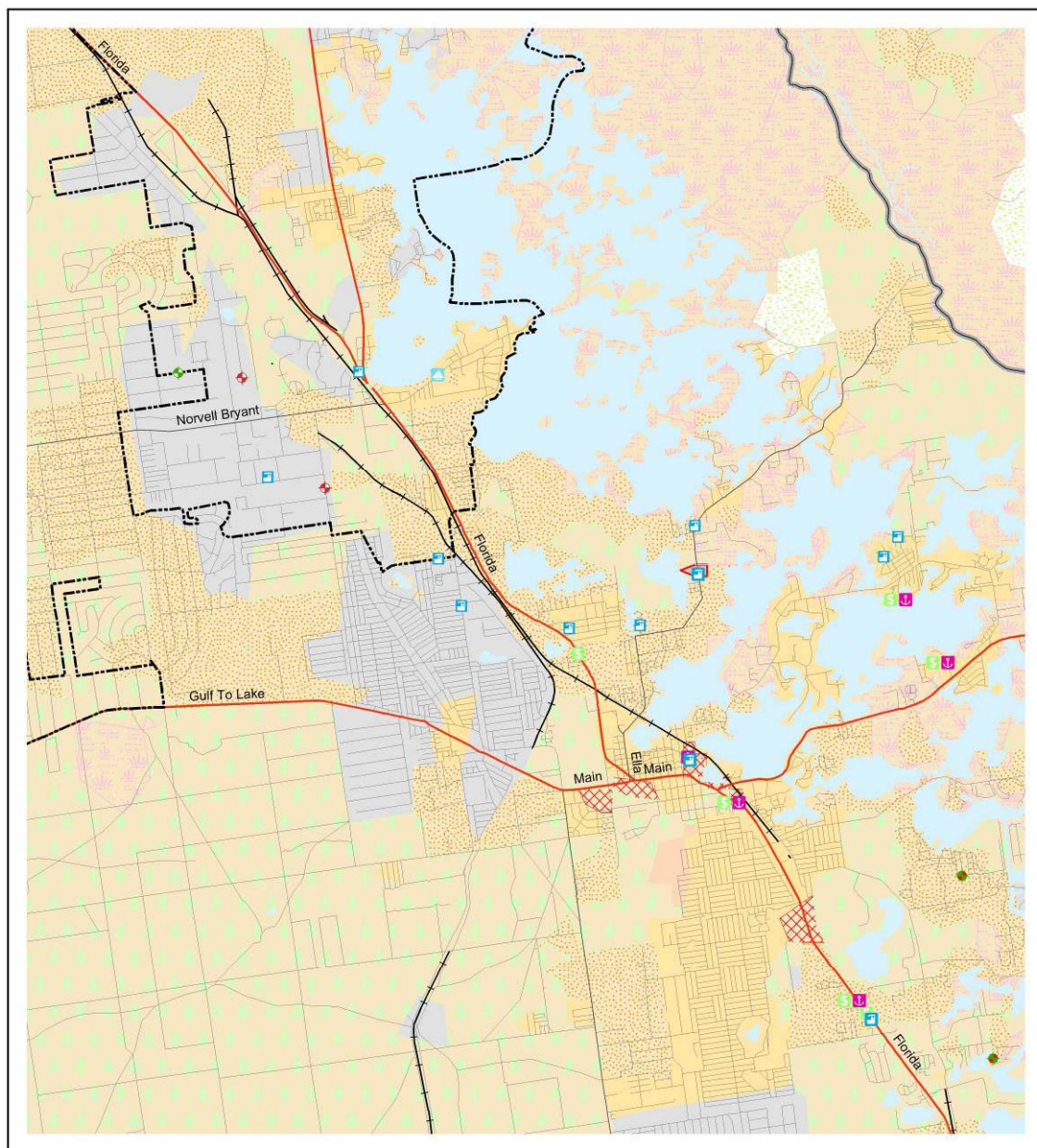
History. The town is named for Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto who visited the area in the 16th century. Seminole tribes were gradually displaced by settlers. Residents of Hernando have maintained close economic and social relationship with those of Inverness. Citrus and phosphate mining, and jobs in the neighboring city, have come to be important sources of revenue for persons residing in Hernando.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 8,253 persons in Hernando. The increase in population of more than 6,000 people since 1990 can be attributed in large part to the redistricting of census blocks.

Hernando has relatively little fishing-related physical infrastructure (one pier with boat rentals), and no direct access to the Gulf of Mexico. The community does have various freshwater features nearby, which provide opportunities for recreational freshwater angling. There are some seafood dealers in the area, but there is only one resident commercial participant.



Floating Dock on Tsala Apopka Lake in Hernando



Hernando

Projection: Albers'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. Hernando Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,103	8,253
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,008/1,095	4,068/4,185
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	15.0	17.2
18 to 64 years of age	47.2	54.7
65 years and over	37.8	28.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,020	7,888
Black or African American	71	187
American Indian and Alaskan Native	6	24
Asian	1	43
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	5
Some other race	5	14
Two or more races	--	92
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	22	135
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	9.5	6.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	59.6	73.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	7.0	9.1
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	1.9	4.8
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.0	1.7
Household income (Median \$)	18,750	29,121
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	9.2	15.4
Percent female headed household	10.0	7.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	815	3,123
Renter occupied	195	607
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	52,400	86,300
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	245	422
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	39.4	48.0
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	10.2	6.5
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	20.8
Service occupations	--	19.7
Sales and office occupations	--	26.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	8.2	0.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	18.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	14.7
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.3	0.4†
Manufacturing	3.2	8.2
Percent government workers	17.6	11.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	13.7	12.3
Percent using public transportation	1.1	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	30.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	15.7	28.0

**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 Hernando 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	1 (Freshwater)
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	1 (Freshwater)
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	1
Commercial Boats	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Total	1

Table 4. Hernando 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. Hernando 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	457
Total = 2		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 2/3,730 = 0.1		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 457/ 3,730 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.15-5 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.

3.15.3 Homosassa (incorporated, pop. 2,263)

Location and Overview. Homosassa and Homosassa Springs are located north of Tampa Bay and west of Orlando in the southwest portion of Citrus County. A natural spring in the area harbors manatees and other wildlife in their native habitat, and is a popular tourist attraction

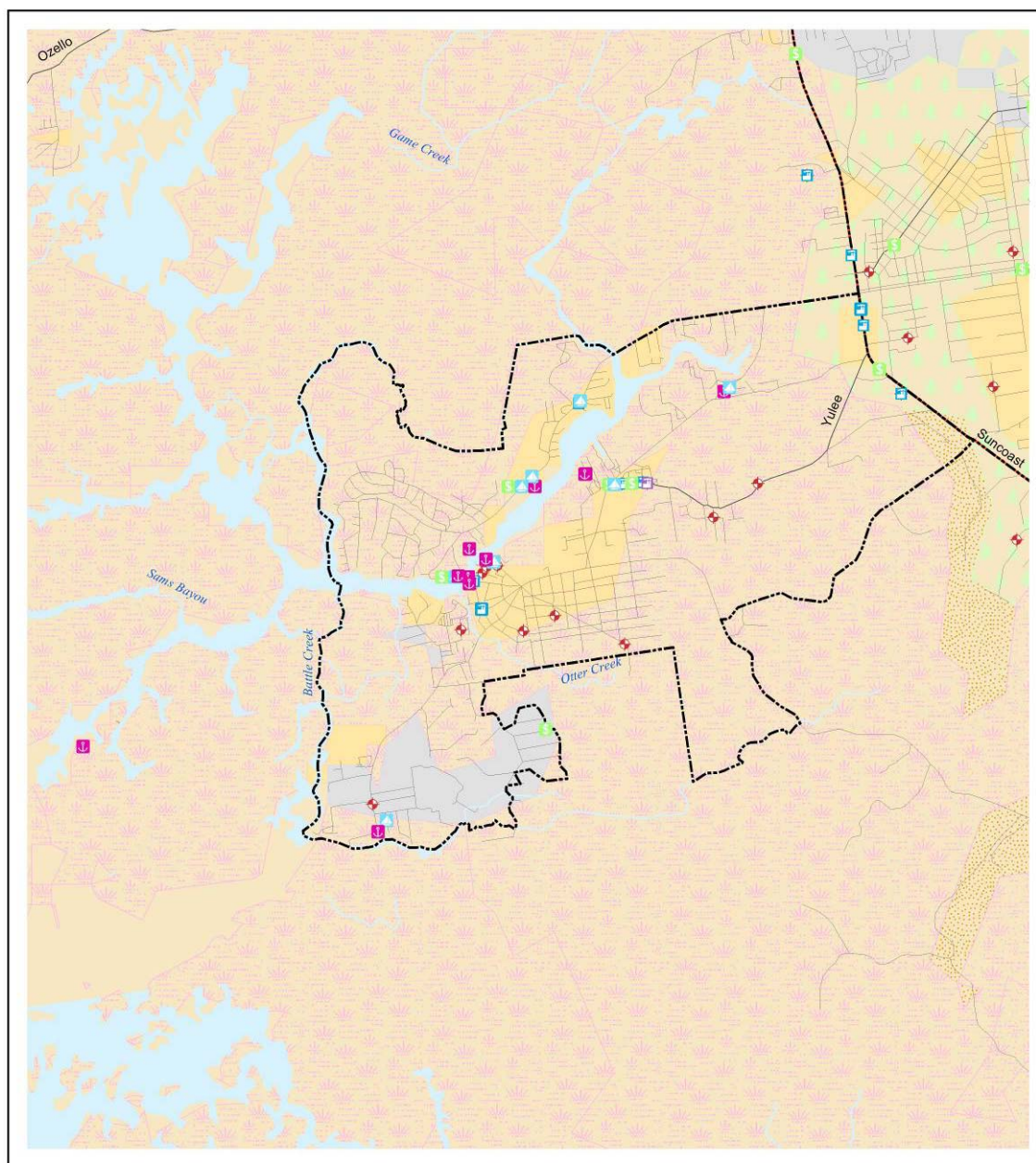
Homosassa is just southeast of Homosassa Springs, and closer to the vast network of wetlands and islands that form the Gulf shoreline in this area. Long-time commercial fishing families have tended to live in Old Homosassa, while Homosassa Springs is home to many new residents

Homosassa has grown slightly over the last decade. Homosassa Springs has grown extensively. This may be explained by the fact that much of the developable land in Old Homosassa area has long been accounted for, while availability of land in Homosassa Springs has enabled recent extensive development east of Halls River. But development-related changes have also come to Homosassa itself, and escalating property values along the waterfront have apparently led to some Homosassa residents to sell their property. This has led to visual changes, and challenges for long-standing residents who now must pay higher property taxes.

History. Settled in the early 19th century, Homosassa/Homosassa Springs is one of the oldest residential communities along Florida's Gulf Coast. In the late 1880's, financiers from New England purchased land along the Homosassa River and promoted the area as a retreat for sportsmen. Sugar and timber production were economic mainstays. Once rail lines reached the area, visitors from northern states began to frequent the area, especially in winter. Sponge divers from Key West and shrimpers from New Orleans eventually discovered the area's rich marine resources, and by about 1900, Homosassa was a center of fishing-related commerce.

Current Conditions. Homosassa was home to 2,294 persons as of the year 2000 census, up from 2,113 in 1990. While many Old Homosassa residents continue to be involved in commercial fishing, informants report that participation and production have declined since the net ban. Two of the original five fish houses have closed in the past five years, apparently due to lack of product. The remaining facilities accommodate local commercial fishing vessels, and transient commercial captains use the facilities during stone crab season. With regard to commercial operations, Homosassa captains and crew are highly productive, and a variety of species are landed.

Recreational vessels are also accommodated in the area, and local marinas offer a variety of fishing-related goods and services. Some residents nevertheless complain that mooring space along the river is scarce. Meanwhile, The Homosassa River Alliance has sought to protect manatees by pushing for a moratorium on harbor and marina construction.



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. Homosassa Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,113	2,294
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,044/1,069	1,148/1,146
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	11.5	10.6
18 to 64 years of age	56.6	54.3
65 years and over	31.9	35.1
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,103	2,263
Black or African American	1	1
American Indian and Alaskan Native	8	8
Asian	0	1
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	1	1
Two or more races	--	20
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	35	24
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	6.2	4.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.7	83.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	11.7	16.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.1	1.7
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.7	0.5
Household income (Median \$)	26,581	38,696
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	11.1	10.8
Percent female headed household	4.1	3.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	873	995
Renter occupied	120	133
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	108,500	147,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	309	548
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	40.5	36.0
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	1.8	6.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	29.2
Service occupations	--	17.1
Sales and office occupations	--	32.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7.3	4.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	13.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	3.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	9.6	5.0†
Manufacturing	4.5	3.9
Percent government workers	8.9	16.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	10.1	7.8
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	28.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	13.9	36.7

**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 Homosassa in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	4
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	3
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	2
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	1
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	3
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	1
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	5
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	5
Recreational docks/marinas	Many
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	11+
Seafood retail markets	3
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	5
Charter/Head Boats	20+
Commercial Boats	50+

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	9
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	10
Marina	3
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	28

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	2,166,776	9,003,034

Table 5. Homosassa 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
44	18	1,358
Total = 62		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 62/1,128= 5.5		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,358/1,128 = 1.2

Please reference Table 3.15-5 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.



Commercial Vessels Moored in Homosassa

3.15.4 Homosassa Springs (incorporated, pop. 12,458)

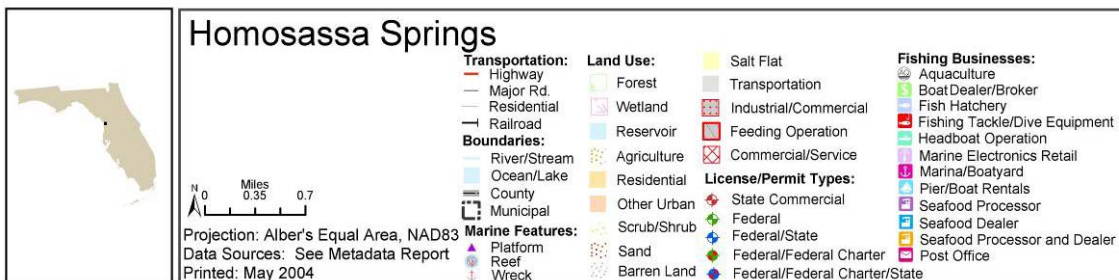
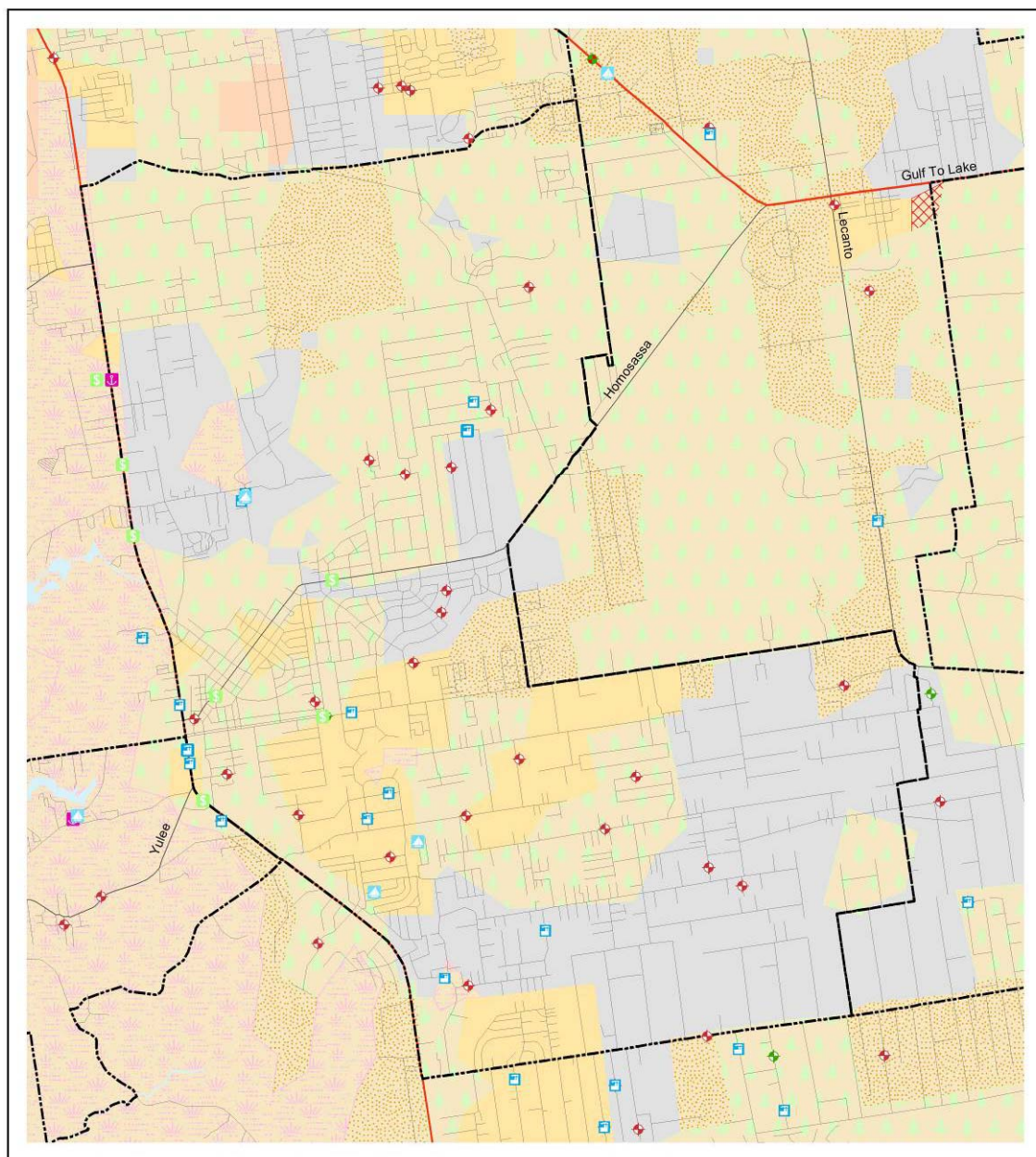
Location and Overview. Homosassa Springs is located just northwest of Old Homosassa its waterfront. Most of the town lies east of Route 19/55, the main artery serving motorists traveling in the area.

Much of Homosassa Springs is newly developed, and population growth has been significant over the last 15 years. An informant attributed growth to well-managed development, low property values and cost of living, and a “home town” atmosphere. County officials claim that the economy in the Homosassa Springs area is burgeoning and that new home construction is the primary industry. Development and population pressures, and the attractions of the Homosassa waterfront, reportedly have led to significant problems for long-time residents in neighboring Homosassa.

History. The Homosassa Springs area has attracted visitors for over a century. Grover Cleveland, Babe Ruth, and other luminaries traveled to the area for rest and relaxation. The area surrounding the actual springs was recently established as a state park.

Current Conditions. Population growth more than doubled in Homosassa Springs between the recent census years. The year 2000 population was 12,458 persons, up from 6,271 in 1990. Many of the new residents have purchased homes in recently developed subdivisions.

A small but productive contingent of commercial captains resides in Homosassa Springs and moor in Homosassa. Numerous seafood dealers are active here.



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. Homosassa Springs Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	6,271	12,458
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	3,077/3,194	6,169/6,289
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	20.0	21.9
18 to 64 years of age	54.6	55.5
65 years and over	25.4	22.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	6,225	12,041
Black or African American	4	112
American Indian and Alaskan Native	15	85
Asian	17	61
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	1
Some other race	10	27
Two or more races	--	131
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	93	260
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	10.6	6.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	63.9	73.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	6.1	6.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.5	4.5
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.2	1.4
Household income (Median \$)	17,782	28,035
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	18.2	13.3
Percent female headed household	9.5	10.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	2,164	4,344
Renter occupied	471	857
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	63,400	72,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	273	441
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	45.2	50.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	10.1	5.9
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	18.6
Service occupations	--	21.4
Sales and office occupations	--	25.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	5.5	1.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	16.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	16.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.9	1.4†
Manufacturing	10.8	8.0
Percent government workers	9.0	11.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.4	16.8
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	26.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	6.1	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 Homosassa Springs in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	9
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	several
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	10
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	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	1
Recreational docks/marinas	3
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	Several
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 Homosassa Springs in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	9
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Boat Rentals & Pier	10
Marina	3
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	28

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	661,649	4,851,935

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

Table 5. Homosassa 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	5	118
Total = 10		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 10/5,201= 0.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 118/5,201 = .02

Please reference Table 3.15-5 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.

3.15.5 Inverness (incorporated, pop. 6,789)

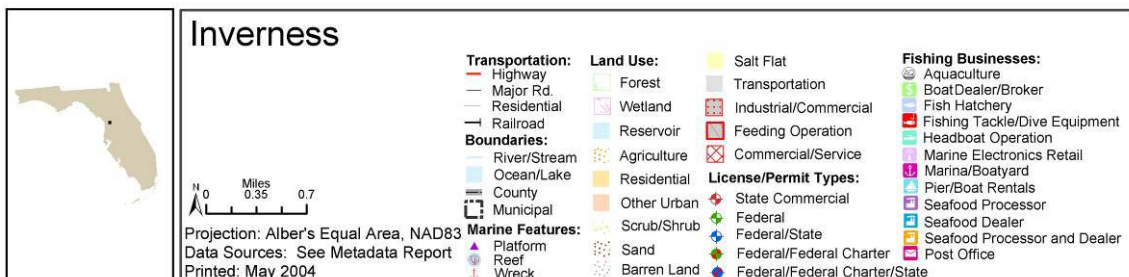
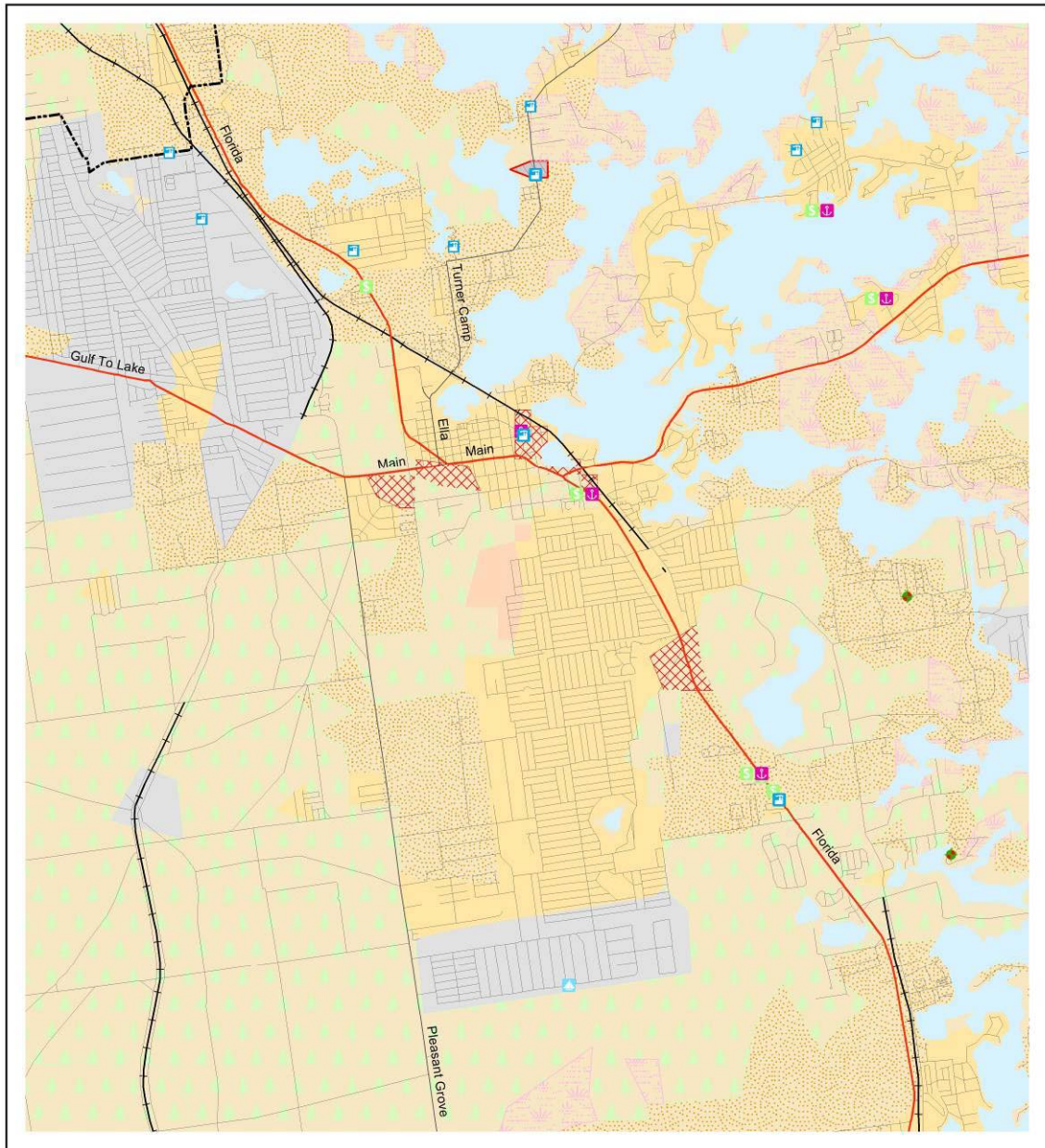
Location and Overview. Inverness encompasses seven square miles of relatively high ground (elevation 50 feet) along the Tsala Apopka Chain of Lakes. The town is some 17 miles east of both Homosassa and Crystal River, typical destinations for resident saltwater anglers.

History. Inverness was named by a Scottish settler for the ancient capital of the Scottish Highlands. The town developed in conjunction with involvement in phosphate mining, citrus cultivation, and cattle farming. It was incorporated in 1919.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 6,789 residents, a 17 percent increase from 1990. While there are some seafood dealers in the area, most fishing-related businesses support recreational freshwater fishing.



Inverness Area (courtesy of www.inverness-real-estate.com)



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. Inverness Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	5,797	6,789
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,528/3,269	2,941/3,848
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	15.8	16.6
18 to 64 years of age	47.8	45.4
65 years and over	36.4	38.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	5,308	6,234
Black or African American	389	353
American Indian and Alaskan Native	21	26
Asian	26	39
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	4
Some other race	53	52
Two or more races	--	81
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	214	300
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	13.5	6.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.7	74.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	10.1	12.0
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.5	7.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.0	2.6
Household income (Median \$)	17,428	26,604
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	12.3	14.8
Percent female headed household	11.1	10.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,756	2,149
Renter occupied	918	1,041
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	58,000	70,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	286	452
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	37.3	38.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.9	5.6
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	27.0
Service occupations	--	23.8
Sales and office occupations	--	27.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.2	0.7
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	10.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.3	1.2†
Manufacturing	6.7	1.9
Percent government workers	12.6	15.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.5	13.7
Percent using public transportation	0.0	2.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	25.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	15.1	17.4

**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 Inverness in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	4
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)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	1
Seafood retail markets	3
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	4
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	4
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Marina	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	3
Total	13

Table 4. Inverness 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. Inverness License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
3	1	1,237
Total = 4		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 5/3,190 = 0.1		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,237/3,190 = 0.4

Please reference Table 3.15-5 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.



Inverness Neighborhood, 2003

3.15.6 Lecanto (unincorporated, pop. 5,161)

Location and Overview. Lecanto is small unincorporated town near the Withlacoochee River in Citrus County. The town is about ten miles west of Inverness, and five miles equidistant to Homosassa and Crystal River. Resident anglers may travel to either location to access the Gulf of Mexico. State Route 44 and County Road 491 pass through the town.

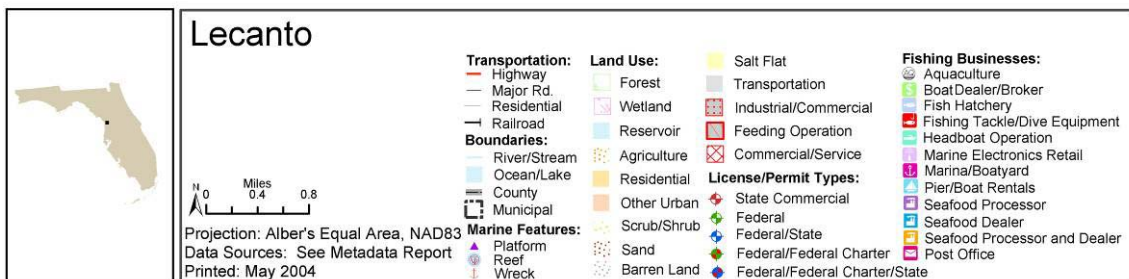
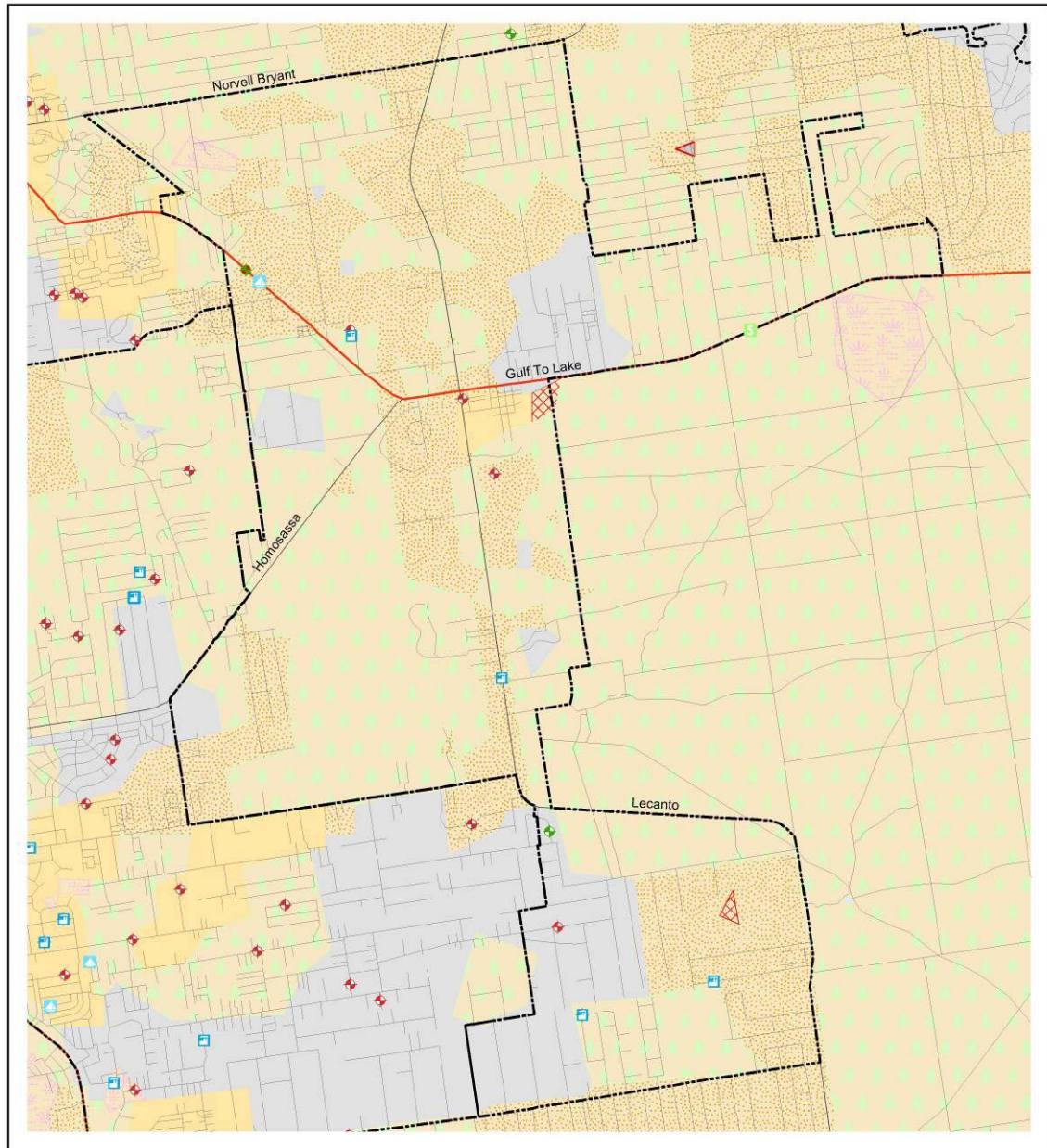
History. Prior to the Civil War, subsistence fishing and farming sustained the settlers. Residents gradually profited from milling the abundant cedar and cypress trees in the area.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 population of Lecanto enumerated 5,161 persons, an increase of nearly 76 percent from the 1990 census. Many residents work in nearby Inverness.

Lecanto is a residential community with little fishing infrastructure. There is, however, a small but productive group of resident commercial fishery participants, and a high percentage of resident saltwater license holders. Members of the commercial fleet tend to work in the offshore waters, in focused pursuit of stone crab and snapper-grouper. Pelagic species are also represented in the landings, and there is a resident charter captain. Most moor in Homosassa.



Lecanto Neighborhood, 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. Lecanto Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,243	5,161
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	615/628	2,651/2,510
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	22.2	20.5
18 to 64 years of age	57.9	56.8
65 years and over	19.9	22.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,216	4,845
Black or African American	4	153
American Indian and Alaskan Native	2	39
Asian	17	39
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	1
Some other race	4	22
Two or more races	--	62
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	37	140
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.6	9.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.7	75.8
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	15.2	12.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	9.4	10.2
Percent who speak English less than very well	4.4	2.6
Household income (Median \$)	29,205	40,826
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	3.7	9.1
Percent female headed household	9.2	7.9
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	422	1,599
Renter occupied	69	262
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	97,300	107,300
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	282	476
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	43.7	50.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	10.6	6.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	25.8
Service occupations	--	18.5
Sales and office occupations	--	28.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	8.1	0.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	13.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	12.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.4	0.9†
Manufacturing	1.9	4.3
Percent government workers	11.2	15.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	16.1	12.6
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	26.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	11.2	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 Lecanto 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	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	1
Commercial Boats	0

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

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

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	863,327	6,081,568

Table 5. Lecanto 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	6	434
Total = 12		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 11/1,861= 0.6		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 434/1,861 = 0.2

Please reference Table 3.15-5 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.

3.16 Hernando County Communities

This section describes the study communities in Hernando County. These are Brooksville and Spring Hill.

Located on the central-west coast of Florida, Hernando County is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico to the west, Citrus County to the north, Sumter County to the east, and Pasco County to the south. The county seat of Brooksville is located about 45 miles north of Tampa and 70 miles west of Orlando. The only other incorporated city in the county is Weeki Wachee. Unincorporated areas include Spring Hill, Ridge Manor, Ridge Manor West, Bayport, Lake Lindsey, and Hernando Beach.

Hernando County was officially established in 1846, and named after the Spanish explorer Hernando De Soto. Early pioneers migrated to the county to raise cattle, harvest cedar trees, and grow cotton and oranges. In the latter part of the 19th century citrus crops were important, and the industry grew quickly given the rich Hernando soils and ideal climate. Throughout the century, and particularly after the Civil War, tourism started to affect the area. Tourism has been especially important since World War II.

The county's population remained fairly steady prior to 1960. From 1960 to 2000, it grew more than ten-fold; from 11,205 to 130,802 persons. The unincorporated area of Spring Hill is the most populous area in the region. Spring Hill had a population of 69,078 as of 2000.

The 2000 census indicates that almost 93 percent of the population of Hernando is Caucasian, four percent African-American, and the remaining three percent were Hispanic or other groups. Persons 65 years of age and older comprise 31 percent of the population, compared to 18 percent for the state as a whole. The median age was 50 years in 2000. The median household income in Hernando County was \$32,572 in 2000, which is lower than the state average of \$38,819. Ten percent of the population was living in poverty in 2000.



Hernando County



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

Table 3.16-1 Earnings in Hernando County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	658,128	1,036,553	100.0	537,034
Farm earnings	7,676	6,513	0.6	687
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	10,107	13,397	1.3	5,726
Fishing	(Confidential)	--	--	--
Mining	14,424	13,678	1.3	2,730
Oil and gas extraction	(Confidential)	157	0.0	
Construction	58,087	84,028	8.1	39,940
Special trade contractors	45,144	61,093	5.9	26,829
Manufacturing	36,016	64,169	6.2	36,833
Fabricated metal products	1,178	1,328	0.1	434
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,090	2,479	0.2	1,652
Food and kindred products	(Confidential)	668	0.1	--
Chemicals and allied products	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Petroleum and coal products	0	(Confidential)	--	--
Transportation and Public utilities	38,082	53,155	5.1	24,251
Trucking and warehousing	14,926	20,906	2.0	9,577
Water transportation	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Transportation by air	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Wholesale trade	17,304	34,491	3.3	21,357
Retail trade	91,792	189,695	18.3	120,025
Eating and drinking places	17,760	34,571	3.3	21,091
Finance, insurance, and real estate	37,029	71,575	6.9	43,470
Services	203,190	307,035	29.6	152,814
Hotels and other lodging places	2,445	1,953	0.2	97
Business services	19,158	46,188	4.5	31,647
Amusement and recreation services	7,111	7,872	0.8	2,475
Health services	107,389	145,976	14.1	64,468
Legal services	4,403	5,422	0.5	2,080
Engineering and management services	15,651	18,202	1.8	6,323
Government/Government enterprises	144,422	198,817	19.2	89,201

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Table 3.16-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Hernando County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	30,205	219
Invertebrates	196,072	1,255
Shrimp	36,645	54
Totals	262,922	1,529

Table 3.16-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Hernando County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	93
Retail Dealer Permits	13
Wholesale Permits	7
Totals	113

Table 3.16-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Hernando Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Brooksville	2,676
Spring Hill	2,561

Table 3.16-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Hernando County*

Permit Type	Study Community	
	Brooksville	Spring Hill
Pelagic Charter	4	3
Reef Fish Charter	4	7
Swordfish	--	--
King Mackerel	1	2
Rock Shrimp	--	--
Red Snapper	2	3
Spiny Lobster	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	--	4
Gulf Reef Fish	7	16
Shark	2	1
Total Permits 2000	20	36
Total Permit Holders 2000	8	23
Total State License Holders 2000	6	25
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 **	4	6

*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.

3.16.1 Brooksville (incorporated, pop. 7,264)

Location and Overview. Brooksville, the county seat, is located in central Hernando County along the junction of State Routes 45 and 50A. It is approximately 40 miles north of Tampa, and 70 miles west of Orlando. The closest point of Gulf access is at Bayport, some 14 miles west. Numerous residents work in county government and various professional positions.

History. The Timucuan and Calusa Indians were among the early native inhabitants of the Brooksville area. Spanish explorers killed many indigenous tribal members in the late 1500s (Schutte 1997). Brooksville was founded in 1856 and incorporated in 1880. The city is named after Representative Preston Brooks of South Carolina (City of Brooksville).

Current Conditions. Brooksville is a residential area. The year 2000 census enumerated 7,264 persons, a two percent decrease from the 1990 census. There are several medical facilities here. The campus of Pasco-Hernando Community College is located at the perimeter of the city.

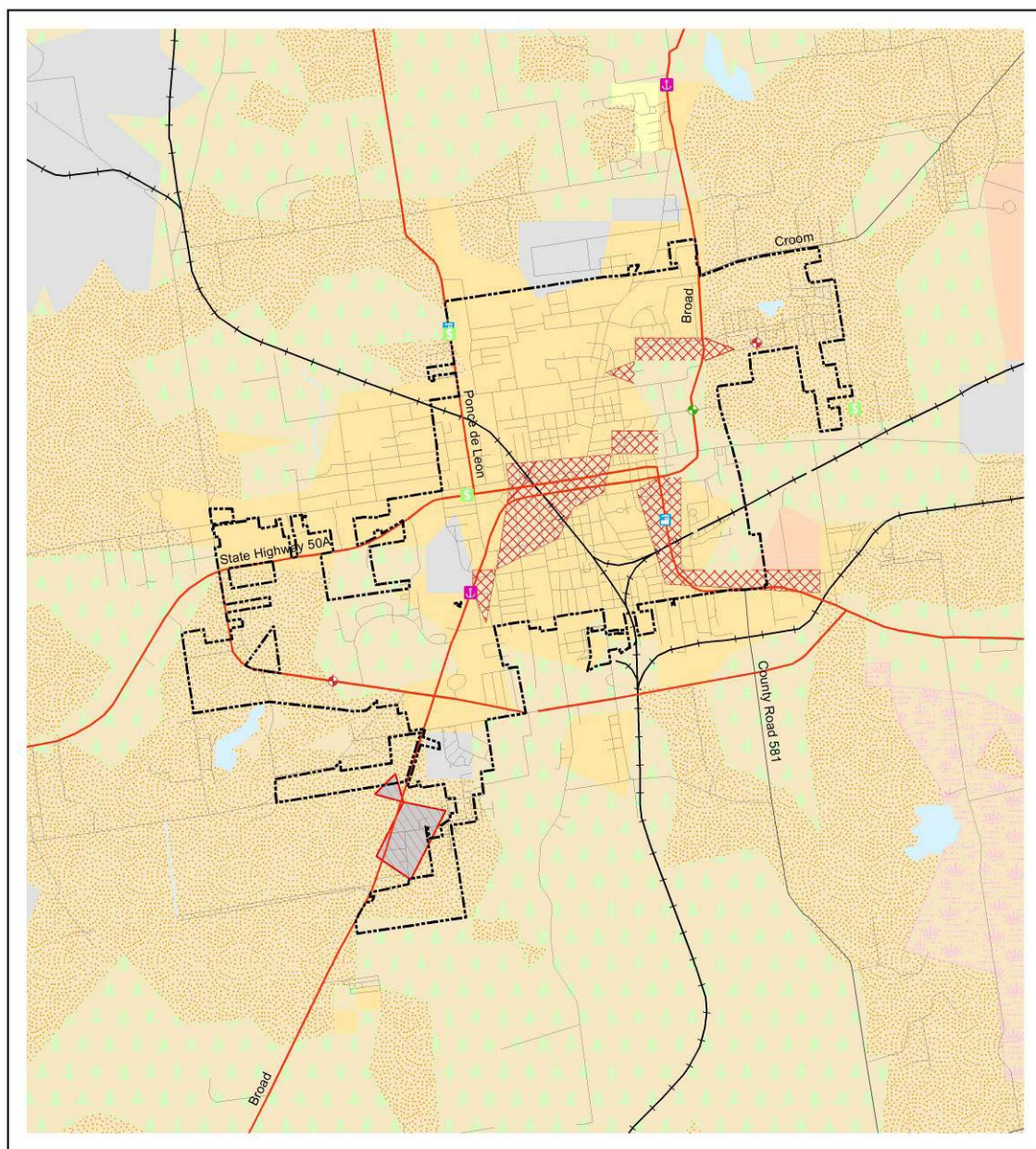
Fishing-related infrastructure or services are limited here, other than boat dealers and fishing tackle suppliers. There is a small group charter and commercial captains living in the area. Principal landings are stone crab, grouper, and shrimp.



Brooksville Neighborhood, 2003



Brooksville Courthouse



Brooksville

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

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. Brooksville Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	7,440	7,264
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	3,338/4,102	3,232/4,032
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	21.7	22.1
18 to 64 years of age	46.4	48.3
65 years and over	31.9	29.7
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	5,857	5,443
Black or African American	1,496	1,548
American Indian and Alaskan Native	29	26
Asian	23	89
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	35	79
Two or more races	--	79
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	112	223
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	10.9	8.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.7	76.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	13.0	14.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	5.9	6.0
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.3	1.7
Household income (Median \$)	19,084	25,489
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	24.4	21.5
Percent female headed household	21.8	14.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	2,120	2,076
Renter occupied	1,145	1,144
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	54,000	68,700
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	285	445
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	43.2	43.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	8.5	5.4
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	31.5
Service occupations	--	22.4
Sales and office occupations	--	21.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.3	0.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	11.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	13.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	4.0	2.9†
Manufacturing	8.3	8.0
Percent government workers	22.4	22.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	17.5	17.3
Percent using public transportation	1.7	0.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	23.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	12.4	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 Brooksville 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)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	2
Commercial Boats	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	5
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	1
Marina	2
Total	8

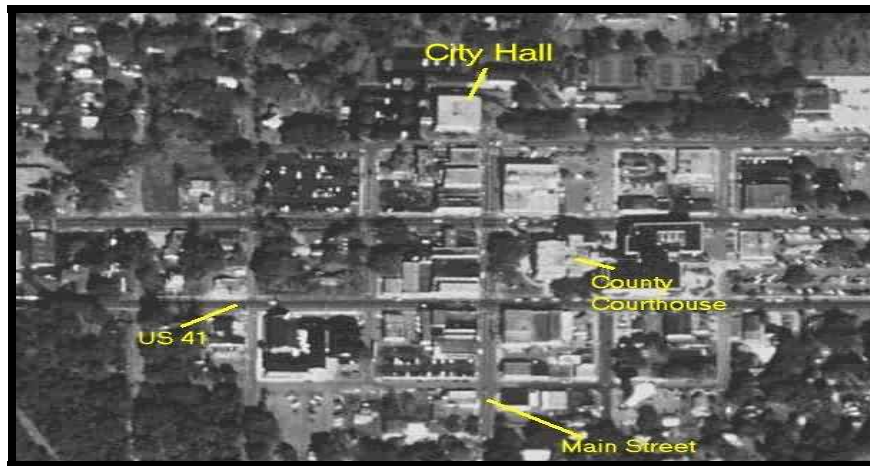
Table 4. Brooksville Commercial Landings and Value Summary: 2002 (based on all address fields)

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	26,088	108,254

Table 5. Brooksville 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	8	2,676
Total = 14		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 7/3,220 = 0.4		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 2,676/3,220 = 0.8

Please reference Table 3.16-5 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 Photo of Brooksville (courtesy of county website)

3.16.2 Spring Hill (unincorporated, pop. 60,078)

Location and Overview. Spring Hill is a sprawling group of planned subdivisions located just north of the Pasco County line near the intersection of U.S. Highway 19 and State Road 50. Tampa is some 45 miles south. Golfing is popular here. The closest access to the Gulf is near Aripeka, some five miles west.

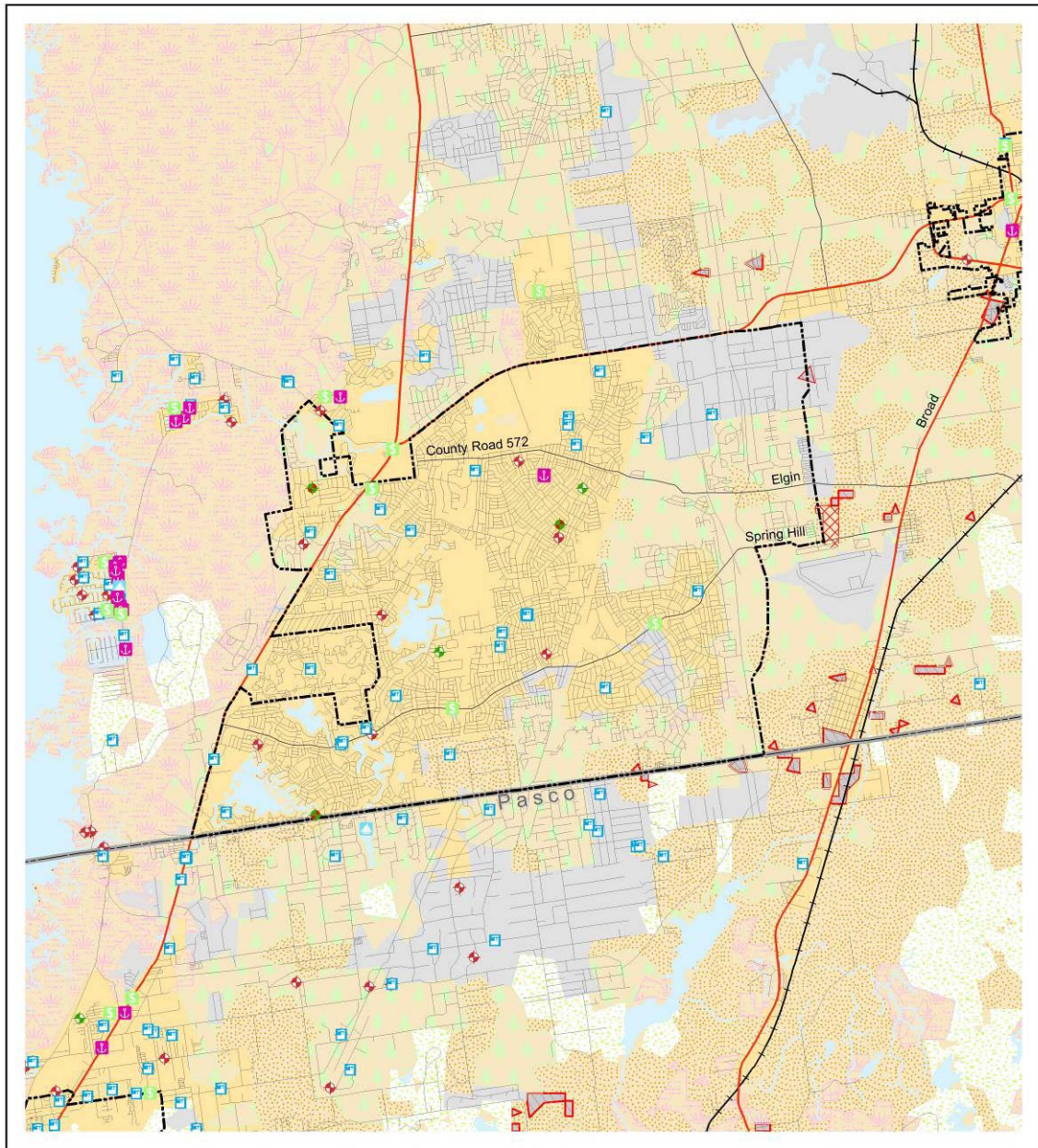
History. Spring Hill was promoted by the Mackle Brothers, local real estate tycoons. Growth has been extensive in the area over the last 40 years. Retirees from around the country have moved to the area in large part for the amenity of a warm winter climate (Hernando Chamber of Commerce: 2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. Spring Hill is a suburb of Clearwater-Tampa. Although unincorporated, it is the largest named community in Hernando County. The population was nearly 70,000 persons in 2000. This more than doubled the 1990 census figure.

A variety of fishing-related services are available in Spring Hill. These include boat dealers, diving supplies stores, and bait and tackle shops. There are a number of seafood dealers in the area. Numerous commercial captains and crew also reside here. Stone crab and grouper are among the more productive landings.



Dive Shop along Highway 19 in Spring Hill



Spring Hill

0 0.5 1
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. Spring Hill Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	31,117	69,078
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	14,736/16,381	32,622/36,456
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	16.8	19.5
18 to 64 years of age	49.7	51.2
65 years and over	33.5	29.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	30,395	64,591
Black or African American	393	2,073
American Indian and Alaskan Native	43	167
Asian	129	534
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	15
Some other race	157	842
Two or more races	--	856
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	1,260	4,720
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.0	5.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.7	78.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	8.9	11.6
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	11.0	12.0
Percent who speak English less than very well	4.0	4.2
Household income (Median \$)	23,349	32,861
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.3	9.5
Percent female headed household	6.6	9.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	11,219	24,409
Renter occupied	1,957	3,865
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	68,000	84,700
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	385	613
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	38.5	43.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	7.8	4.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	25.7
Service occupations	--	19.3
Sales and office occupations	--	30.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.0	0.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	12.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	11.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.2	0.9†
Manufacturing	7.7	5.1
Percent government workers	12.3	13.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	13.2	13.0
Percent using public transportation	0.2	0.1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	28.7
Percent worked outside of county of residence	32.7	34.2

**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 Spring Hill in 2003

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

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	5
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	3
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Marina	7
Retail Seafood Dealer	2
Total	18

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	508,164	2,212,365

Table 5. Spring Hill 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
24	19	2,561
Total = 43		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 43/28,274 = 0.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 2,561/28,274 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.16-5 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.

3.17 Pasco County Communities

This section provides description of the study communities in Pasco County. These are as follow: Anclote, Aripeka, Holiday, Hudson, New Port Richey, and Port Richey.

Pasco County was established in 1887. It encompasses 745 square miles of land along the Gulf. The county is surrounded by Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties to the south, Hernando County to the north, and Sumter and Polk Counties to the east. The county encompasses 31 square miles of water. Highways 19, 41, 301, Interstate 75, and the Suncoast Parkway provide north-south corridors through the county, while State Roads 52 and 54 provide the east-west routes.

The county seat, Dade City, is located in eastern Pasco County. It had a year 2000 population of 6,188 persons. The Greater Dade City area includes San Antonio, St. Leo, Lacoochee, Trilby, Darby, St. Joseph, and Blanton. Other major municipalities (followed by their year 2000 populations) include: New Port Richey (pop. 16,117), Port Richey (pop. 3,021) - both on the Gulf Coast- and San Antonio (pop. 655), St. Leo (pop. 595), and Zephyrhills (pop. 10,833).

Pasco County was formed in June of 1887, when Hernando County was divided into three parts, with Citrus County to the north and Pasco County to the south. Pasco County was named in honor of Samuel Pasco, a two-term U.S. senator (1887-1899) from Florida. Dade City became the county seat in 1889. During World War II, the Pasco Packing Company (now Pasco Beverage Co.) and the Evens Packing Company were opened and are still among the largest citrus-packing plants in the world. It is said that orange juice concentrate was developed as a new marketable product at the Pasco Packing Company. The county's coastal area was left largely undeveloped until the middle of the twentieth century. Development of large residential areas has caused the population center to shift from the east side of the county to the west (coastal) side. Many new residents are retirees from other parts of the country.

Pasco was the 13th most populous of the 67 Florida counties. The county was home to 344,765 persons, or 2.16 percent of the total state population. In 2000, the population was 94 percent Caucasian, two percent African American, and four percent Hispanic. The median age of residents was 45 years in 2000. Nearly 11 percent of county residents had incomes below the poverty line in 2000 and 23 percent of families with children were headed by a single mother. In 2000, Pasco had an average household income of \$32,969.



Dry Storage at Marina in Anclote Area

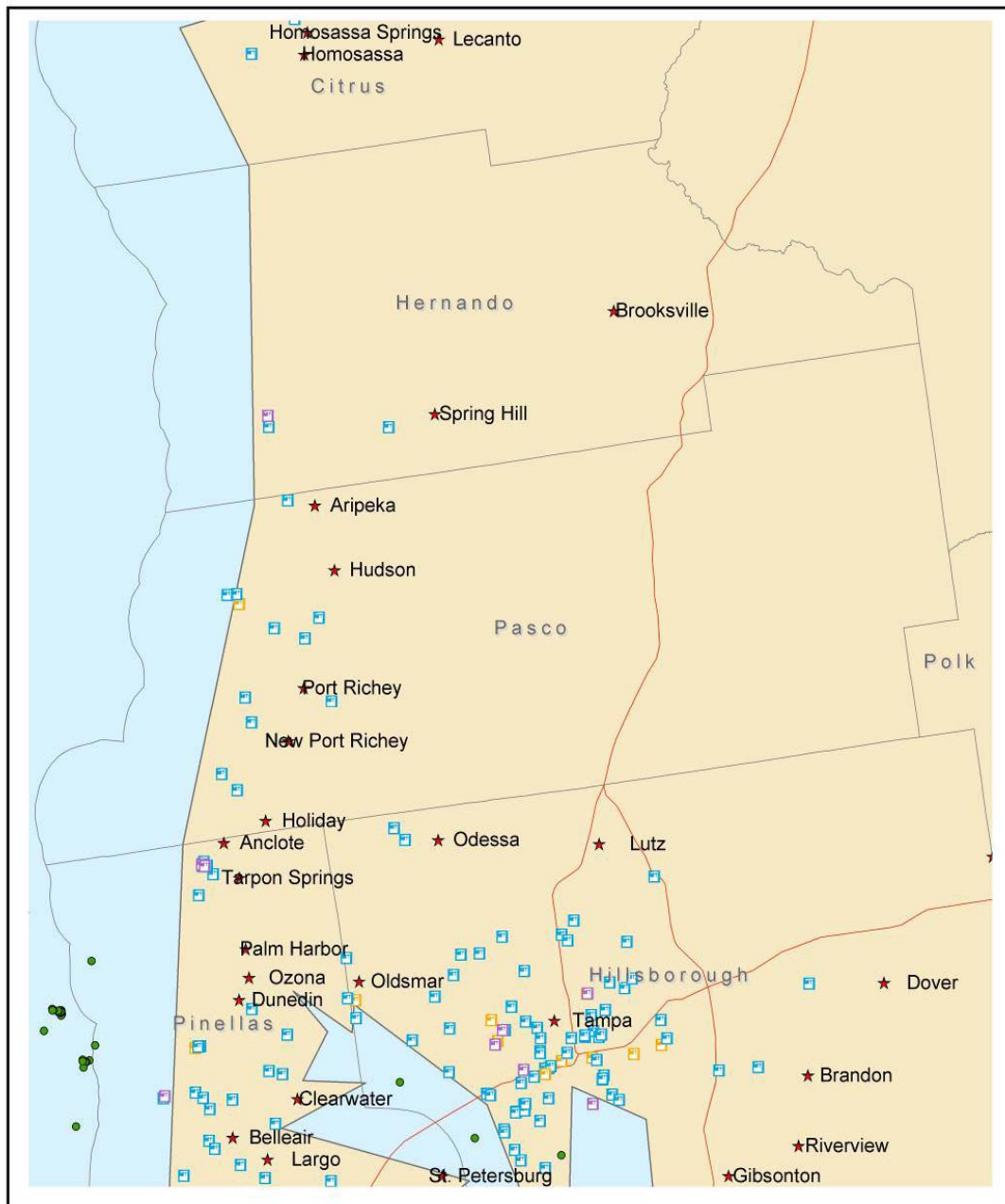


Table 3.17-1 Earnings in Pasco County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	1,905,345	2,435,817	100.0	989,660
Farm earnings	43,577	19,618	0.8	-13,457
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	27,964	39,586	1.6	18,361
Fishing	2,109	1,483	0.1	-118
Mining	756	1,871	0.1	1,297
Oil and gas extraction	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Construction	166,165	211,480	8.7	85,361
Special trade contractors	118,029	166,608	6.8	77,024
Manufacturing	123,648	108,018	4.4	14,169
Fabricated metal products	5,831	6,501	0.3	2,075
Industrial machinery and equipment	12,486	11,873	0.5	2,396
Food and kindred products	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Chemicals and allied products	(Confidential)	3,038	0.1	
Petroleum and coal products	0	0	--	0
Transportation and Public utilities	107,357	116,297	4.8	34,813
Trucking and warehousing	45,655	39,393	1.6	4,741
Water transportation	(Confidential)	384	0.0	--
Transportation by air	(Confidential)	4,521	0.2	--
Wholesale trade	56,623	74,923	3.1	31,946
Retail trade	318,684	373,460	15.3	131,579
Eating and drinking places	62,443	75,799	3.1	28,405
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100,688	139,584	5.7	63,162
Services	622,042	864,568	35.5	392,438
Hotels and other lodging places	(Confidential)	26,588	1.1	--
Business services	53,584	122,297	5.0	81,627
Amusement and recreation services	16,202	15,107	0.6	2,810
Health services	340,544	419,290	17.2	160,817
Legal services	25,740	26,988	1.1	7,451
Engineering and management services	29,406	48,165	2.0	25,846
Government/Government enterprises	337,841	486,412	20.0	229,991

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Table 3.17-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Pasco County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	191,285	1,367
Invertebrates	41,983	367
Shrimp	4,998	271
Totals	238,266	2,005

Table 3.17-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Pasco County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	320
Retail Dealer Permits	60
Wholesale Permits	27
Totals	407

Table 3.17-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Pasco Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Anclote	-
Aripeka	35
Holiday	852
Hudson	1,272
New Port Richey	3,269
Port Richey	1,301

Table 3.17-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Pasco County *

Permit Type	Study Communities †				
	Aripeka	Holiday	Hudson	New Port Richey	Port Richey
Pelagic Charter	--	--	4	5	1
Reef Fish Charter	1	--	8	5	2
Swordfish	--	--	--	--	--
King Mackerel	1	4	10	6	1
Rock Shrimp	--	--	--	4	--
Red Snapper	1	4	11	3	1
Spiny Lobster	--	--	4	1	1
Spanish Mackerel	1	4	9	2	1
Gulf Reef Fish	2	10	27	9	8
Shark	1	1	2	--	--
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	--	3	2	--
Total Permits 2000	7	23	78	37	15
Total Permit Holders 2000	2	11	26	19	8
Total State License Holders 2000	2	23	39	36	21
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003 ‡	--	--	11	10	6

* 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.

3.17.1 Anclote (unincorporated, pop. 1,370)

Location and Overview. Anclote is located just above the Pinellas county line in southwest Pasco County. This small, remote community is situated along the mouth of the Anclote River, just before its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico. The Anclote Keys are just offshore and reputed to be good fishing grounds. The community is bordered to the north by a U.S. Army installation: the Anclote Missile Tracking Annex.

As there is no postal service or post office in the area, secondary source fisheries information is sparse. Residents retrieve mail and receive other services in Holiday or Tarpon Springs. Observation indicates that while recreational saltwater fishing is popular, there is little fishing infrastructure here, nor related services. Few residents are deeply involved in marine fisheries.

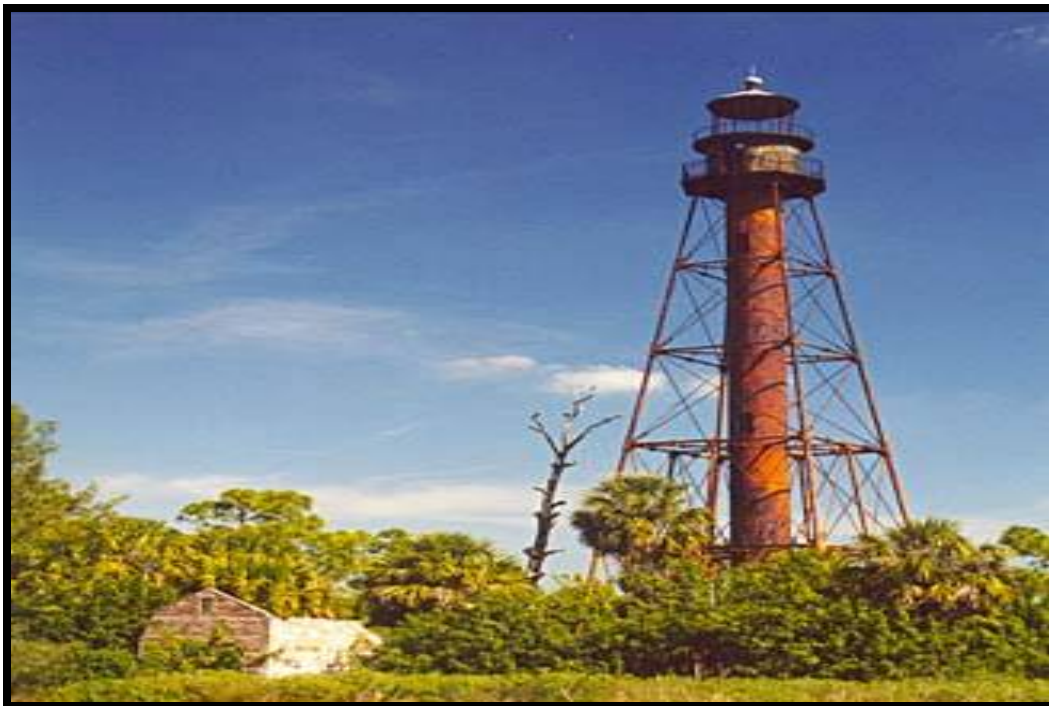
History. The area was explored by the Spanish. Anclote means “anchor,” as early explorers had to use a kedge, or light anchor, to winch their way through the shallow waters. Frederick Meyer and Franklin B. Meyer established the town in 1868, starting as a group of cabins at Anclote River, and grew to a population of 80 by 1886. In 1885, a real estate brochure claimed Anclote

was the location of “some of the finest fisheries in the country.” Sponge harvesting was locally important early in the town’s history (History of Western Pasco County 2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 1,370 persons in Anclote, a 76 percent increase from the 1990 census. There is a public boat ramp near the river, and two small boatyards and seafood dealers in the general area. Given remote addressing arrangements, we cannot attribute state or federal permits, or landings data to Anclote residents.



Anclote River Park



Anclote Key Lighthouse



Anclote

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

Scale: 0 to 0.1 Miles
Map of Florida showing location

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. Anclote Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	778	1,370
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	418/360	729/641
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	13.0	12.8
18 to 64 years of age	61.3	62.0
65 years and over	25.7	25.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	713	1,228
Black or African American	54	80
American Indian and Alaskan Native	8	11
Asian	0	16
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	2
Some other race	3	1
Two or more races	--	32
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	13	46
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	17.8	5.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	44.5	80.0
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	4.2	17.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.2	10.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.6	1.6
Household income (Median \$)	18,397	45,452
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	14.8	5.4
Percent female headed household	6.2	9.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	260	509
Renter occupied	74	114
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	56,000	96,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	327	377
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	32.7	57.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.1	3.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	48.9
Service occupations	--	16.5
Sales and office occupations	--	37.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	5.1	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	1.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	11.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.1	0.0†
Manufacturing	9.3	8.6
Percent government workers	10.7	8.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	13.5	8.0
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	20.5	32.5

**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 Anclote 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	1
Recreational docks/marinas	0
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	0
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

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

None Listed.

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

Data not available.

Table 5. Anclote License/Permit Summary: 2000

Data not available.

3.17.2 Aripeka (unincorporated, pop. 808)

Location and Overview. Aripeka is located along State Route 595 on the Gulf of Mexico shoreline in northwestern Pasco County. Although commercial fishing has declined in the area over recent decades, resident commercial captains and crew remain active. There also is an active recreational contingent.

History. Aripeka was established in the 1800s. The town takes its name from a Miccosukee Indian Chief who signed the Treaty of Payne's Landing. Aripeka was initially settled as a fishing village and tourist destination. Other early industries include sugarcane, agriculture, and timber production (The Greater Hernando Chamber of Commerce 2004).

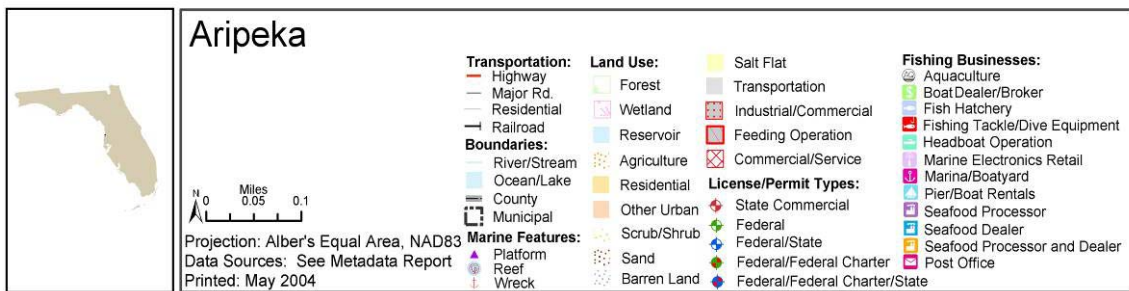
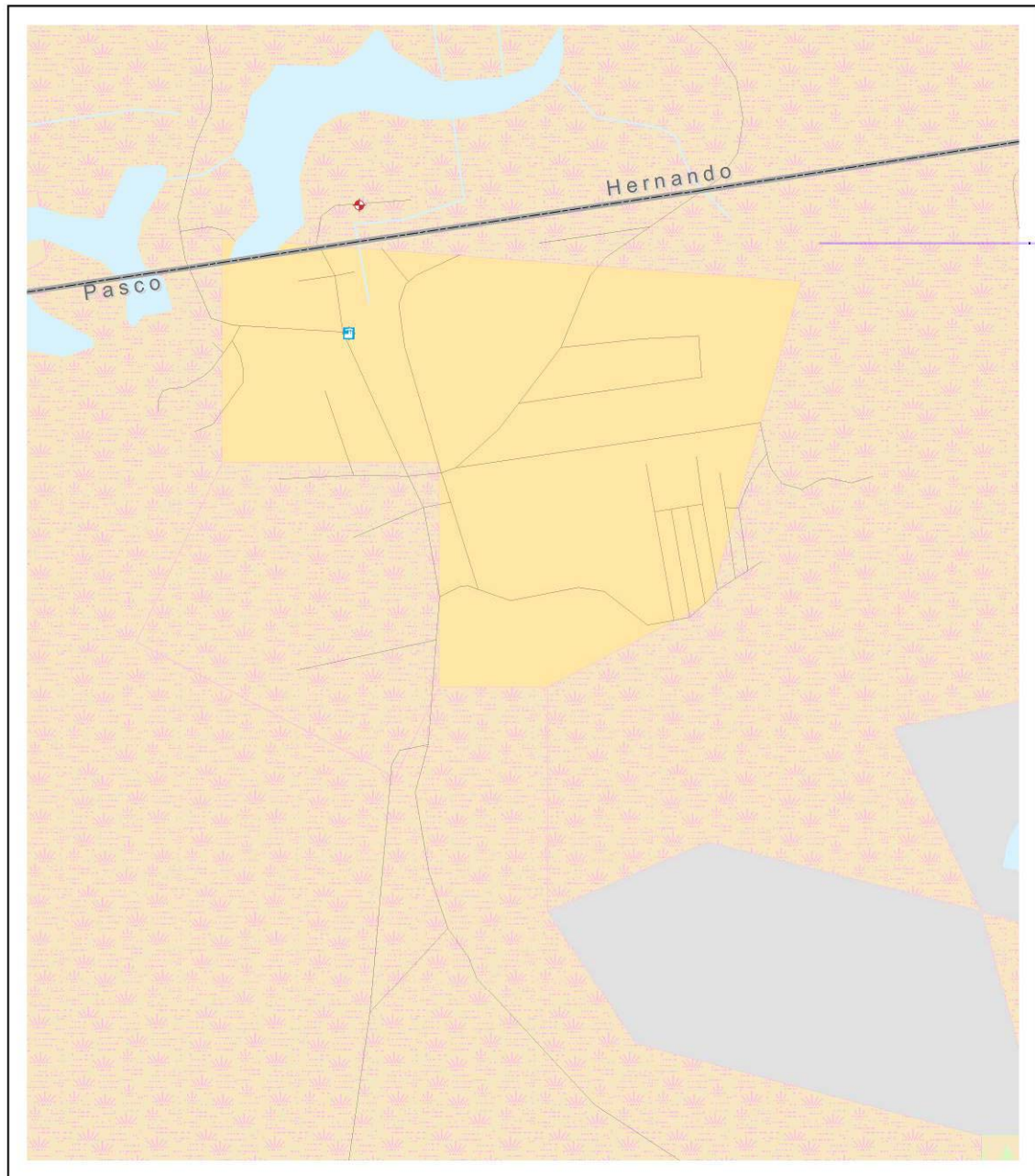
Current Conditions. The town was home to 808 persons in 2000, down significantly from 1990. The decrease can be attributed to the redistricting of census blocks.

Aripeka once had as many as four fish houses located around the adjacent creeks and waterways. None are in operation today and local captains offload their catch in either Hernando Beach or Hudson. The manager of a local grocery and bait and tackle business indicated that there were several shrimp and long line fishermen living in the community, though commercial vessels are not readily visible. A few stone crabbers also live here.

Aripeka is a popular place for visiting recreational anglers who trailer their boats to the local boat ramps. Many residents also fish in the area. A charter fishing operation is based here.



Former fish house in Aripeka



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. Aripeka Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,878	808
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,384/1,494	400/408
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	19.2	18.6
18 to 64 years of age	44.5	60.1
65 years and over	36.3	21.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,849	772
Black or African American	3	2
American Indian and Alaskan Native	2	2
Asian	16	11
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	1
Some other race	8	0
Two or more races	--	20
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	48	32
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	9.0	5.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.5	80.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	7.6	10.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.0	6.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.8	5.4
Household income (Median \$)	25,246	40,972
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	9.3	6.9
Percent female headed household	11.0	7.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	991	301
Renter occupied	190	30
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	67,000	89,300
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	358	378
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	52.9	47.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.2	11.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	22.7
Service occupations	--	11.2
Sales and office occupations	--	37.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.3	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	17.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	3.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.6	0.0†
Manufacturing	7.8	5.3
Percent government workers	8.3	2.3
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	22.8	20.7
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	18.9	51.0

**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 Aripeka in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	0
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	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	1
Commercial Boats	0

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

None Listed.

Table 4. Aripeka 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. Aripeka 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	35
Total = 4		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 4/331 = 1.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 35/331= 0.1

Please reference Table 3.17-5 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.

3.17.3 Holiday (incorporated, pop. 21,905)

Location and Overview. Holiday is a census designated place located along the northern banks of the Anclote River just north of Tarpon Springs on U.S. Highway 19. It is primarily a residential community. There are several marinas and boat dealers in the community and at least one seafood retail business. Many resident anglers use the public boat ramp at Anclote to access the Gulf.

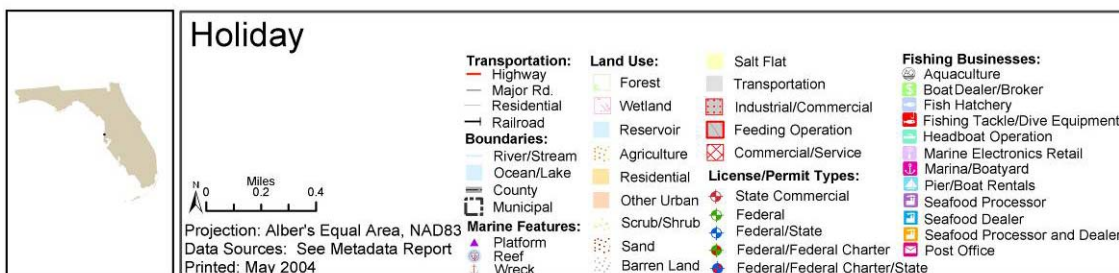
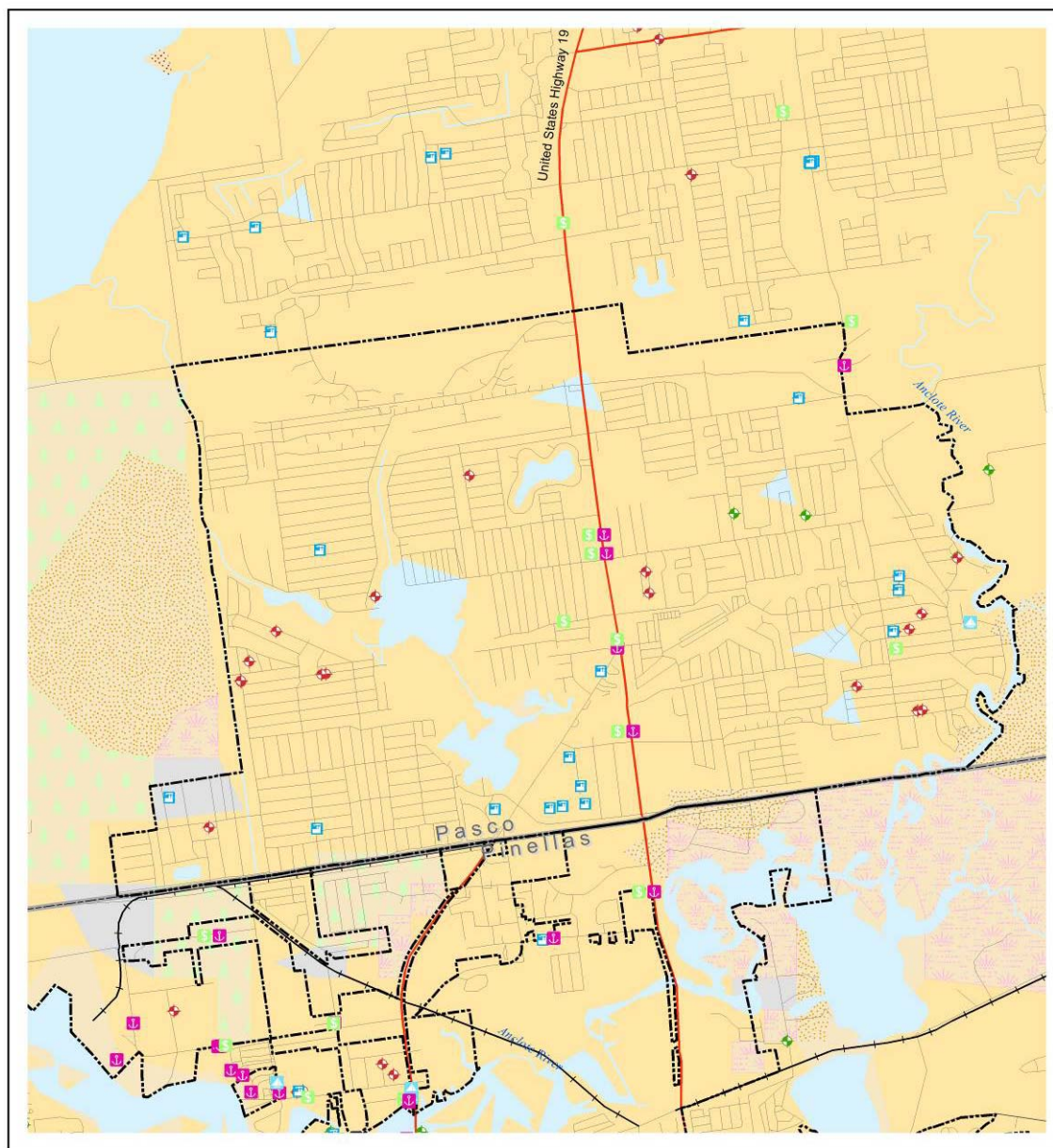
History. Holiday was recognized as a distinct town in the late 1960s. In 1966, the board of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Tarpon Springs named the new branch of their bank the “Holiday Branch,” since the nearby post office substation was located on Holiday Drive. A year later residents began referring to events in the area as occurring in Holiday, and the designation became fully accepted when the bank gave away 1,000 license plates for the front of automobiles reading “Holiday, Florida” (Shellvillage.com 2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 21,905 residents. This was an increase of more than 13 percent from 1990.

There are numerous marinas and boat and seafood dealers in the area. The local fleet is quite productive. Stone crab, shrimp, grouper, and mullet were the principal landings in 2002.



Boat Dealership in Holiday



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. Holiday Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	19,360	21,904
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	8,739/10,621	10,334/11,570
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	11.4	17.3
18 to 64 years of age	42.1	50.1
65 years and over	46.5	32.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	19,146	20,838
Black or African American	56	309
American Indian and Alaskan Native	28	60
Asian	76	198
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	12
Some other race	54	186
Two or more races	--	301
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	349	883
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	14.5	7.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	60.4	74.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	5.8	7.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	11.7	14.3
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.5	5.7
Household income (Median \$)	18,623	28,028
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.4	11.4
Percent female headed household	7.5	9.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	8,339	8,610
Renter occupied	1,484	1,818
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	46,400	55,300
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	350	554
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	36.0	47.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.9	4.0
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	20.9
Service occupations	--	19.3
Sales and office occupations	--	31.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.6	0.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	14.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	13.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.3	0.1†
Manufacturing	8.4	7.2
Percent government workers	8.4	7.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.3	15.8
Percent using public transportation	0.1	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	29.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	59.7	61.3

**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 Holiday in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	5
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	1
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	6
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	1
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 Holiday in 2003

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	5
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	3
Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Marina	4
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Total	14

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	795,252	3,813,247

Table 5. Holiday 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	12	852
Total = 33		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 33/10,428 = 0.3		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 852/10,428 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.17-5 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.

3.17.4 Hudson (incorporated, pop. 12,765)

Location and Overview. Hudson is located on hour north of Tampa. The town is situated directly on the Gulf, amid the subtropical foliage and wetlands that characterize this part of the coast. There is extensive fishing infrastructure here, and active commercial and recreational fleets.

History. Hudson was founded in 1878, when Isaac Hudson came to the area with a herd of cattle in search of better farmland. The Fivay Railroad, completed in 1905, provided an important link to Tampa, Jacksonville, Miami, and the rest of the country. Fishing activity increased in the early part of the 20th century, and boats from Cedar Key, Tampa, and Tarpon Springs began to load and offload in Hudson.

The economy waned from the mid-1940s to mid-1960s after the Fivay Timber Company closed, which subsequently led to closure of the local rail system. The fishing industry grew during subsequent decades, and informants stated that in the late 1970s and 80s, most families in Hudson did some type of commercial fishing.

Current Conditions. The year 2000 census enumerated 12,765 persons in Hudson, an increase of nearly 74 percent from 1990. Numerous fishing businesses are based here, including seafood dealers, boat builders, marinas, and various related support businesses

Shrimping had been the primary commercial fishery during the latter part of the 1900's, but participation and production have declined in the last decade. Informants assert there were 100 to 150 commercial shrimp boats moored in the Hudson/Port Richey area in the 80; now there are about 40. The boats that operate in Hudson are relatively small- compared to the larger shrimp boats in Tarpon Springs or Tampa- due to locally shallow waters. Most are independently-owned. Bait shrimp is the primary target.

There were once four fish houses in the area, but today one remains in all of Pasco County. Limited docking space has become a problem for commercial participants in Hudson, who complain that private homes, waterfront properties, and imports have displaced shrimpers. About 18 shrimp boats are using the docking facilities of a defunct fish house as there reportedly is nowhere else to go. Some shrimpers have switched to grouper. There is no local fishing organization or union in Hudson, as informants claim they have little extra money or time to operate such an organization.

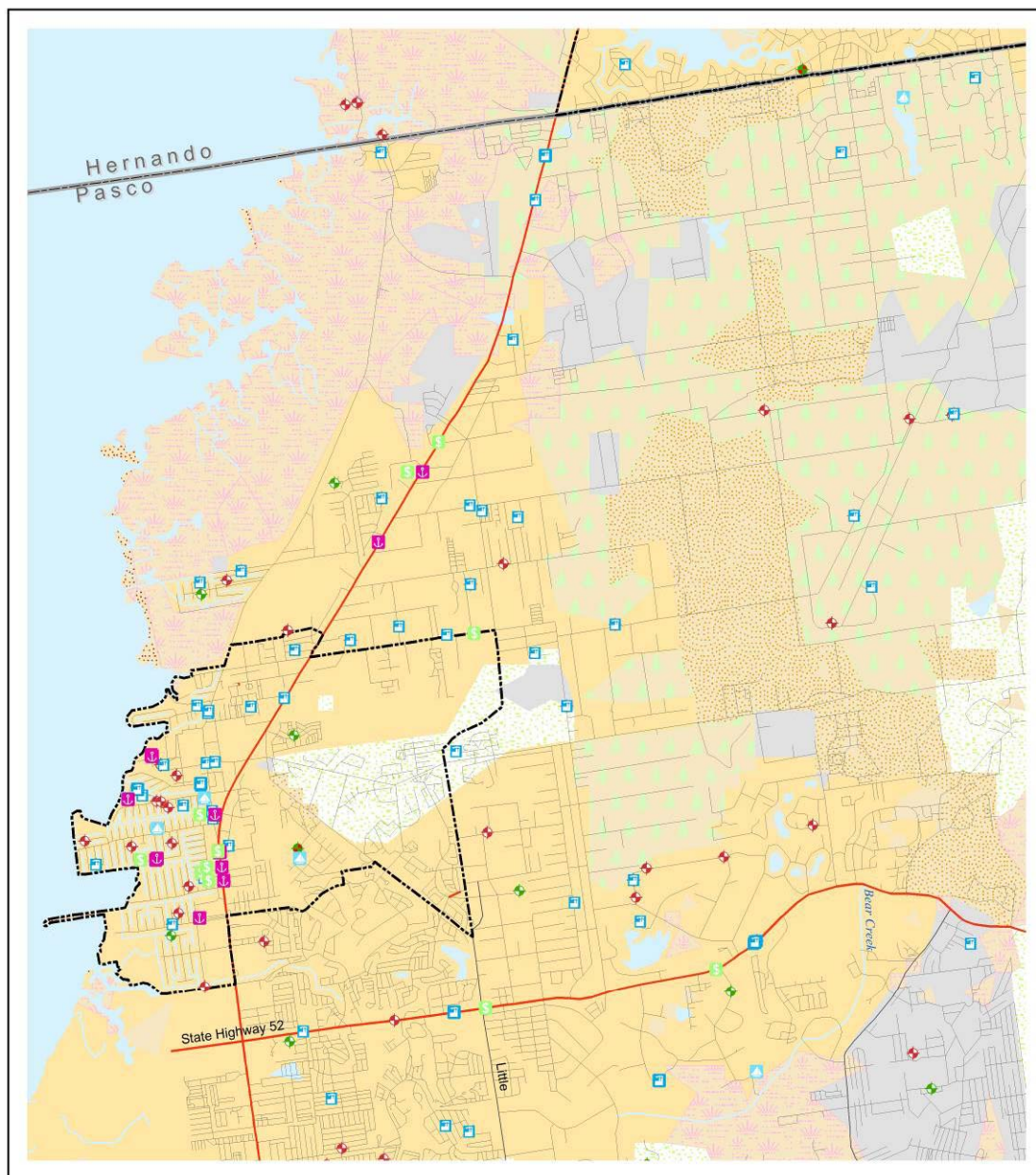
Several of the marina and bait shop employees consider recreational fishing important to their clientele. The largest marina in Hudson recently expanded to accommodate over 100 boats, with plans for further expansion in the near future. The marina previously leased space to more than 20 commercial fishing vessels, but new management allows space for only four commercially-licensed vessels. The marina's clientele reportedly consists of area residents, “snow birds”, and international tourists. A few charter captains operate from the marina.

The public boat ramp is popular with anglers fishing offshore for grouper-snapper and various pelagic species. Others pursue trout, redfish, and snook in the inshore areas. Local shrimpers provide live bait to one local bait shop that also gets frozen bait supply from a distributor in St. Petersburg. The bait shop clientele is mostly local, but does include patrons from Bradenton and Zephyrhills.

Stone crab, shrimp, snapper-grouper, and various pelagic species are the principal landings for the area's productive commercial fleet. A significant number of charter and guide captains are also active here.



Marina in Hudson with Commercial Boats



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. Hudson Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	7,344	12,765
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	3,564/3,810	6,160/6,605
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	13.3	12.9
18 to 64 years of age	50.9	48.6
65 years and over	35.8	38.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	7,245	12,365
Black or African American	5	46
American Indian and Alaskan Native	30	28
Asian	49	116
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	4
Some other race	15	54
Two or more races	--	152
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	113	332
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	7.9	6.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.6	75.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	7.0	12.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	5.5	10.3
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.2	3.1
Household income (Median \$)	19,307	33,177
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	11.4	9.9
Percent female headed household	8.6	6.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	2,708	4,921
Renter occupied	691	1,209
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	77,300	96,200
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	369	501
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	37.8	38.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	7.1	4.6
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	28.2
Service occupations	--	22.2
Sales and office occupations	--	25.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.9	0.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	14.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.1
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.1	0.7†
Manufacturing	6.8	4.2
Percent government workers	10.6	14.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	15.2	9.9
Percent using public transportation	0.8	0.8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	27.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	29.0	25.2

**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 Hudson 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	6-8
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	1
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	4
Recreational docks/marinas	3
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	4
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	1
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	3
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	5+
Commercial Boats	3+

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	6
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	5
Boat Rentals & Pier	5
Marina	6
Processor; Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	2
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	2
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	28

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	512,471	1,726,151

Table 5. Hudson License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
31	27	1,272
Total = 58		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 58/6,130 = 0.9		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,272/6,130 = 0.2

Please reference Table 3.17-5 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.

3.17.5 New Port Richey (incorporated, pop. 16,117)

Location and Overview. New Port Richey is the largest municipality in Pasco County, with a population of slightly over 16,000 people. The town is located along U.S. Highway 19/State Road 55, just north of Holiday. It is within commuting distance of the major urban centers of Clearwater, St. Petersburg, and Tampa. The Pithlachascotee River flows through the area on its way to the Gulf. Various marinas are located in amenable points along the river, and captains navigate the currents and shifting bottom conditions at the mouth of the river to reach the Gulf.

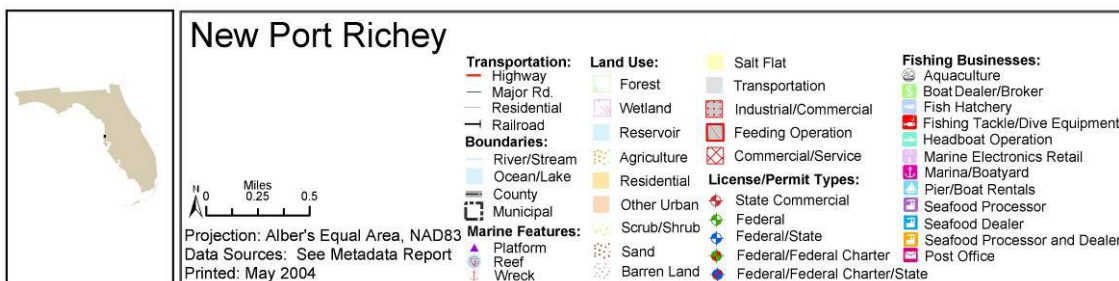
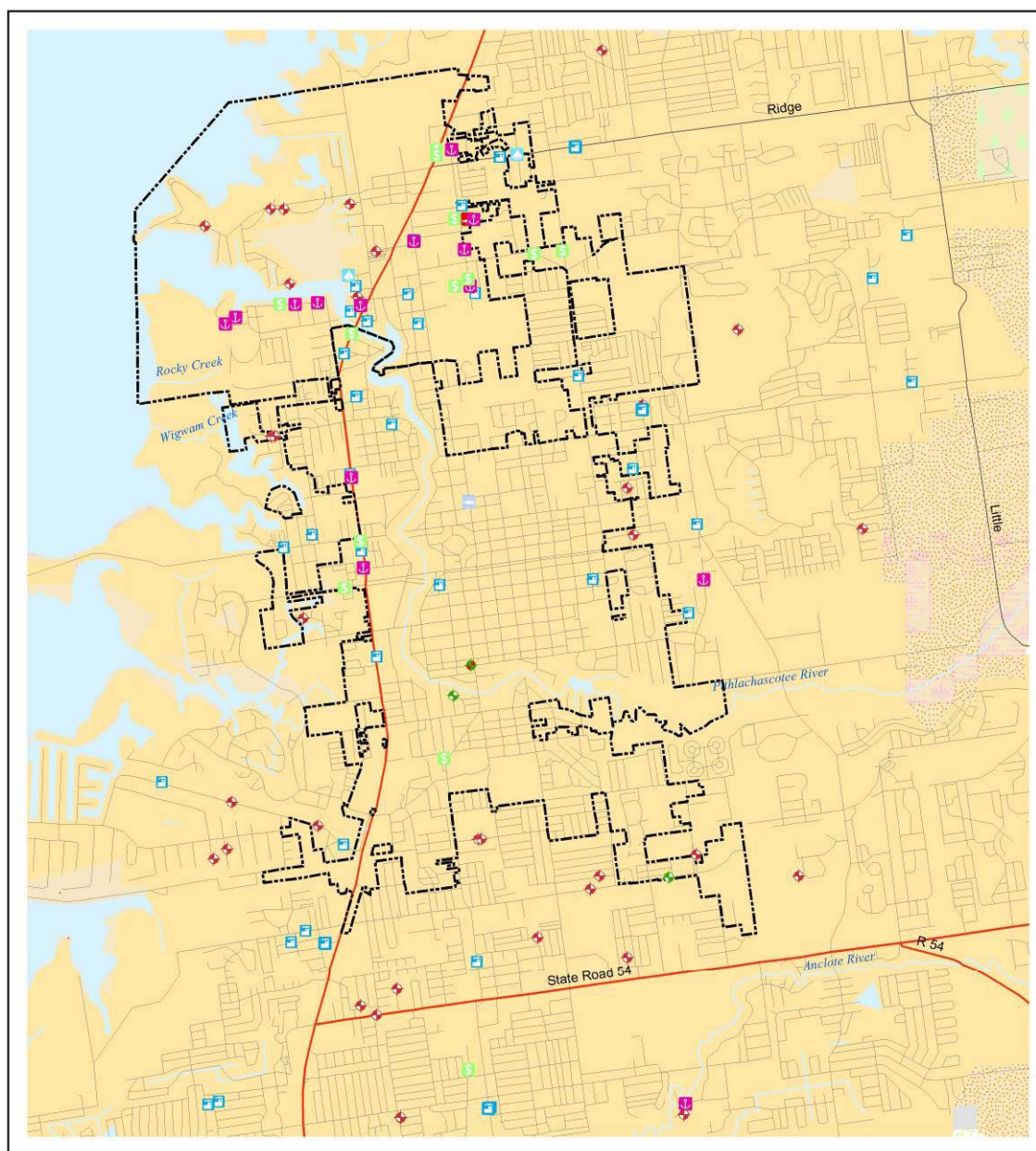
History. New Port Richey was incorporated in 1924. As Port Richey expanded southward, the area eventually became administered by two distinct local governments.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 16,117 persons in New Port Richey, an increase of nearly 15 percent over the last ten years. The community is primarily residential. Many residents travel to Pinellas County for employment.

There are numerous fishing-related businesses here, and the local commercial fleet is productive. Shrimp, mullet, and crab were among the principal landings in 200, but various benthic and pelagic species were also landed.



Riverfront Dock in New Port Richey



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

Table 1. New Port Richey Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	14,044	16,117
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	6,289/7,755	7,553/8,564
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	17.4	19.
18 to 64 years of age	49.7	52.6
65 years and over	32.9	28.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	13,808	15,165
Black or African American	67	161
American Indian and Alaskan Native	41	86
Asian	82	152
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	14
Some other race	46	235
Two or more races	--	304
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	285	846
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	10.3	6.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.3	73.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	8.2	7.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	7.8	12.1
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.0	5.5
Household income (Median \$)	18,514	25,881
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	14.6	16.6
Percent female headed household	9.9	11.7
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	4,196	4,677
Renter occupied	2,281	2,554
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	50,400	61,300
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	314	462
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	45.8	48.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.0	5.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	21.1
Service occupations	--	25.4
Sales and office occupations	--	26.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.1	0.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	13.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	13.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.9	0.3†
Manufacturing	6.3	5.6
Percent government workers	10.3	10.0
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	12.6	14.4
Percent using public transportation	0.2	0.2
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	25.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	32.9	36.3

**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 New Port Richey in 2003

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

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	5
Boat Rentals & Pier	2
Fish Hatchery	1
Marina	5
Retail Seafood Dealer	2
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	2
Total	17

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	818,982	2,354,032

Table 5. New Port Richey 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
34	25	3,269
Total = 59		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 51/7,231 = 0.8		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 3,269/7,231 = 0.5

Please reference Table 3.17-5 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.

3.17.6 Port Richey (incorporated, pop. 3,021)

Location and Overview. Port Richey is located on U.S. Highway 19, south of Hudson and just north of New Port Richey. Port Richey is situated on a point between the Pithlachascotee River and the Gulf of Mexico. The community is approximately 35 miles from St. Petersburg and Tampa.

History. The town was established in 1883, primarily on the east side of the river. A natural bend made for good anchorage here. It was named for its first postmaster and early settler, Aaron McLaughlin Richey (Shellvillage.com 2004).

Current Conditions. The year 2000 census enumerated 3,021 persons in Port Richey, an increase of nearly 20 percent from 1990. Local services and tourism-related businesses employ many residents, while others commute to work outside the county in areas such as Tampa.

Local participation in the commercial fishing industry has declined significantly. The number of shrimp boats moored in the area has decreased from more than 40 to less than five over the past decade. Approximately 12 years ago, the Sun Cruz Casino purchased large tracts of waterfront property which had been, until that time, utilized by fishery participants as dockage for shrimp boats. Three to four years ago, the restaurant chain “Hooters” purchased and built on more waterfront property, further reducing docking locations for commercial fishing operations. Some shrimp harvesters moved to Hernando Beach, while others reportedly left the fishery altogether, for various reasons including space problems. There are no large fish houses in Port Richey proper, and local fishery participants tend to offload and/or truck product elsewhere.

A head boat operates from the dock near the Port Richey Bridge, next to the Casino boat and a small fleet of commercial fishing vessels. The 58-foot vessel takes as many as 50 passengers deep-sea fishing per outing. There are also a few charter operations based in Port Richey. The peak season for the charter business is from February to May. One informant indicated that the number of active charter boats and associated business has been increasing every year.

There are two recreation-oriented marinas in Port Richey. Reportedly, 20 percent of one marina’s clientele are interested in fishing, while the remainder are primarily boaters. Staff working at the second marina indicated that about 75 percent of its patrons are recreational fishing participants. Most residents hold saltwater recreational fishing licenses. There are

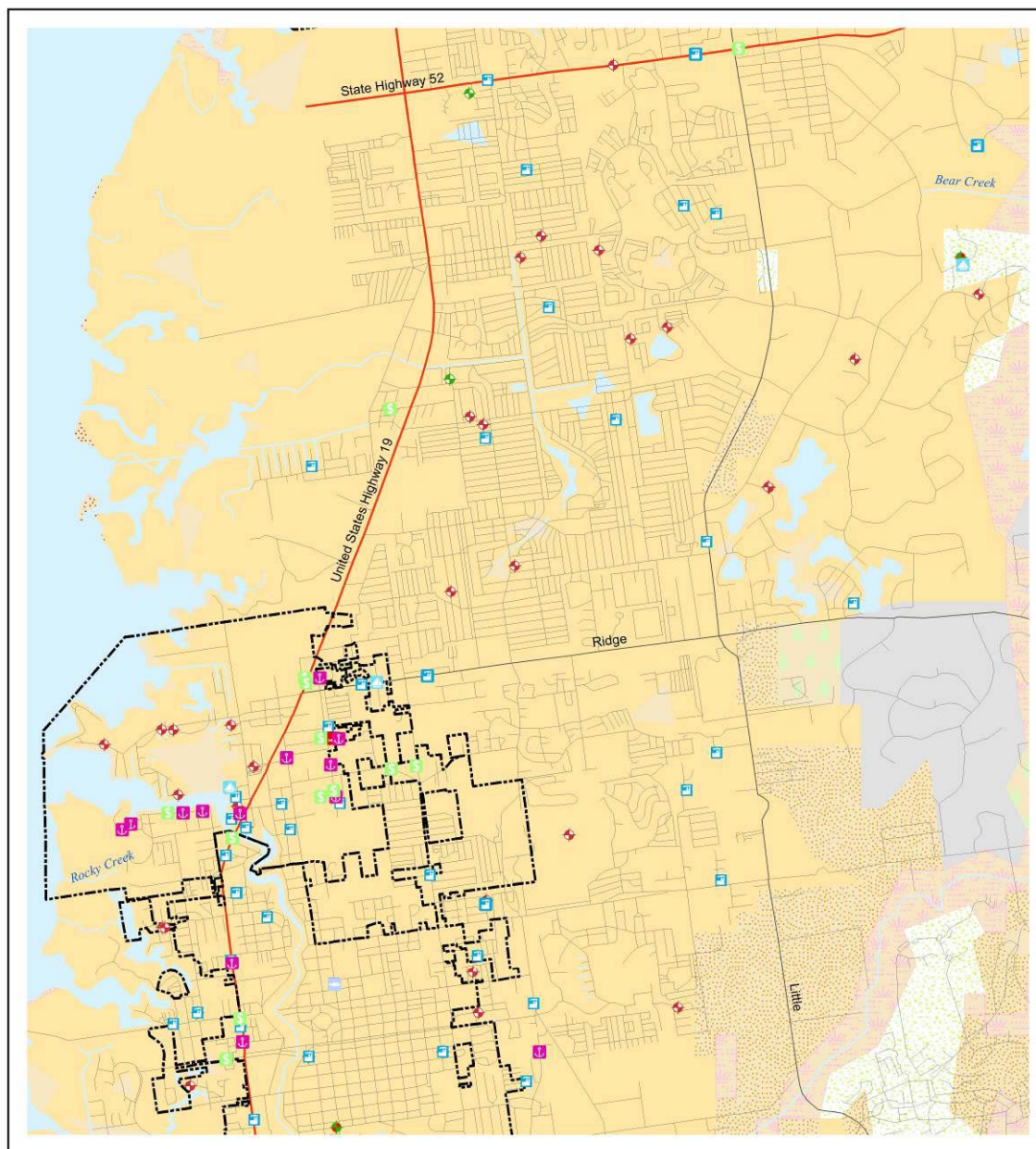
approximately six bait and tackle shops located in Port Richey. The local fleet is productive, with stone crab, shrimp, and grouper leading the landings in 2002.



Commercial Boats and Casino Cruise in Port Richey



Head boat dock in Port Richey



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 Richey Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,523	3,021
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,226/1,297	1,507/1,514
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	16.0	14.8
18 to 64 years of age	52.1	58.0
65 years and over	31.9	27.1
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,469	2,904
Black or African American	26	19
American Indian and Alaskan Native	6	18
Asian	7	33
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	2
Some other race	15	11
Two or more races	--	34
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	65	87
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	7.7	4.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.3	78.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	9.5	13.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.7	6.5
Percent who speak English less than very well	0.4	1.4
Household income (Median \$)	21,942	27,404
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	12.7	16.1
Percent female headed household	11.0	6.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	823	970
Renter occupied	335	454
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	71,800	95,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	333	474
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	46.6	53.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.5	6.4
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	26.0
Service occupations	--	20.1
Sales and office occupations	--	28.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.5	0.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	16.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	8.7
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.9	0.5†
Manufacturing	7.4	2.3
Percent government workers	7.4	11.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	13.2	19.5
Percent using public transportation	0.8	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	28.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	27.9	31.0

**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 Port Richey 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)	2
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	3
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	0
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/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	1
Recreational docks/marinas	2
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	6
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	3
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	1
Charter/Head Boats	10+
Commercial Boats	5

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	6
Boat Builder/Broker; Diving & Fishing Equipment	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	3
Boat Rentals & Pier	2
Marina	5
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Total	18

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	317,173	1,178,597

Table 5. Port Richey License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
19	8	1,301
Total = 27		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $27/1,424 = 1.9$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $1,301/1,424 = 0.9$

Please reference Table 3.17-5 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.



Rural Landscape in Port Richey area (courtesy of www.mysite.verizon.net)

3.18 Polk County Communities

This section provides description of the sole study community in Polk County. This is the City of Lakeland. Located due east of Pasco County, this inland area has no direct access to the Gulf of Mexico, but there are many fresh water features of interest to anglers in the area.

Polk County is located in the center of the Florida peninsula, approximately equidistant from the east and west coast and halfway between the Georgia-Florida border and the southern tip of the peninsula. Interstate 4 crosses the county. It is about 25 miles east of Tampa and 35 miles southwest of Orlando. As the geographic center of Florida, it is estimated that more than 7.5 million people reside within a 100-mile radius of Polk County; this is one of the largest concentrations of population in the Southeast.

In 1860, Polk County became Florida's 39th county when Hillsborough County was divided into eastern and western halves. The county was named Polk, in honor of the 11th President of the United States, James Knox Polk. Following the Civil War, with 120 acres donated in the central part of the county, the county seat of Bartow was established. The town was named after Francis S. Bartow, a confederate Colonel from Georgia, the first confederate officer to die in battle during the first battle of the Civil War.

The total area of the Polk County is approximately 2,010 square miles, which makes it the fourth largest county in Florida. The county has 554 natural freshwater lakes, approximating 135 square miles, or over seven percent of the total area of the county.

Three primary industries have been important to the regional economy: phosphate mining, agriculture, and tourism. The discovery of the world's largest deposit of phosphate rock, known as the "Bone Valley Deposit" in Peace River, Florida in 1881, initiated the mining of phosphate in the area. Polk County is the sixth most-productive agricultural county in Florida, and has the largest amount of farmland in the state.

The year 2000 census indicated that 80 percent of the population of Polk County was Caucasian, 14 percent was African American, nearly one percent was Asian, and the remaining five percent was Latinos. The median age was 39 years. Some 13 percent of the population was living in poverty. The median household income in Polk County was \$36,036 in 2000, which was slightly lower than the state average of \$38,819.

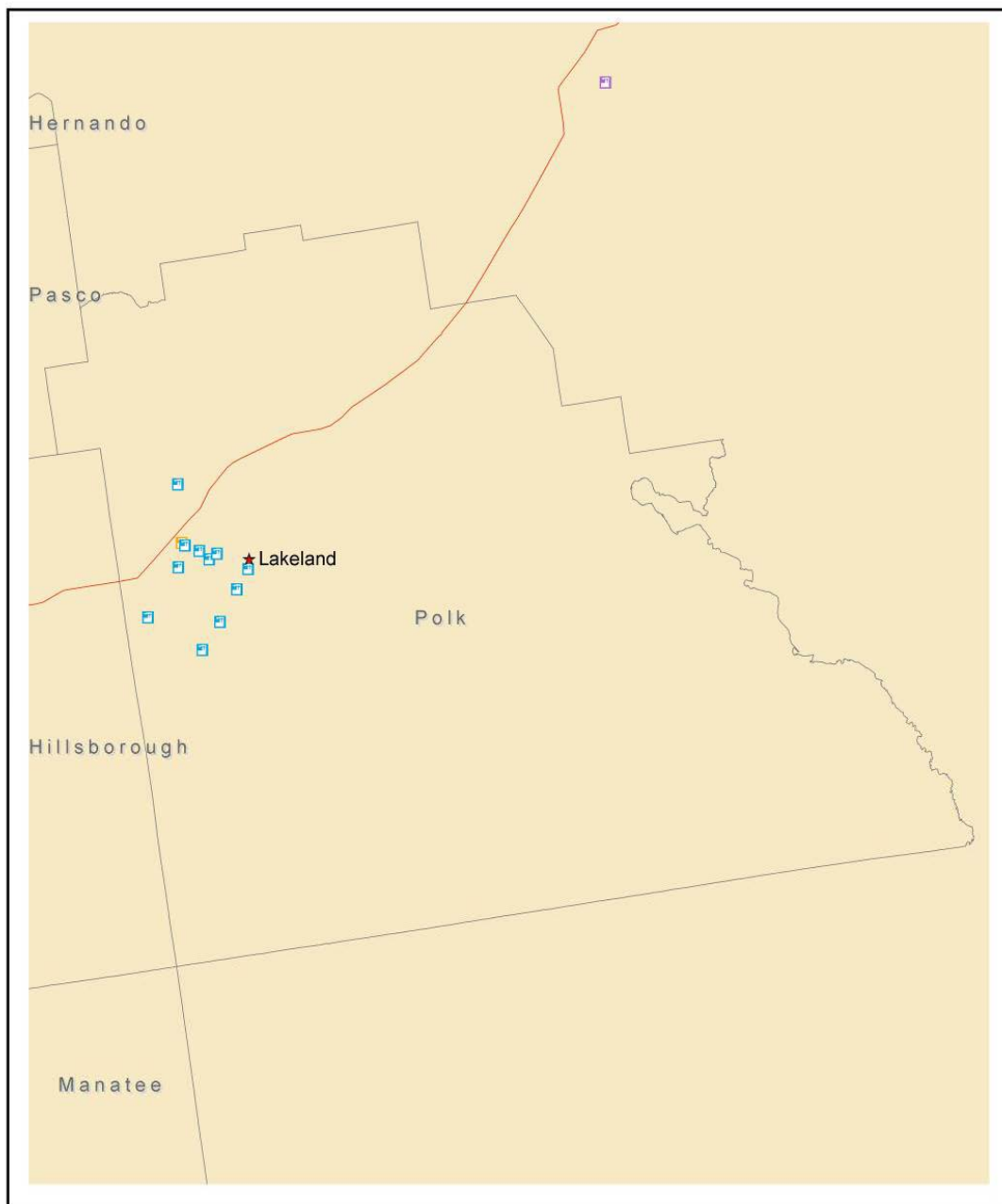


Table 3.18-1 Earnings in Polk County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	5,537,481	7,085,671	100.0	2,882,723
Farm earnings	163,311	83,002	1.2	-40,951
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	129,423	130,690	1.8	32,458
Fishing	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Mining	194,875	134,602	1.9	-13,308
Oil and gas extraction	--	(Confidential)	--	--
Construction	362,472	449,770	6.3	174,654
Special trade contractors	226,819	240,434	3.4	68,278
Manufacturing	845,265	909,461	12.8	267,905
Fabricated metal products	44,066	52,029	0.7	18,583
Industrial machinery and equipment	63,538	65,743	0.9	17,518
Food and kindred products	222,605	184,751	2.6	15,794
Chemicals and allied products	218,905	228,486	3.2	62,337
Petroleum and coal products	(Confidential)	764	0.0	--
Transportation and Public utilities	323,105	474,013	6.7	228,776
Trucking and warehousing	115	(Confidential)	--	--
Water transportation	4,528	20,600	0.3	17,163
Transportation by air	305,538	387,358	5.5	155,455
Wholesale trade	750,291	1,052,490	14.9	483,019
Retail trade	116,920	145,162	2.0	56,420
Eating and drinking places	288,838	453,353	6.4	234,125
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,346,324	2,032,380	28.7	1,010,520
Services	46,299	34,666	0.5	-475
Hotels and other lodging places	170,675	463,746	6.5	334,204
Business services	57,016	68,610	1.0	25,335
Amusement and recreation services	536,229	697,705	9.8	290,707
Health services	104,282	120,429	1.7	41,279
Legal services	129,860	156,852	2.2	58,288
Engineering and management services	828,040	978,552	13.8	350,070
Government/Government enterprises	5,537,481	7,085,671	100.0	2,882,723

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Table 3.18-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Polk Co. Study Communities

Community	Resident License-holders
Lakeland	6,883

Table 3.18-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Polk County*

Permit Type	Study Community
	Lakeland
Pelagic Charter	4
Reef Fish Charter	3
Swordfish	--
King Mackerel	--
Rock Shrimp	--
Red Snapper	1
Spiny Lobster	--
Spanish Mackerel	--
Gulf Reef Fish	2
Shark	--
Total Permits 2000	10
Total Permit Holders 2000	5
Total State License Holders 2000	3
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. ** 2003 is the first year for which Gulf shrimp permit data are available.

3.18.2 Lakeland (incorporated, pop. 78,452)

Location and Overview. Lakeland is located 35 miles east of Tampa on Interstate 4. The city encompasses an area of approximately 28,000 acres, which contain 38 named lakes. The Gulf of Mexico is roughly 45 air miles to the west, or about an hour by car. Resident saltwater anglers have and employ a range of options for fishing locales, depending on season, active species, and social connections along the coast.

History. Citrus farming and phosphate mining were historically important in Lakeland. Construction, light manufacturing, and distribution of goods have taken on added importance in recent years. During the early 1980's, the economy declined when climatic changes caused a sharp downturn in citrus production. During this period, phosphate mining also declined, and one of the city's major employers, Piper Aircraft, closed its doors. Lakeland had one of the highest unemployment rates (19 percent) in the United States during this era. City administrators are seeking means toward economic recovery (City of Lakeland).

Current conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 78,452 persons in Lakeland, an increase of more than 11 percent from the 1990 census. The majority of residents work in various professional, management, and sales positions.

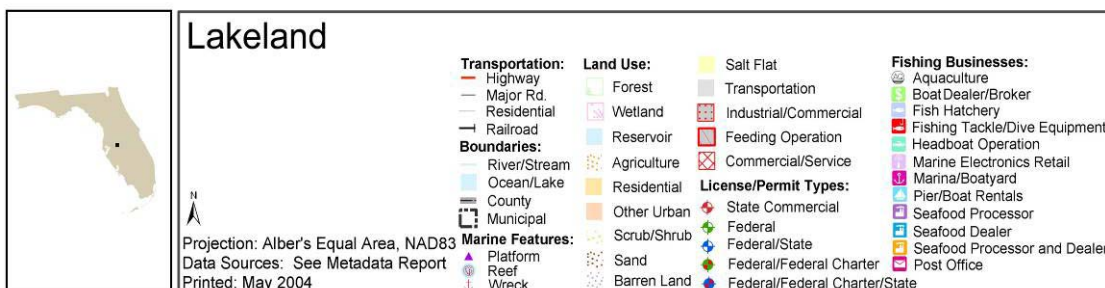
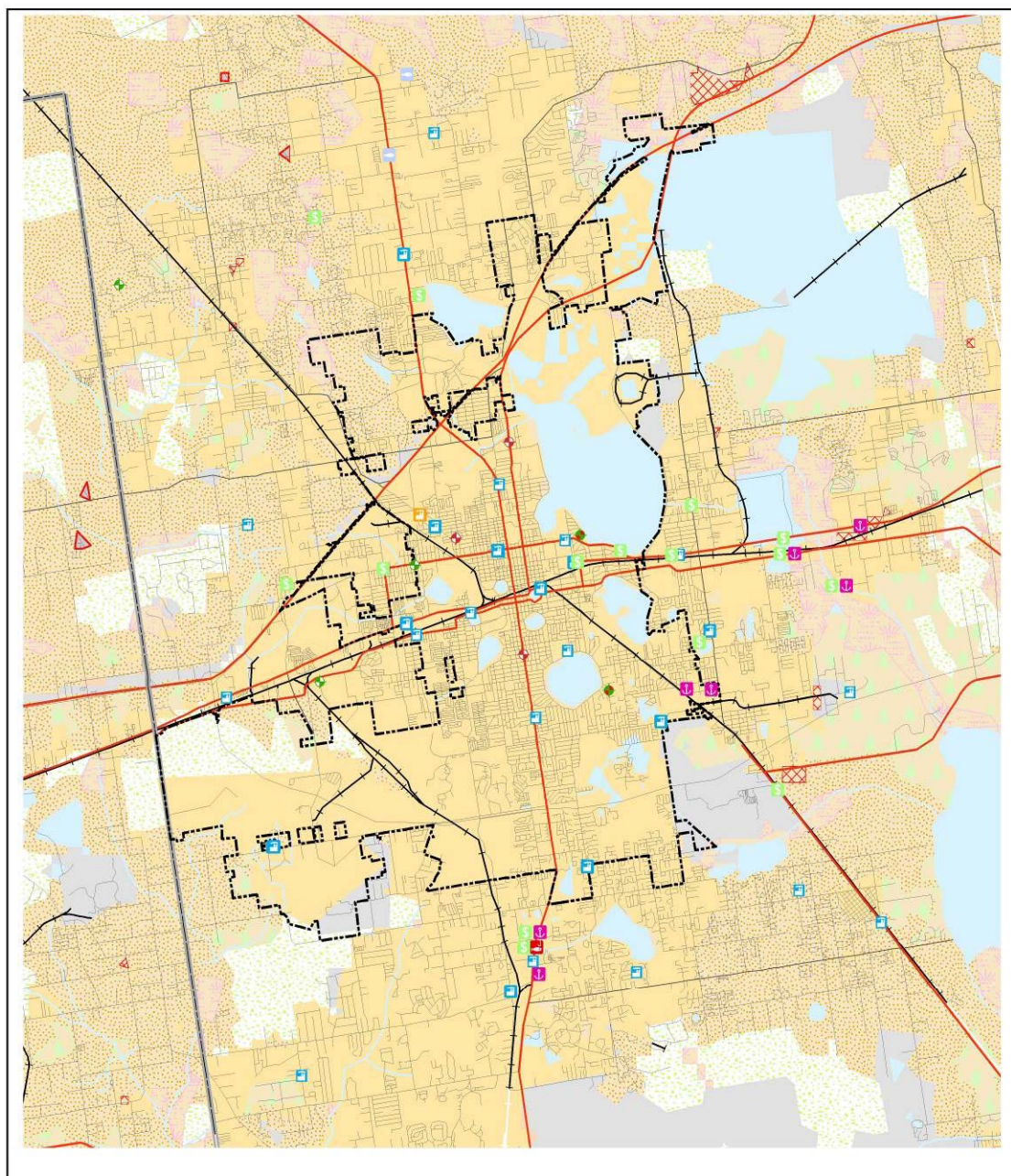
As this is lake country, there is extensive freshwater fishing-related infrastructure. Seafood sales businesses are also common, and there are numerous boat builders and brokers located here. Insofar as most of the resident permit holders are or were charter captains, this may in part explain the lack of marine species landings for 2002.



Lakeland



Twilight in Lakeland



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. Lakeland Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	70,576	78,452
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	32,571/38,005	36,444/42,008
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	21.2	21.4
18 to 64 years of age	56.0	55.6
65 years and over	22.8	23.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	55,133	57,677
Black or African American	14,255	16,682
American Indian and Alaskan Native	123	217
Asian	636	1,050
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	46
Some other race	429	1,379
Two or more races	--	1,401
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	2,302	5,032
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	9.4	6.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.0	79.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	19.3	20.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	6.4	10.1
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.3	3.8
Household income (Median \$)	24,462	33,119
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	13.9	15.0
Percent female headed household	12.3	13.7
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	17,509	20,195
Renter occupied	12,147	13,314
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	61,600	81,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	316	528
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	56.4	56.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.6	7.5
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	30.8
Service occupations	--	16.9
Sales and office occupations	--	28.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.2	0.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	7.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	15.7
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.5	1.3†
Manufacturing	12.4	8.7
Percent government workers	12.9	15.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	12.9	12.9
Percent using public transportation	1.3	1.8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	21.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	7.8	8.9

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

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

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

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	2
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	10-15
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	Several
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	Several (freshwater)
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	4
Fisheries research laboratories	1
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	6 (Freshwater)
Recreational docks/marinas	6
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	several
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	2
Seafood retail markets	10
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	11
Boat Builder/Broker; Diving & Fishing Equipment	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	3
Fish Hatchery	2
Marina	6
Processor	1
Processor; Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	10
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	2
Total	37

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	204	175

Table 5. Lakeland 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	6,883
Total = 8		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 8/33,509 = 0. 02		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 6,883/33,509 = 0.2

Please reference Table 3.18-5 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.

3.19 Pinellas County Communities

This section describes the study communities in Pinellas County. These are as follow: Belleair, Clearwater, Dunedin, Gulfport, Indian Rocks Beach, Largo, Madeira Beach, Oldsmar, Ozona, Palm Harbor, Redington Beach, Seminole, St. Petersburg, Tarpon Springs, Tierra Verde, and Treasure Island.

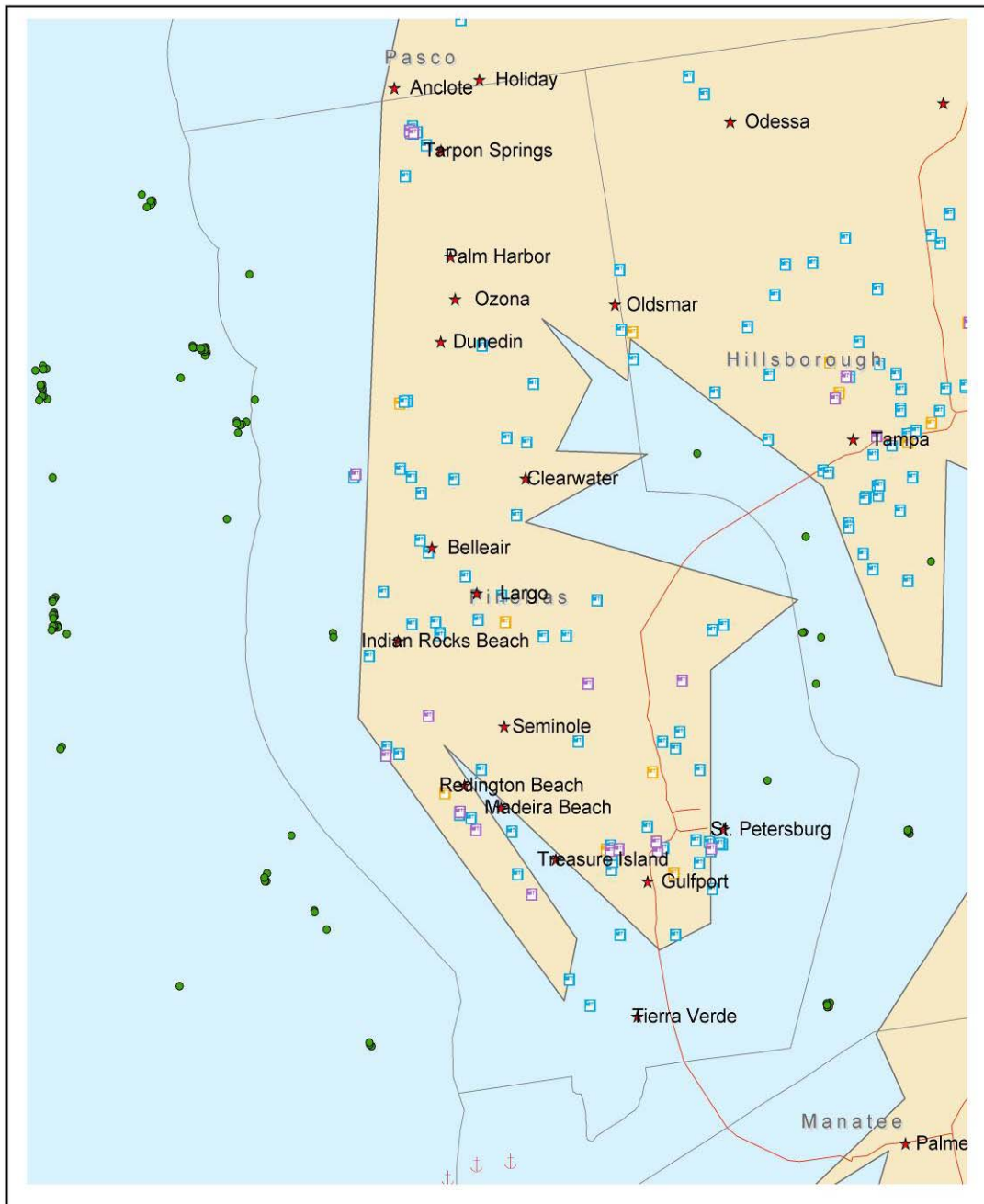
The political boundaries of Pinellas County contain a 38-mile long peninsula along the central Gulf Coast of Florida at Tampa Bay. With a land area of 280 square miles, Pinellas is the second smallest county in the state, yet it is the most densely-populated of Florida counties. Some 921,400 persons were enumerated by the 2000 Census for an average of 3,000 persons per square mile. Clearwater is the county seat and St. Petersburg is the largest of the county's cities and towns. Pinellas County includes 24 incorporated municipalities, more than any other county in Florida. The Intracoastal Waterway runs along the length of the Pinellas Peninsula.

Pinellas County was originally part of Hillsborough County, but was officially established as a separate entity in 1912 (Pinellas County Planning Department 1995). The 1940s were time of significant growth for Pinellas, facilitated in large part by military activities, new tourism, and related services. By the 1970s, manufacturing had become important in Pinellas, surpassing the construction trades.

State Highway 60 is an important transportation corridor, as is U.S. Highway 19. Interstate I-275 also crosses Pinellas County. The Port of St. Petersburg is the principal port serving Pinellas County. It is located on Tampa Bay, 31 miles from the Gulf of Mexico and 4.5 miles from the main ship channel in Bayboro Harbor. The port includes a 13,000 square foot passenger terminal, 600,000 cubic feet of cargo facilities, and extensive container facilities.

The Pinellas County economy varies considerably by region. Residential development, small-scale commercial activity, and light industrial development have replaced the farms and citrus groves that once dominated the northern and inland portions of the county. Contemporary tourism and a continually-growing retirement community in the coastal areas are closely associated with an ideal climate. High-tech industries and businesses are now important in the coastal towns and cities.

The year 2000 Census enumerated 86 percent of the population as Caucasian and nine percent African-American. The median household income for Pinellas County was \$37,111. Just over ten percent of county residents were living below the poverty level in 2000.



Pinellas County



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

Table 3.19-1 Earnings in Pinellas County: 1990-2000

Industry	Earnings (constant 2000 \$1,000)		Percent Share of 2000 Earnings	\$ Change 1990-2000
	1990	2000		
Earnings by place of work	12,436,847	17,998,637	100.0	8,559,070
Farm earnings	8,959	5,576	0.0	-1,224
Ag. services, forestry, fishing	79,584	102,617	0.6	42,213
Fishing	6,296	5,803	0.0	1,024
Mining	6,964	1,468	0.0	-3,818
Oil and gas extraction	(Confidential)	(Confidential)	--	--
Construction	823,117	891,927	5.0	267,181
Special trade contractors	489,426	604,472	3.4	232,998
Manufacturing	1,906,188	2,040,065	11.3	593,268
Fabricated metal products	124,092	106,484	0.6	12,298
Industrial machinery and equipment	276,058	180,994	1.0	-28,534
Food and kindred products	37,926	61,405	0.3	32,619
Chemicals and allied products	39,881	96,842	0.5	66,572
Petroleum and coal products	2,469	2,835	0.0	961
Transportation and Public utilities	511,996	869,993	4.8	481,388
Trucking and warehousing	(Confidential)	87,602	0.5	--
Water transportation	9,045	11,340	0.1	4,475
Transportation by air	33,256	56,224	0.3	30,983
Wholesale trade	656,145	1,325,217	7.4	827,203
Retail trade	1,716,314	1,896,227	10.5	593,545
Eating and drinking places	414,993	406,252	2.3	91,272
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,040,551	1,907,566	10.6	1,117,788
Services	3,996,443	6,992,974	38.9	3,959,674
Hotels and other lodging places	173,349	172,481	1.0	40,909
Business services	611,382	2,667,288	14.8	2,203,249
Amusement and recreation services	106,057	143,107	0.8	62,610
Health services	1,710,719	1,933,366	10.7	634,930
Legal services	235,725	243,157	1.4	64,242
Engineering and management services	362,676	762,957	4.2	487,686
Government/Government enterprises	1,690,586	1,965,007	10.9	681,852

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System

Table 3.19-2 Year 2000 Commercial Landings and Trip Summary for Pinellas County

Species Category	Landings (in pounds)	Number of Trips
Finfish	9,877,922	26,608
Invertebrates	939,320	6,455
Shrimp	1,224,743	399
Totals	12,041,985	33,462

Table 3.19-3 Year 2000 SPL and Dealer Permits Summary for Pinellas County

Licenses/Permits	Number
Saltwater Products Licenses	771
Retail Dealer Permits	176
Wholesale Permits	94
Totals	1,041

Table 3.19-4 Year 2000 State Rec. Saltwater Fishing License-holders in Pinellas Co. Study Communities

Community	Number of Licenses
Belleair	1
Clearwater	3,995
Dunedin	1,269
Gulfport	154
Indian Rocks Beach	297
Largo	3,332
Madeira Beach	125
Oldsmar	539
Ozona	43
Palm Harbor	2,382
Redington Beach	34
Seminole	1,299
St. Petersburg	10,368
Tarpon Springs	1,375
Tierra Verde	159
Treasure Island	171

Table 3.19-5 Year 2000 Permits and Licenses, and 2003 Gulf Shrimp Permits: Pinellas County*

Permit Type	Study Communities †													
	Clearwater	Dunedin	Gulfport	Indian Rocks Beach	Largo	Madeira Beach	Oldsmar	Palm Harbor	Redington Beach	Seminole	St. Petersburg	Tarpon Springs	Tierra Verde	Treasure Island
Pelagic Charter	16	5	1	6	7	11	3	8	4	7	26	5	2	7
Reef Fish Charter	17	5	1	6	8	12	2	8	4	9	26	8	2	7
Swordfish	1	1	--	--	1	8	--	--	--	1	8	1	--	--
King Mackerel	11	4	--	3	7	2	--	5	--	7	21	16	--	2
Rock Shrimp	4	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--
Red Snapper	12	3	--	--	9	16	--	3	1	7	24	13	1	5
Spiny Lobster	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	3	--	--
Spanish Mackerel	8	4	--	3	7	9	1	4	1	9	19	13	1	1
Gulf Reef Fish	23	5	--	12	21	25	1	7	2	18	46	36	3	5
Shark	4	2	--	--	8	13	1	--	1	5	14	4	--	1
South Atlantic Snapper Grouper	--	1	1	1	2	6	1	1	1	2	9	3	1	1
Total Permits 2000	96	30	3	32	70	80	9	36	14	66	193	113	10	29
Total Permit Holders 2000	42	10	1	15	25	104	3	12	6	25	77	50	4	11
Total State License Holder 2000	23	6	12	11	22	29	4	6	2	14	131	35	4	4
Gulf Shrimp Permits 2003‡	--	--	7	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	9	10	--	--

* 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 licenses 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.

3.19.1 Belleair (incorporated, pop. 4,067)

Location and Overview. Belleair is located along County Road 233, just east of Alternate U.S. Highway 19. The town encompasses an area adjacent to Clearwater Harbor and Sand Key Park. It is a suburb of Clearwater/St. Petersburg, and primarily a residential area. Numerous retirees reside here. The Intracoastal Waterway is immediately adjacent to the west.

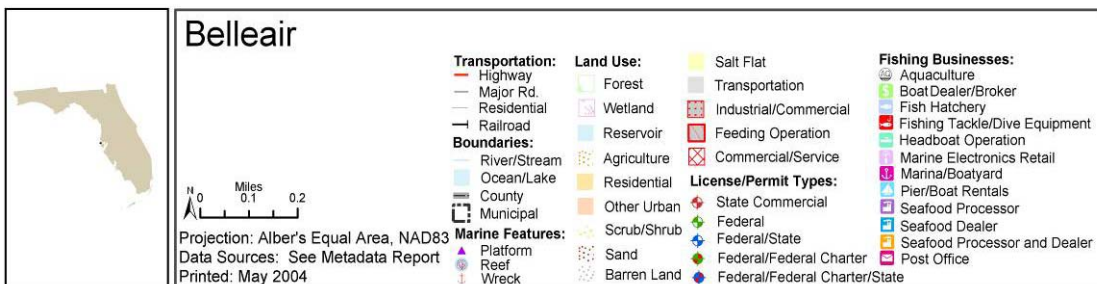
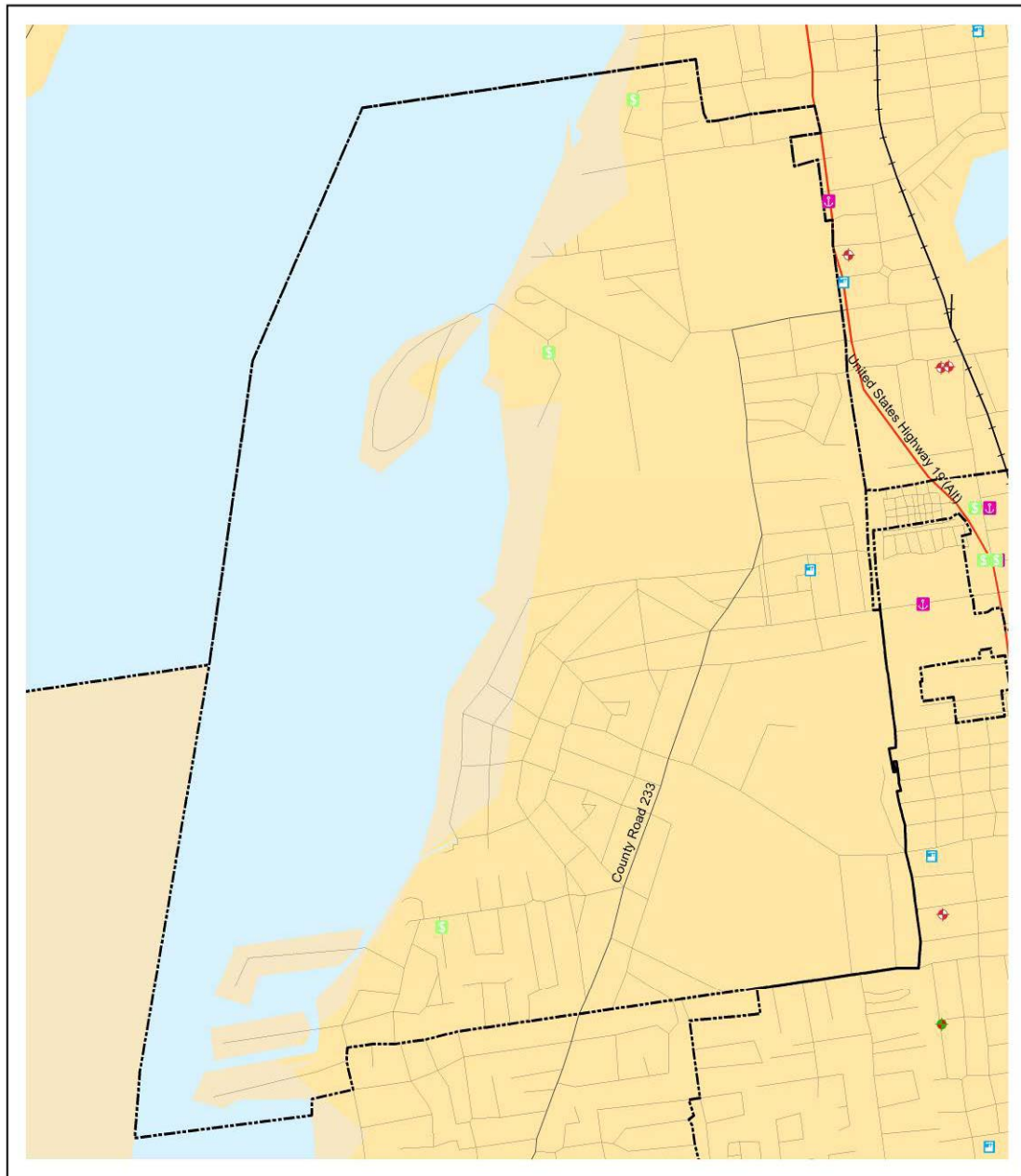
History. In the 1890s, railroad magnate Henry Plant built the Bellevue Biltmore Hotel in Belleair as a tourist destination for travelers utilizing the rails. The area was incorporated in 1923 and is one of the smallest cities in the St. Petersburg/Clearwater area.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 4,067 persons in Belleair, a slight increase over the previous Census count. Housing is mostly single-family homes with some condominiums and motels. There is little commercial property, and designated beach access is limited.

With the exception of two small seafood stores and boat dealers, there is relatively little fishing-related infrastructure evident in Belleair. Commercial or charter fishing occurring here is limited and conducted by operators who live elsewhere. As of the year 2000, there were no federal permit holders resident in Belleair.



Belleair Beach Causeway (photo courtesy of www.florida-photo-magazine.com)



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

Table1. Belleair Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	3,968	4,067
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,752/2,216	1,865/2,202
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	13.0	16.2
18 to 64 years of age	49.3	51.2
65 years and over	37.7	32.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	3,949	4,000
Black or African American	3	6
American Indian and Alaskan Native	2	6
Asian	8	16
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	6	8
Two or more races	--	31
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	64	103
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	2.3	0.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	92.7	95.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	38.1	47.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	9.5	10.1
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.6	1.9
Household income (Median \$)	39,825	63,267
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	5.7	4.0
Percent female headed household	11.2	5.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,635	1,740
Renter occupied	316	233
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	154,600	242,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	489	791
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	44.4	47.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.5	1.9
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	51.9
Service occupations	--	7.5
Sales and office occupations	--	32.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.3	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	3.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	4.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.8	0.0†
Manufacturing	7.8	11.0
Percent government workers	11.7	11.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	7.4	8.3
Percent using public transportation	0.3	1.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	22.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	13.2	12.2

**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 Belleair 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)	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	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 Belleair in 2003

None Listed.

Table 4. Belleair 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. Belleair 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
0	0	1
Total = 0		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 0		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1/1,973 = trace

Please reference Table 3.19-5 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.

3.19.2 Clearwater (incorporated, pop. 107,925)

Location and Overview. Clearwater is located in the center of Pinellas County, with shorelines on both the Gulf of Mexico and Old Tampa Bay. This is a particularly densely-populated area, with numerous subdivisions and gated communities. Retirees enjoy the climate and amenities. Golfing is particularly popular, and tourists come to the area for various activities.

The Memorial Causeway connects the city's mainland area with Clearwater Beach and its three miles of beaches along the Gulf of Mexico. Clearwater is the county seat of Pinellas County and one of the largest cities in the rapidly-growing Tampa Bay metropolitan area. The area is also home to the largest charter fishing fleet on the west coast; the Clearwater Marina is a major component of the recreational core of the area. There are over 25 fishing boats in the fleet, including five head boats. Clearwater's beach, aquarium, and marina are the primary attractions for tourists.

History. The "Fathers of Clearwater" settled the area in 1842, when the Federal Armed Occupation Act gave men 160 acres for bearing arms and cultivating the land. Early settlers called it Clear Water Harbor, by which it was known until 1895 when Clearwater became one word. Subsequently, "Harbor" was dropped from the name (1906). The City of Clearwater was incorporated in 1915 and the population rose steadily until World War II. Most settlers farmed vegetables and cotton, and fished the surrounding waters. After the war, a number of soldiers who trained in the area returned to live. Northerners gradually began coming for winter vacations.



Head boat Operation in Clearwater

Current Conditions. The year 2000 census enumerated 108,787 residents, slightly more than ten percent above the 1990 census total. The population is said to swell by another 20,000 in winter. Tourism brings in over \$1.3 billion dollars annually. More than 44,000 people are directly and/or indirectly employed in tourism-related activities. According to city officials, a large portion of the tourism industry takes place on Clearwater Beach, and revolves around water activities, such as deep sea fishing and eco-tourism.

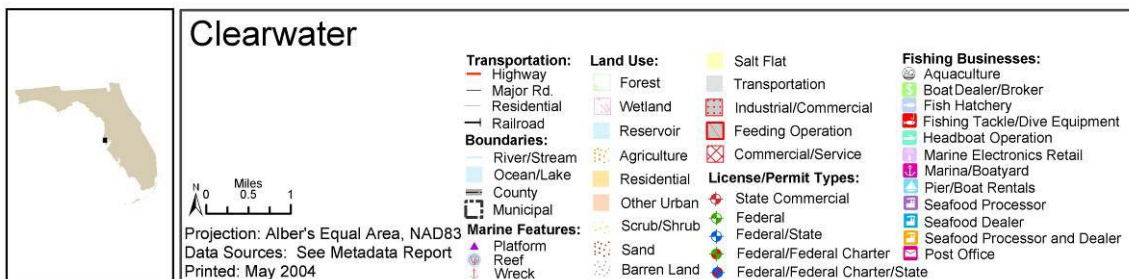
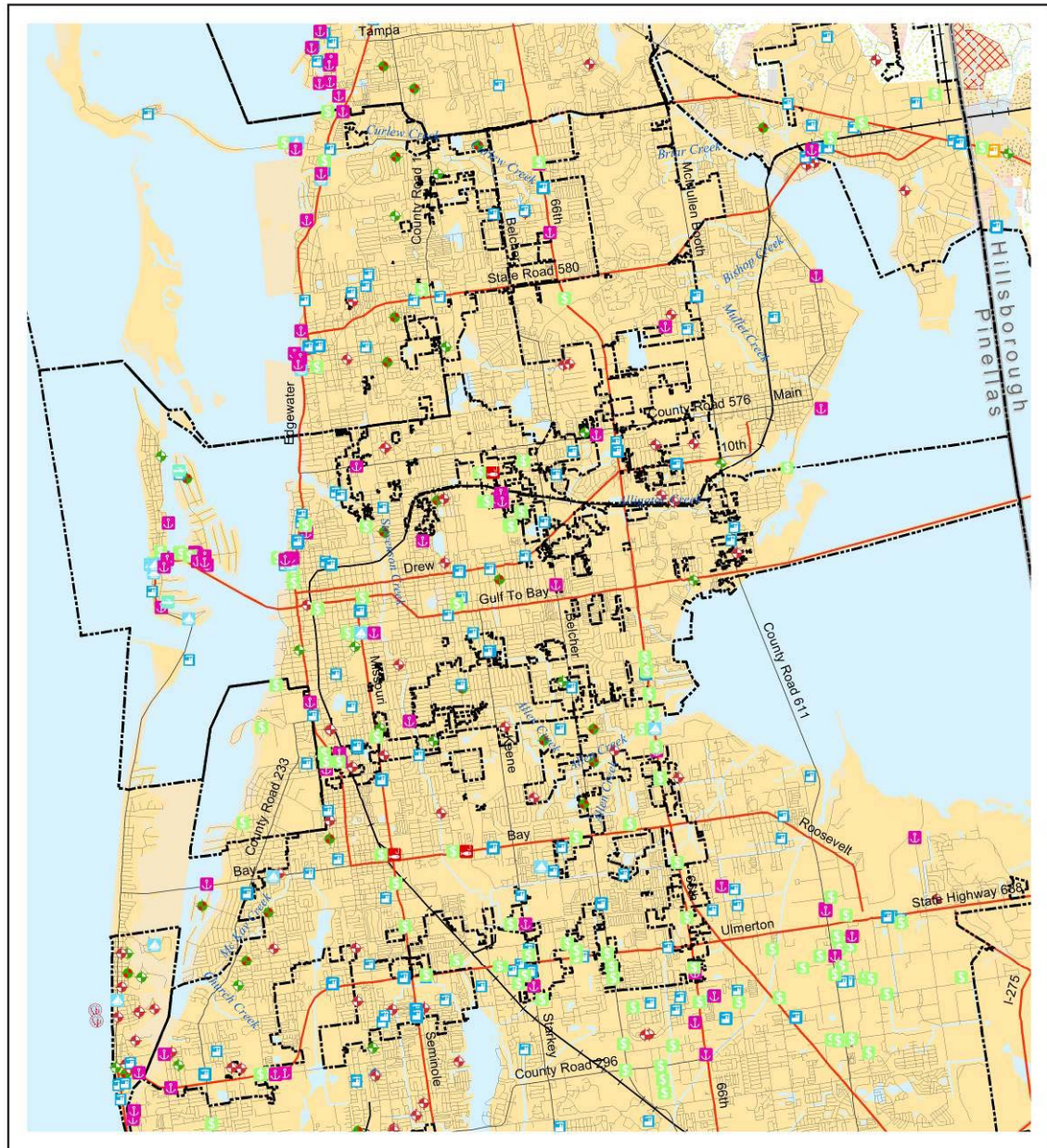
Marinas on the city waterfront maintain mooring for approximately 1,800 recreational vessels. Clientele are mostly residents from the Clearwater and Tampa Bay areas, with interest split between fishing and pleasure cruising. There are a variety of charter vessels ranging in length, price, quarry, and offshore location. Captains and crew often set up small stands to advertise their businesses.

There is one commercial fish house and docking facility in Clearwater. Recreational fishing boats, equipment, and bait shops are increasingly common here- especially in the beach area- There are plans to redevelop the waterfront (bayside) and build more condos, restaurants, and hotels.

The local commercial fleet is productive, and a variety of species are landed, including stone crab, shrimp, snapper-grouper, and various pelagic species. Resident charter captains typically pursue various pelagic species in the offshore waters, though some will also fish the bottom for snapper-grouper.



Retail Seafood Shop in Clearwater



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. Clearwater Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	98,784	108,787
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	45,523/53,261	52,065/56,722
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	17.5	19.1
18 to 64 years of age	56.9	59.4
65 years and over	25.6	21.5
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	88,046	91,223
Black or African American	8,863	10,651
American Indian and Alaskan Native	240	346
Asian	1,019	1,782
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	75
Some other race	616	2,700
Two or more races	--	2,010
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	2,886	9,754
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	6.2	1.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.2	84.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	20.4	22.1
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	10.0	4.8
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.3	2.2
Household income (Median \$)	26,473	36,494
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	10.6	12.3
Percent female headed household	10.2	11.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	27,267	30,098
Renter occupied	16,871	18,351
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	82,100	100,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	396	637
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	57.0	60.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.8	4.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	34.1
Service occupations	--	16.3
Sales and office occupations	--	31.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.3	0.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	7.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	10.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.1	0.3†
Manufacturing	10.9	9.3
Percent government workers	9.7	9.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	12.1	12.1
Percent using public transportation	1.5	3.9
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	22.8
Percent worked outside of county of residence	12.7	12.7

**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 Clearwater/Clearwater Beach in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	2
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	3
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	5
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale fish house	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/festivals	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	Too many to count
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	6
Recreational docks/marinas	10
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	6
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	7
Seafood retail markets	8
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	4
Charter/Head Boats	25+
Commercial Boats	9+

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	56
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Diving & Fishing Equipment	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	11
Boat Rentals & Pier	21
Marina	23
Retail Seafood Dealer	9
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	3
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	128

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	765,756	2,237,759

Table 5. Clearwater License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
23	44	3,995
Total = 67		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $67/48,449 = 0.1$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $3,995/48,449 = 0.08$

Please reference Table 3.19-5 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.

3.19.3 Dunedin (incorporated, pop. 35,691)

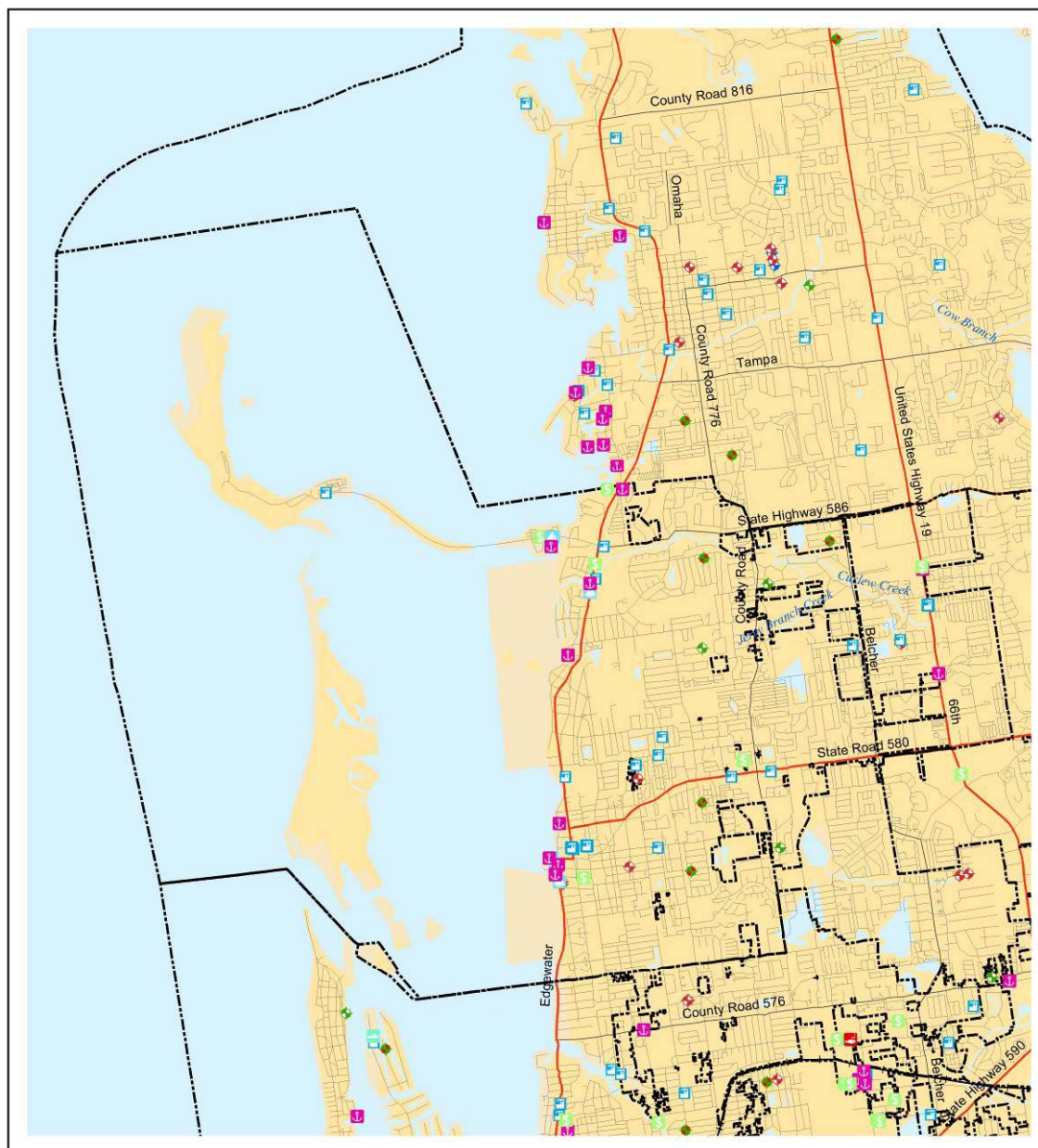
Location and Overview. Dunedin is situated on the Clearwater Harbor waterfront, directly east of Caldesi Island along the Gulf of Mexico. U.S. Highway 19 and its alternate transect the community on the western and eastern borders, respectively. Clearwater is five miles south of Dunedin, while Tampa is 26 miles to the east. The Intracoastal Waterway is adjacent to the west.

History. Incorporated in 1899, Dunedin is the oldest town south of Cedar Key on the Gulf Coast. Early in its history, the town became one of Florida's chief seaports and trading centers, with the largest fleet of sailing vessels in Florida. Many residents were cotton and citrus farmers. The first land deed was recorded here in 1852; seven years after Florida became a state. An 1882 petition drawn by two Scots sought to name the post office and town Dunedin.

Current Conditions. Dunedin's population was 35,691 persons in 2000, an increase of about five percent above the 1990 figure. Most residents were employed in professional, sales, and service positions in the late 1990s. There is considerable fishing-related infrastructure in Dunedin, and both recreational and commercial fleets are supported to some extent. The small commercial fleet focuses on crab and snapper grouper, though a variety of species were landed in 2002. There is an active charter fleet as well.



Residential area in Dunedin



Dunedin

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

Scale: 0 to 0.8 Miles

Transportation:
Highway
Major Rd.
Residential
Railroad
River/Stream
Ocean/Lake

Boundaries:
County
Municipal

Marine Features:
Platform
Reef
Wreck

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

License/Permit Types:
State Commercial
Federal
Federal/State
Federal/Federal Charter
Federal/Federal Charter/State

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

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

Table 1. Dunedin Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	34,012	35,691
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	15,292/18,720	16,337/19,354
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	15.0	15.6
18 to 64 years of age	51.8	54.5
65 years and over	33.2	29.9
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	33,372	33,864
Black or African American	365	714
American Indian and Alaskan Native	72	9.
Asian	147	397
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	12
Some other race	56	227
Two or more races	--	397
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	621	1,192
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	5.5	3.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.6	86.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	18.9	22.4
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	7.2	9.8
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.4	3.2
Household income (Median \$)	25,906	34,813
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	7.1	8.2
Percent female headed household	13.2	8.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	11,200	12,321
Renter occupied	4,688	4,937
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	76,500	95,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	395	299
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	51.2	53.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.4	3.5
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	35.2
Service occupations	--	16.5
Sales and office occupations	--	33.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.3	0.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	7.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	7.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.5	0.1†
Manufacturing	10.2	7.3
Percent government workers	10.8	11.2
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	12.8	9.9
Percent using public transportation	0.7	1.1
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	23.5
Percent worked outside of county of residence	11.7	13.6

**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 Dunedin 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	5
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)	8
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	5
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	3
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	4
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	5
Commercial Boats	5

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

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

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value
Total Combined	145,840	804,906

Table 5. Dunedin 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	14	1,269
Total = 20		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 20/17,258 = 0.01		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,269/17,258 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.19-5 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.

3.19.4 Gulfport (incorporated, pop. 12,527)

Location and Overview. Gulfport is on the southern end of the Pinellas Peninsulasouth of St. Petersburg. The city is adjacent to the Boca Ciega Bay, and just west of U.S. Highway 19. Boca Ciega is an ideal anchorage. Local vessels navigate the Bay and Pass-a-Grille channel to reach the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

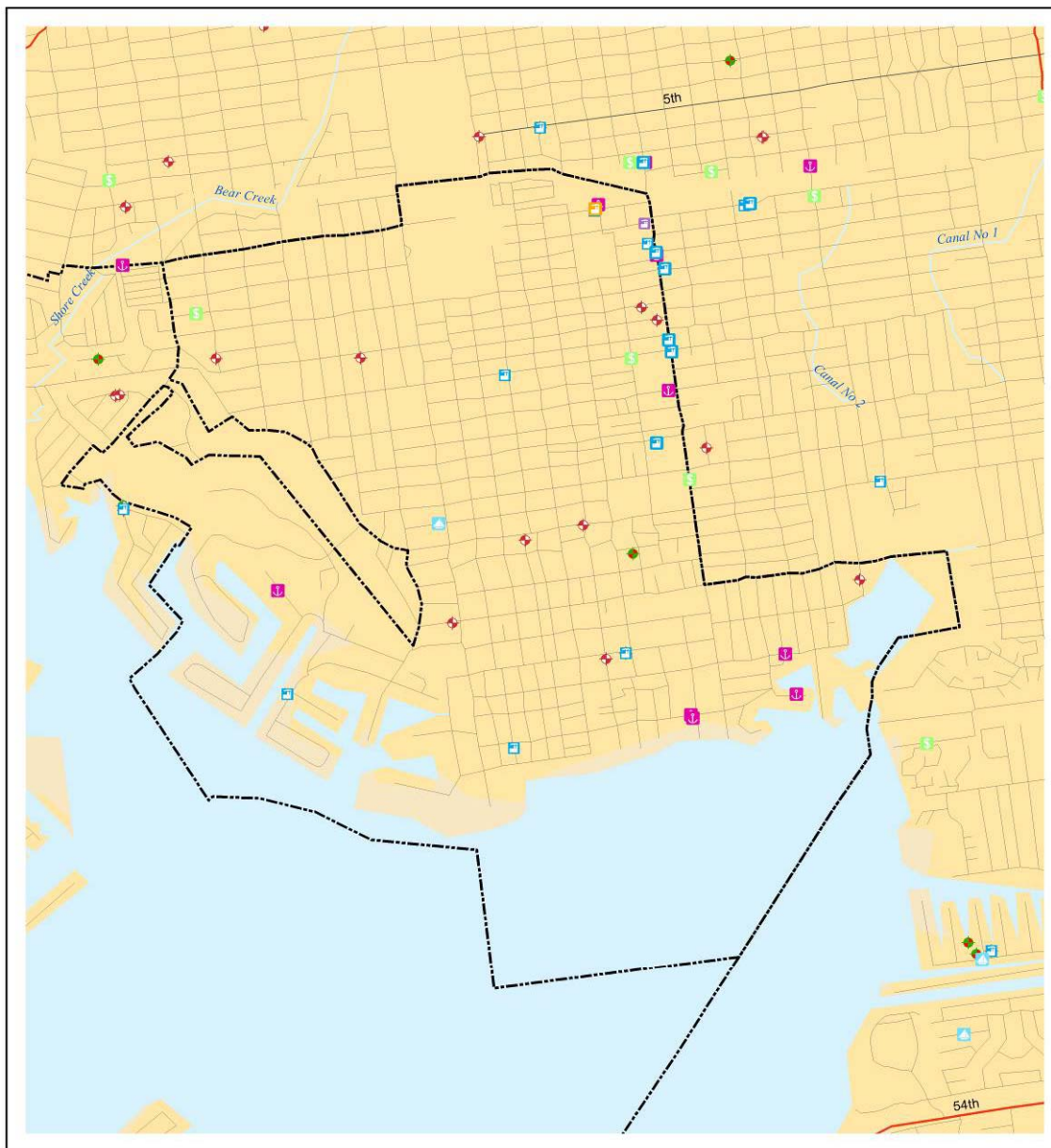
History. The area around Gulfport was home to Manasotan tribes long before the arrival of Spanish explorers. Weeden Island culture was commonly expressed in conjunction with various maritime subsistence practices. An initial period of Spanish colonialism occurred between 1513 and 1763. The British followed, but were supplanted by new Spanish settlers in 1783. Cuban fishermen followed. They lived in camps, catching and drying mullet for sale in Havana markets (Janus Research 2004). Originally named Disston, then Bonifacio, and later Veteran City, the current name of Gulfport was selected after incorporation in 1910.

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 12,527 persons in Gulfport, an increase of nearly seven percent from 1990. The majority of residents are employed in various management, professional, sales, and office positions.

Municipal and private marinas, various bait and tackle shops, fishing piers, seafood dealers, and other fishing-related infrastructure serve local and visiting anglers active in the area. Reportedly, 40 of the boats docked at the municipal marina are used for either commercial or recreational fishing. There is a small local fleet of commercial fishing vessels. Mullet and crab were the principal landings in 2002.



Gulfport Neighborhood in 2004



Gulfport

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

Transportation: Highway Major Rd. Residential Railroad	Land Use: Forest Wetland Reservoir Agriculture Residential Other Urban Scrub/Shrub Sand Barren Land	Salt Flat	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
		License/Permit Types: State Commercial Federal Federal/State Federal/Federal Charter Federal/Federal Charter/State	

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

Table 1. Gulfport Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	11,727	12,527
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	5,325/6,402	5,889/6,638
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	14.5	15.8
18 to 64 years of age	49.9	56.2
65 years and over	35.6	28.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	11,161	11,199
Black or African American	391	884
American Indian and Alaskan Native	42	52
Asian	61	67
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	8
Some other race	72	98
Two or more races	--	219
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	263	435
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.9	4.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.3	81.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	15.4	19.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	11.7	11.9
Percent who speak English less than very well	4.4	4.7
Household income (Median \$)	21,397	28,809
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	10.0	13.3
Percent female headed household	17.0	10.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	4,186	4,455
Renter occupied	1,687	1,791
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	50,200	66,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	345	551
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	47.8	51.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.7	6.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	29.0
Service occupations	--	17.8
Sales and office occupations	--	31.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.2	0.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	9.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	11.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.2	0.2†
Manufacturing	11.4	6.6
Percent government workers	10.0	8.6
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.2	14.9
Percent using public transportation	1.6	2.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	25.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	9.5	9.9

**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 Gulfport 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)	6
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/ festivals	0
Fishing pier	4
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	1
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	1
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	2
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	2
Charter/Head Boats	6
Commercial Boats	0

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

None Listed.

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	166,812	351,520

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

Table 5. Gulfport Permit and License Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
11	2	154
Total = 13		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 13/6,246 = 0.2		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 154/6,246 = 0.02

Please reference Table 3.19-5 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.

3.19.5 Indian Rocks Beach (incorporated, pop. 5,072)

Location and Overview. Indian Rocks Beach is located along State Route 699 and the Gulf of Mexico in western Pinellas County. The town is accessed from the Peninsula by bridge along Route 688, or from the barrier islands north and south along Route 699. Locally-moored vessels typically access the Gulf either from John's Pass roughly eight miles to the south, or from the Clearwater Pass Inlet, some five miles north.

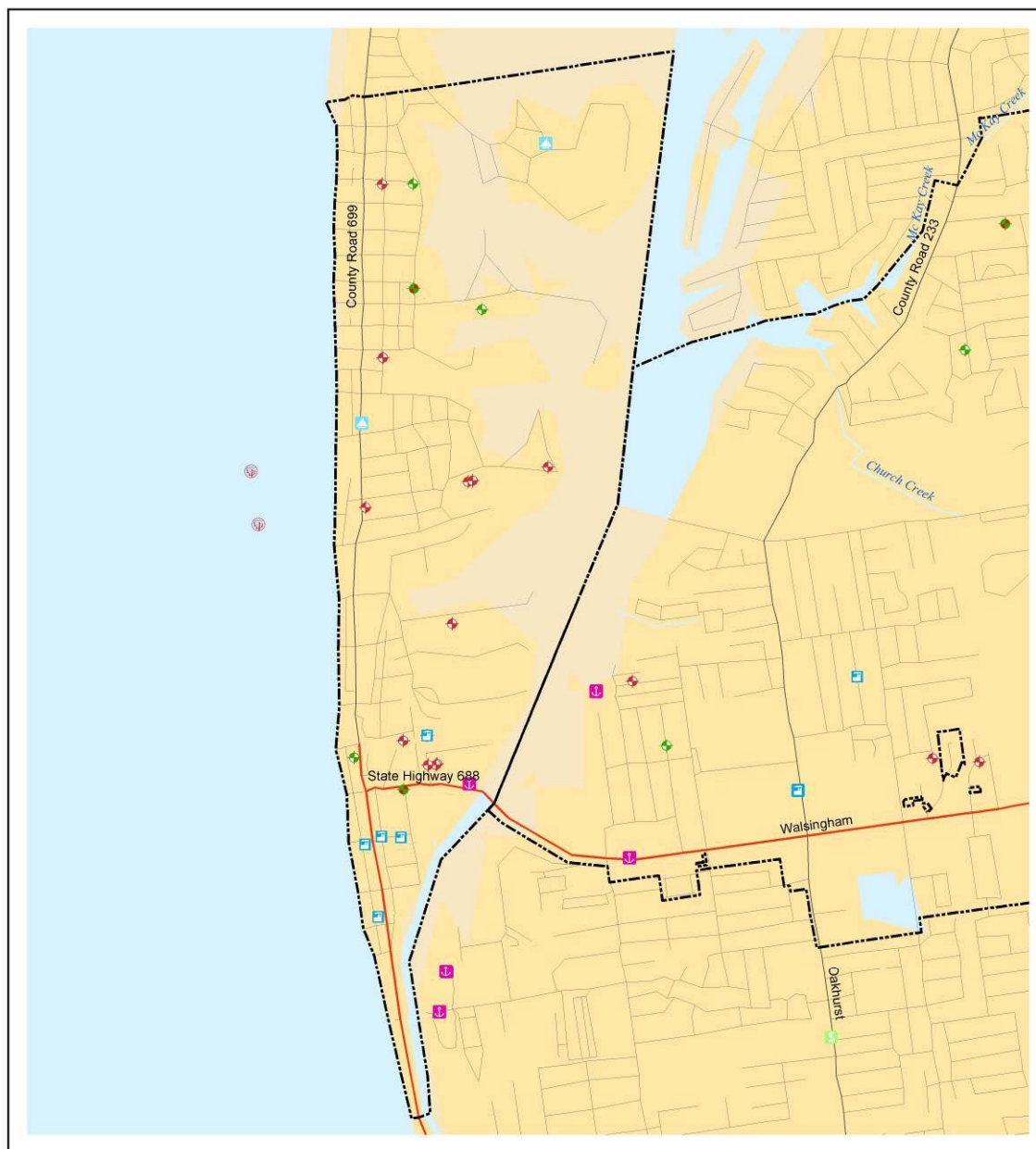
History. Indian Rocks Beach area was developed as a resort destination in the 1920s. Wealthy inland residents typically came to the area to bath in the Gulf and to enjoy the sandy beaches. (Tampa Bay Beaches Chamber of Commerce 2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 5,072 persons in Indian Rocks Beach, a 28 percent increase from 1990. The town remains a popular tourist destination, with a population that swells during winter. Residents tend to be employed in professional and management positions, and many commute to the surrounding urban areas for employment.

Fishing-related infrastructure and services include some seafood dealers, and a marina with an active charter fleet. A small commercial fleet focuses on harvest of crab, mullet, and snapper-grouper. There were some pelagic landings in 2002



Seafood Retail Business in Indian Rocks 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. Indian Rocks Beach Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	3,963	5,072
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,961/2,002	2,571/2,501
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	11.9	10.1
18 to 64 years of age	68.9	71.2
65 years and over	19.2	18.7
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	3,923	4,929
Black or African American	8	15
American Indian and Alaskan Native	8	9
Asian	12	31
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	1
Some other race	12	15
Two or more races	--	72
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	96	161
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.2	1.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.8	94.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	25.3	38.6
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.3	11.3
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.9	4.3
Household income (Median \$)	29,991	53,770
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	5.6	4.7
Percent female headed household	14.4	5.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,121	1,806
Renter occupied	905	894
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	131,900	168,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	471	799
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	65.9	60.9
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.2	2.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	43.4
Service occupations	--	13.8
Sales and office occupations	--	33.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.6	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	4.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	5.0
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.2	0.0†
Manufacturing	8.4	9.2
Percent government workers	6.1	7.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	10.1	5.1
Percent using public transportation	1.4	0.6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	27.6
Percent worked outside of county of residence	12.7	15.5

**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 Indian Rocks Beach in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	Several
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	Several
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/ festivals	0
Fishing pier	2
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	1
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	1
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	5-10
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	6
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	1
Charter/Head Boats	0
Commercial Boats	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Rentals & Pier	2
Total	2

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	179,459	860,546

Table 5. Indian Rocks 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
12	12	297
Total = 24		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 24/2,700 = 0.01		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 297/2,700 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.19-5 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.

3.19.6 Largo (incorporated, pop. 69,371)

Location and Overview. Largo is located along State Route 686, in western Pinellas County. It is southwest of Clearwater, northwest of St. Petersburg, and about five miles inland and northeast of Indian Rocks Beach.

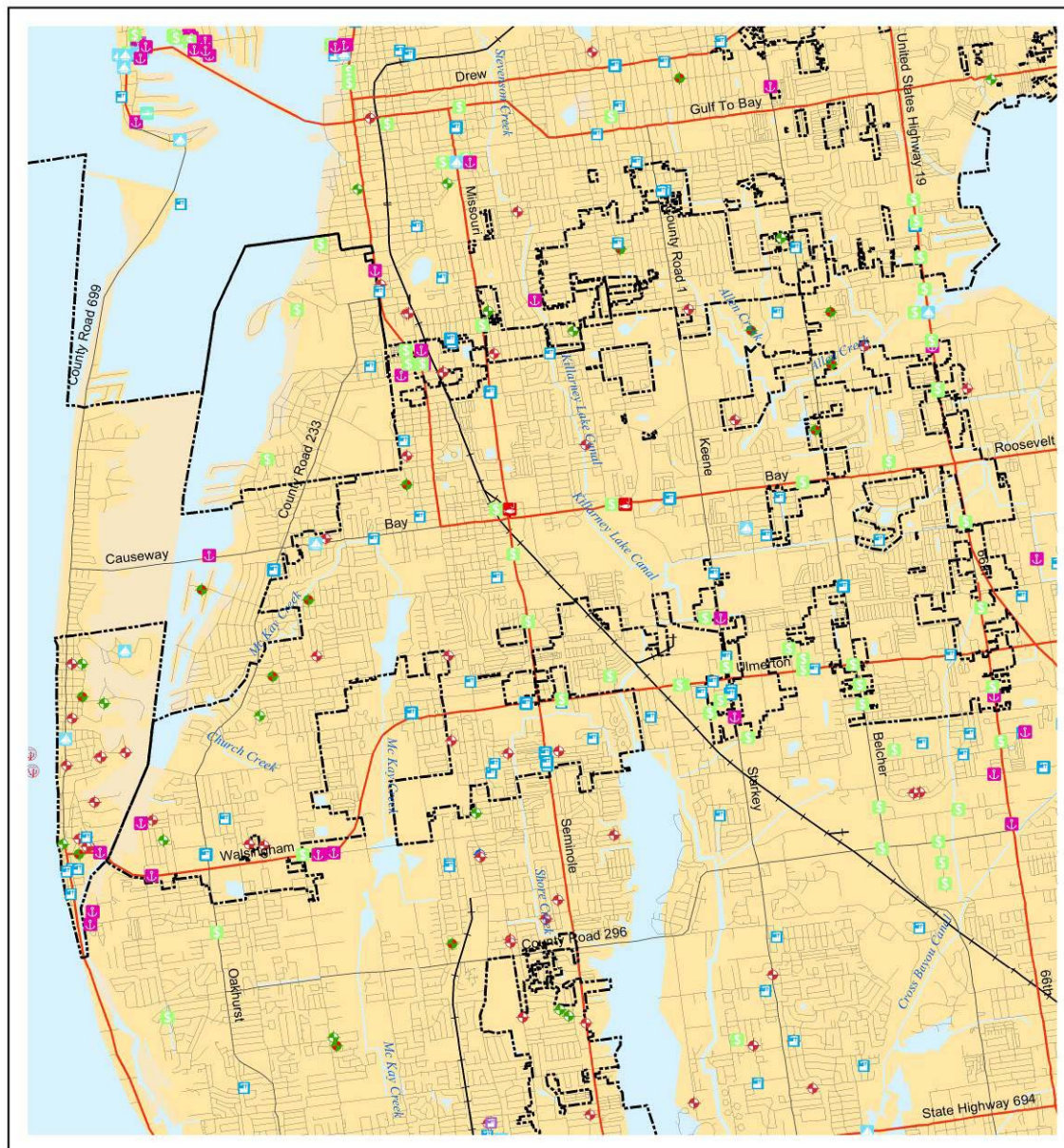
History. Settlers began arriving in Largo in the mid-1800s. Farmers comprised the majority of these new arrivals and, following the introduction of the Orange Belt Railroad in 1886, marketed citrus products and cattle. Largo incorporated in 1905, and, in 1913, became the first town in Florida to adopt a town manager form of government. The town grew rapidly through the 1920s, until a freeze in the latter part of the decade slowed progress. The Great Depression also impacted the city. The town was once referred to as "Citrus City." In 1962, another unexpected freeze crippled the area's agricultural industry. As groves were sold, developers were quick to move in and build homes for a fast-growing population (City of Largo 2004).

Current Conditions. The year 2000 census enumerated 69,371 persons in Largo, a population growth of nearly six percent from 1990. Today, Largo is primarily a residential community, with various types of fishing infrastructure. There are several marinas and numerous boat dealers spread throughout the community, and several retail and wholesale seafood dealers.

A sizeable contingent of commercial operators resides here and focuses on a wide variety of species, including various pelagics. Vessels are moored at various locations along this stretch of the west coast of the peninsula. Numerous charter operators reside in Largo.



Street in Downtown Largo



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. Largo Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	65,674	69,371
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	30,144/35,530	32,268/37,103
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	14.1	15.6
18 to 64 years of age	53.5	54.2
65 years and over	32.4	30.1
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	64,113	64,314
Black or African American	651	1,869
American Indian and Alaskan Native	127	237
Asian	553	1,171
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	58
Some other race	230	688
Two or more races	--	1,034
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	1,280	2,902
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	6.3	4.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.1	83.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	13.8	16.4
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	7.0	10.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.2	3.8
Household income (Median \$)	24,296	32,217
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	7.4	9.1
Percent female headed household	13.5	9.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	21,012	22,930
Renter occupied	10,909	11,111
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	71,500	88,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	401	625
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	52.5	53.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.9	3.9
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	29.2
Service occupations	--	16.6
Sales and office occupations	--	32.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.5	0.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	9.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	12.4
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.4	0.0†
Manufacturing	14.2	10.9
Percent government workers	9.9	10.4
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	13.8	11.9
Percent using public transportation	0.8	1.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	23.2
Percent worked outside of county of residence	7.1	9.3

**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 Largo in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	2
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	34
Docking facilities (commercial)	0
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	Several
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	Several
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	2
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/ festivals	0
Fishing pier	3
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	2
Recreational docks/marinas	<10
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	Several
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	Several
Seafood retail markets	<10
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	1
Commercial Boats	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	34
Boat Builder/Broker; Diving & Fishing Equipment	2
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	3
Boat Rentals & Pier	3
Marina	9
Processor; Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	9
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	2
Total	63

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	555,439	1,487,592

Table 5. Largo 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	31	3,332
Total = 52		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 52/35,041 = 0.1		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 3,332/35,041 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.19-5 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.

3.19.7 Madeira Beach (incorporated, pop. 4,511)

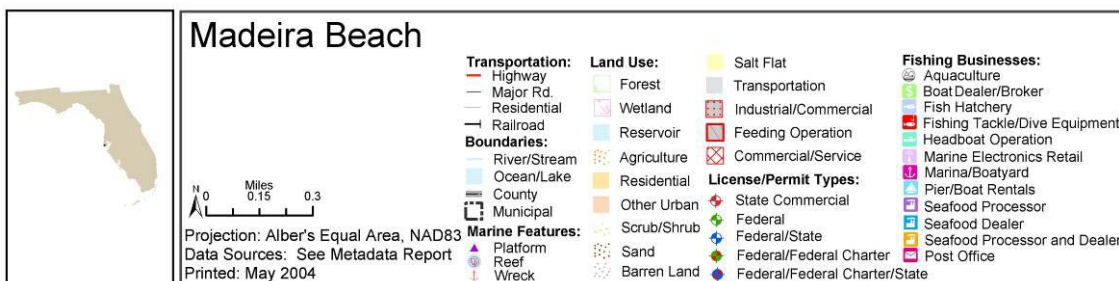
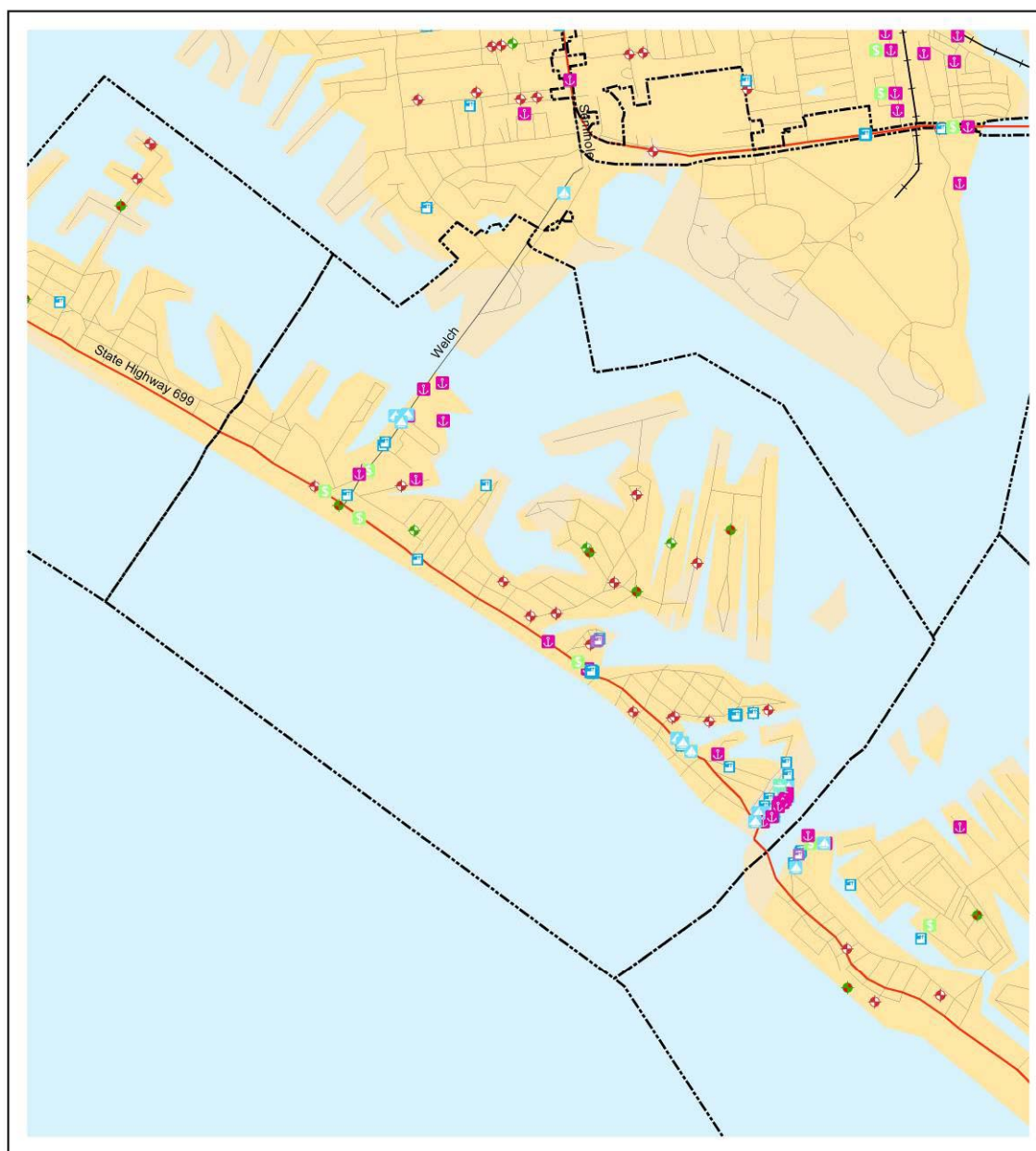
Location and Overview. Madeira Beach is located on a barrier island just west of St. Petersburg and north of John's Pass on Florida's central west coast. The town is one of several beachfront communities in the area with both a well-established population of year-round inhabitants, and a range of services and attractions suitable for tourists and seasonal residents.

History. Madeira Beach incorporated in 1947. According to Wilson and McCay (1998) offshore fishing in Madeira Beach began as bandit reel fishing for grouper in the 1960's. There were two fish houses supported primarily by charter fishing and a small commercial operation. It was during the early 1970's that two vessels began experimenting with long line fishing, but were initially unsuccessful. Later, several vessels began using long lines successfully for swordfish, but as swordfish stocks began to diminish in the Gulf, they were forced to expand their fishing territory to the eastern seaboard. It was on return trips that these vessels began to experiment with long lines in deeper water, thereby discovering an abundance of tilefish and yellow edge grouper. Reportedly, 95 percent of the fishing fleet in Madeira Beach was using long lines (Wilson & McCay 1998). There were four fish houses in Madeira Beach at the time, dealing primarily in grouper, but also swordfish, shark, and other species. Approximately 100 vessels were working from the area during the latter part of the 20th century.

Current Conditions. The year 2000 census enumerated 4,511 persons, up from 4,225 in 1990. The community is undergoing change, as waterfront property values rise and condominium development ensues.

There are three fish houses in Madeira Beach and approximately 70 commercial vessels moor in the area. The town is sometimes referred to as the "Grouper Capital of the World" as the majority of snapper-grouper in the U.S. is landed here. The fish is an important recreational catch as well. Lucas (2001) reported an estimated 87 long line and 48 bandit reel vessels call Madeira their homeport. Moreover, she found that most captains and crew lived nearby, with over 40 captains living in Madeira, and the rest within 30 minutes away. Overall direct employment, related to vessels and fish houses, was approximately 441 persons in 2000. These numbers are likely less today than in the past, as the number of fish houses and vessels have decreased (see Table 2).

With regard to recreational fishing, there are four marinas, including a public marina with over 90 slips. Many residents own their own boat and fish in the Gulf. Support industries do exist, as there are several bait and tackle shops, recreational boat yards, and other related businesses. The community continues to hold the Seafood Festival in October.



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. Madeira Beach Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	4,225	4,511
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,156/2,069	2,376/2,135
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	8.7	8.2
18 to 64 years of age	65.7	69.8
65 years and over	25.6	22.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	4,160	4,378
Black or African American	10	12
American Indian and Alaskan Native	7	14
Asian	32	26
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	2
Some other race	16	30
Two or more races	--	49
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	105	107
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	4.2	2.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.8	87.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	19.5	22.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.5	6.8
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.5	2.0
Household income (Median \$)	24,748	36,671
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.4	9.8
Percent female headed household	5.3	5.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	1,290	1,454
Renter occupied	940	1,074
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	111,400	171,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	392	555
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	58.5	61.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.7	4.4
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	30.4
Service occupations	--	22.1
Sales and office occupations	--	28.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.4	0.7
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	10.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	7.2
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.4	0.0†
Manufacturing	7.5	7.0
Percent government workers	8.2	4.5
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	8.7	14.7
Percent using public transportation	2.2	1.6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	23.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	10.6	16.0

**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 Madeira Beach in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	2
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	3
Churches with maritime theme	1
Docking facilities (commercial)	4
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	4 (2com/2 rec)
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	1 (com)
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	5
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/ festivals	1
Fishing pier	0
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	2
Recreational docks/marinas	4
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	5
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	Many
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	1
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	7+
Charter/Head Boats	3+
Commercial Boats	40

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	3
Boat Rentals & Pier	10
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	1
Marina	3
Processor; Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	19

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	935,201	1,686,739

Table 5. Madeira 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
15	26	125
Total = 41		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $41/2,528 = 1.6$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $125/2,528 = 0.05$

Please reference Table 3.19-5 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.

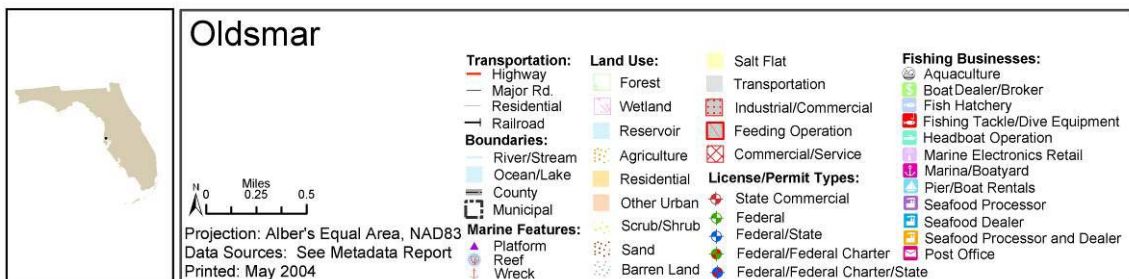
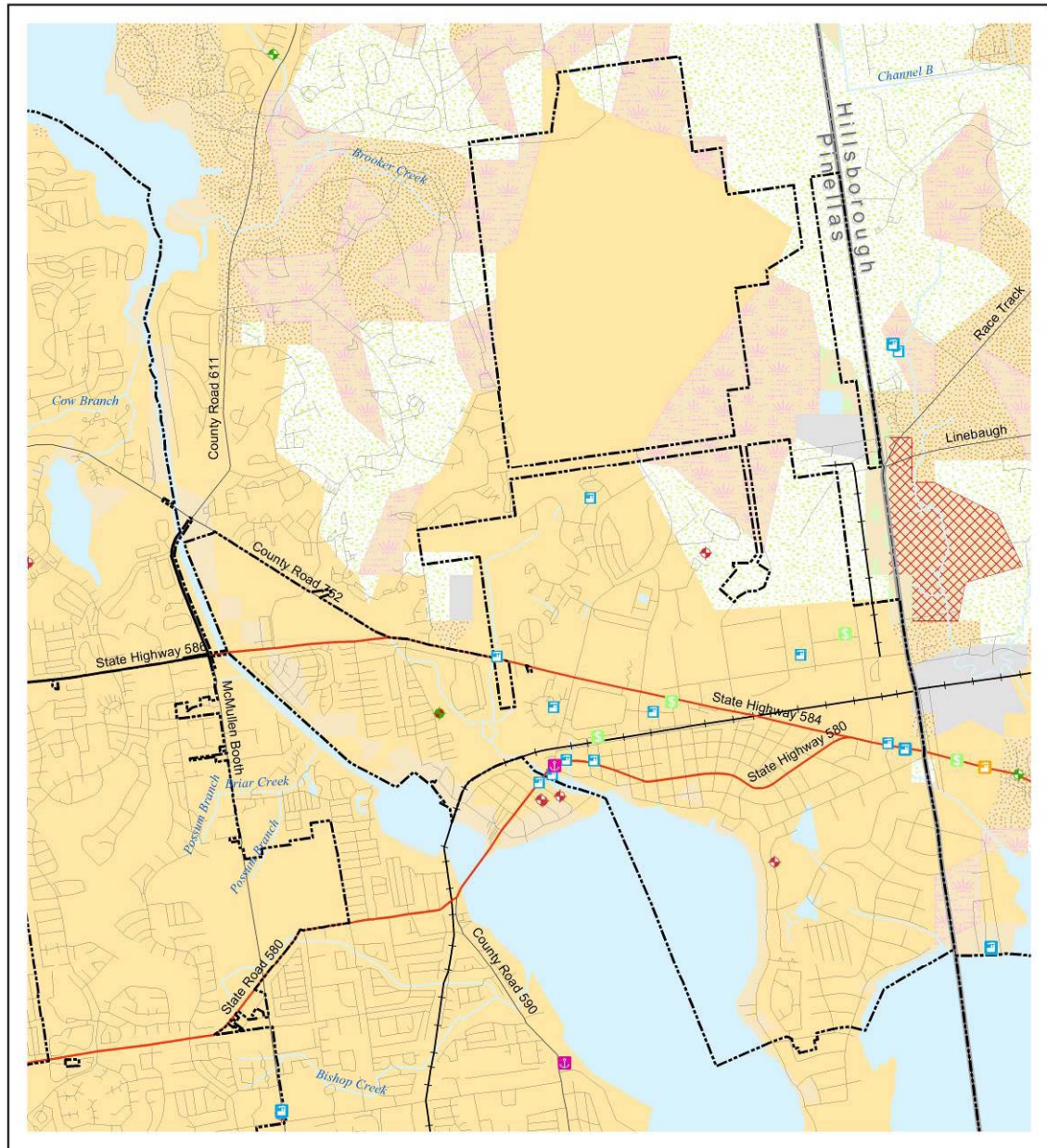
**Longline Vessels at Madeira Beach, 2004**

3.19.8 Oldsmar (incorporated, pop. 11,910)

Location and Overview. Oldsmar is located on the northern-most part of Safety Harbor, on County Road 580. The town is a little more than five miles east of Dunedin and more than 15 miles northwest of Tampa.

History. Oldsmar is a planned community that was developed by Ransom Eli Olds, the creator of Oldsmobile, in 1913. Designed after Washington, D.C., it has tree-lined boulevards leading from the northern edge of Tampa Bay to downtown. One of Florida's four oil wells is located here. The original plans for Oldsmar included a golf course and a luxury hotel on the bay, but neither was ever built. A saw mill and foundry that made cast iron engines for tractors and grove heaters became established instead. Oldsmar also had dairy farms, along with other farms which grew peppers, tomatoes, corn, gladioli, and grapes.

Current Conditions. Oldsmar grew in population by approximately 42 percent from the 1990 to 2000 census totals; from 8,361 to 11,910 persons, respectively. Residents no longer rely on fishing or agriculture, as the community is primarily residential in nature. The Tampa Bay Racetrack is just outside the city and brings some commerce. There are two retail seafood dealers and one wholesale dealer here. The Oldsmar pier is located on the northern part of Safety Harbor.



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. Oldsmar Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	8,361	11,910
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	4,116/4,245	5,753/6,157
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	23.9	26.6
18 to 64 years of age	64.1	62.2
65 years and over	12.0	11.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	8,044	10,771
Black or African American	153	352
American Indian and Alaskan Native	24	35
Asian	93	333
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	27
Some other race	47	154
Two or more races	--	246
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	336	794
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.1	3.4
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.9	86.5
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	15.0	23.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	7.4	15.2
Percent who speak English less than very well	1.8	5.8
Household income (Median \$)	32,232	50,354
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	6.4	4.8
Percent female headed household	12.0	12.1
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	2,302	3,520
Renter occupied	837	1,016
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	71,800	103,600
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	459	787
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	70.1	71.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.8	3.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	36.4
Service occupations	--	10.8
Sales and office occupations	--	33.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.3	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	7.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	11.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.1	0.2†
Manufacturing	10.9	11.7
Percent government workers	9.9	8.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	12.2	9.2
Percent using public transportation	0.2	0.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	25.4
Percent worked outside of county of residence	31.9	29.4

**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 Oldsmar in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	2
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	3
Churches with maritime theme	1
Docking facilities (commercial)	4
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	4 (2com/2 rec)
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	1 (com)
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	5
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/ festivals	1
Fishing pier	0
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	2
Recreational docks/marinas	4
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	5
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	Many
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	1
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	7+
Charter/Head Boats	3+
Commercial Boats	40

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	3
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Total	4

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	25,141	50,475

Table 5. Oldsmar 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	539
Total = 7		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $7/4,536 = 0.2$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $539/4,536 = 0.1$

Please reference Table 3.19-5 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 from Oldsmar, Summer 2004

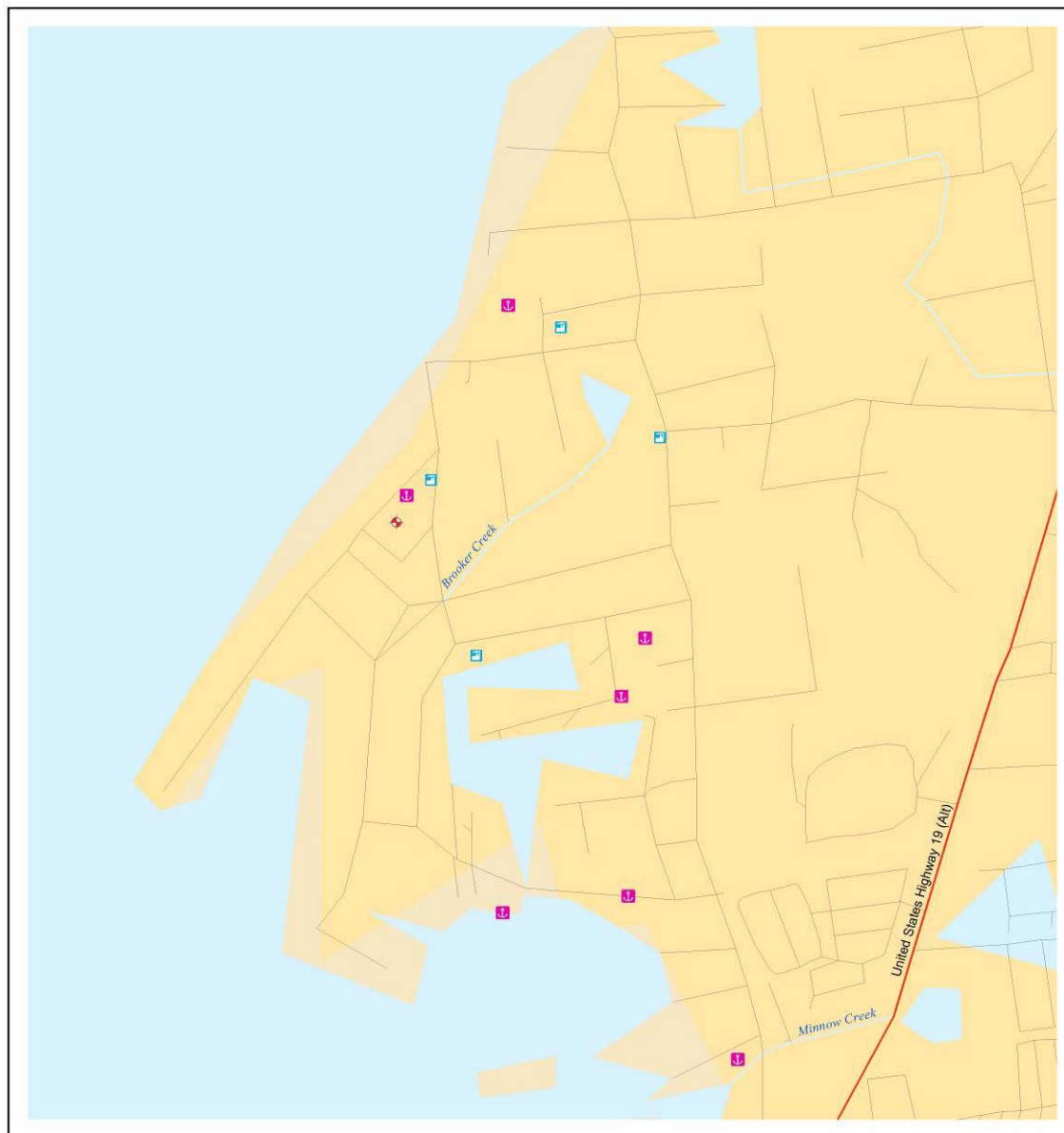
3.19.9 Ozona (unincorporated, pop. 1,196)

Location and Overview. Ozona is a small town located on Alternate U.S. Highway 19, at the western extreme of State Route 584. The town has a waterfront on Gulf about five miles south of Tarpon Springs, and four miles north of Dunedin.

History. According to various informants, many Ozona residents were deeply involved in commercial fishing in years past. Seafood was shipped from here by rail to Tampa in the 1950s. An extensive fleet has never developed her. The town now bears a close relationship with neighboring Palm Harbor.

Current Conditions. The year 2000 census enumerated 1,196 persons in Ozona, an increase of 232 from the year 1990 census. Most residents commute to jobs in Tampa, Clearwater, and St. Petersburg.

With the exception of a few crabbers who dock their boats at the local marina, most commercial participants work out of Tarpon Springs. Informants estimate that ten or more commercial operators live in Ozona, but generally list Tarpon Springs as home port, and are licensed with that address. There are many more resident saltwater recreational anglers. Three seafood dealers operate in the area. As of the year 2000, there were no federal permit holders residing in Ozona.



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. Ozona Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	964	1,196
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	464/500	575/621
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	18.8	23.7
18 to 64 years of age	61.4	64.7
65 years and over	19.8	11.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	954	1,178
Black or African American	1	0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	6	2
Asian	1	4
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	2	5
Two or more races	--	7
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	42	18
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	5.0	0.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.0	94.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	24.0	40.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	12.0	6.1
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.3	3.1
Household income (Median \$)	40,179	73,906
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	5.8	4.1
Percent female headed household	12.7	8.7
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	318	398
Renter occupied	99	97
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	118,000	174,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	354	498
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	70.0	71.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.3	0.6
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	40.4
Service occupations	--	11.0
Sales and office occupations	--	26.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.9	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	13.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	8.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.9	0.0†
Manufacturing	11.3	8.1
Percent government workers	10.3	10.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	4.0	1.2
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	--
Percent worked outside of county of residence	19.3	21.6

**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 Ozona/Palm Harbor 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)	2
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	2
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)	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	5
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	3+
Commercial Boats	5+

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

None Listed.

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

No relevant data available.

Table 5. Ozona 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
0	0	43
0		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 0		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $43/495 = .09$

Please reference Table 3.19-5 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.

3.19.10 Palm Harbor (unincorporated, pop. 59,248)

Location and Overview. Palm Harbor is located between U.S. Highway 19 to the east and its alternate route to the west on St. Joseph Sound. The town is a suburb of Clearwater/St. Petersburg.

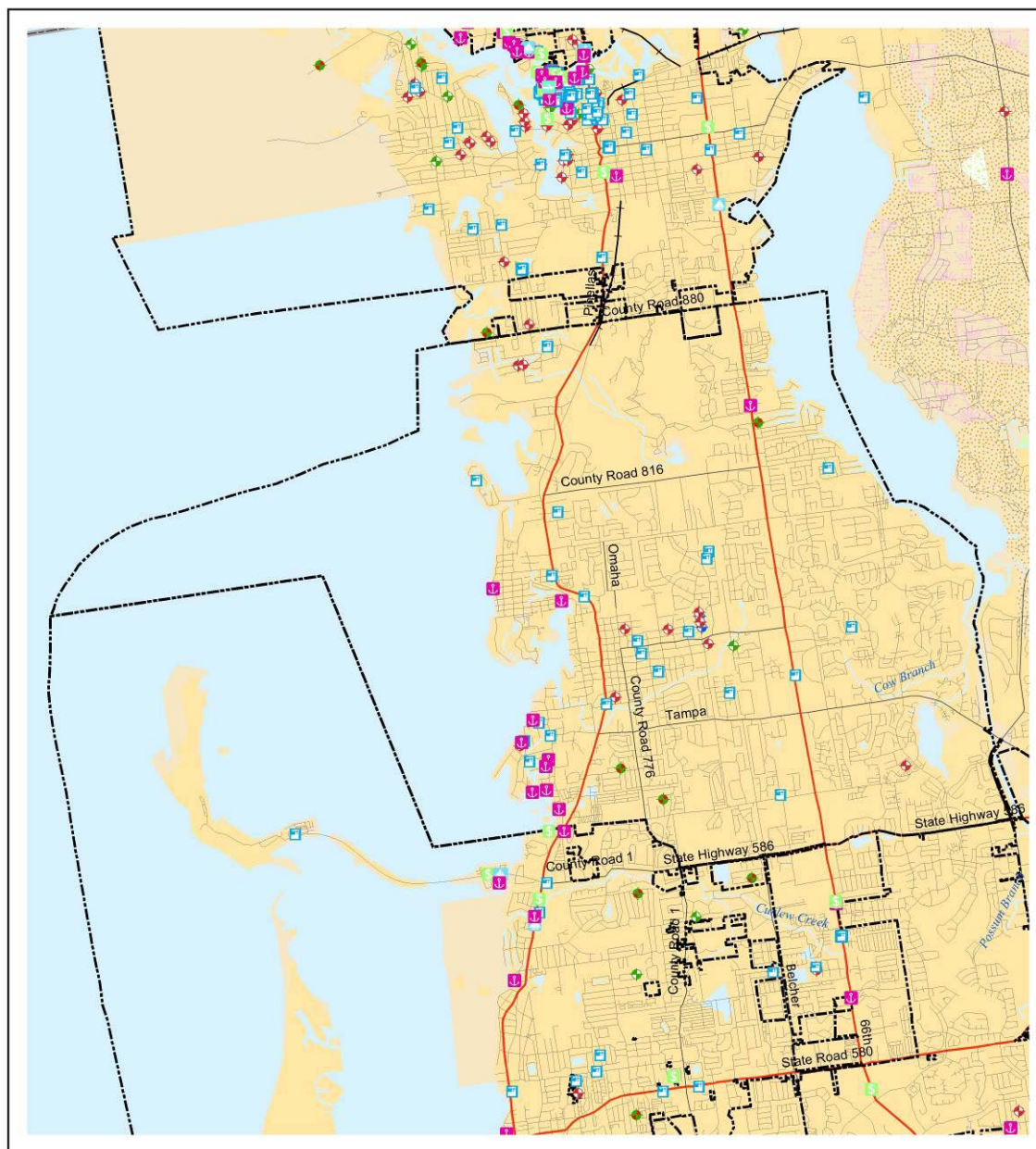
History. Palm Harbor was founded over 125 years ago by pioneer families who had migrated to St. Joseph's Sound and laid claim to the land from the Gulf of Mexico to Tarpon Lake. Early settlers relied on agriculture and fishing to make a living. In the 1880s, the area was plotted for a city to be named Sutherland, but the name was changed to Palm Harbor in 1925. The Great Depression and the subsequent economic downturn prevented the community from developing into a city and it was never incorporated.

Current Conditions and Trends. This unincorporated area had a year 2000 census population of 59,248 persons, an increase of approximately 18 percent from 1990. The majority of residents are employed in various professional, management, and sales positions. Many commute to Tampa.

Adjacent Lake Tarpon is a popular bass fishing spot for visitors and residents alike (FloridasBeach.com). Numerous local businesses support both recreational and commercial fishing in the area. The small local fleet is quite productive, and a wide variety of species were landed in 2002. Numerous charter captains reside here.



Marina in Palm Harbor



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. Palm Harbor Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	50,256	59,248
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	23,991/26,265	27,855/31,393
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	20.2	20.8
18 to 64 years of age	56.7	55.9
65 years and over	23.1	23.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	49,495	56,780
Black or African American	205	574
American Indian and Alaskan Native	102	112
Asian	308	760
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	14
Some other race	146	358
Two or more races	--	650
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	1,073	2,047
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.1	2.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.0	90.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	23.1	28.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.4	11.4
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.0	2.7
Household income (Median \$)	34,281	45,404
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	4.3	5.5
Percent female headed household	6.4	8.5
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	16,332	19,907
Renter occupied	4,245	5,554
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	97,400	124,700
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	495	786
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	57.7	58.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.9	3.3
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	40.4
Service occupations	--	12.8
Sales and office occupations	--	32.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.5	0.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	7.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	7.0
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.5	0.2†
Manufacturing	43.5	6.1
Percent government workers	10.2	10.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	10.9	7.5
Percent using public transportation	0.3	0.8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	26.8
Percent worked outside of county of residence	18.3	21.2

**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 Palm Harbor/Ozona 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)	2
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	2
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)	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	5
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	3+
Commercial Boats	5+

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

None Listed.

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	149,760	251,118

Table 5. Palm Harbor 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	14	2,382
Total = 19		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 19/25,461 = 0.01		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 2,382/25,461 = 0.1

Please reference Table 3.19-5 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.



Palm Harbor Neighborhood

3.19.11 Redington Beach (incorporated, pop. 1,539)

Location and Overview. Redington Beach is located on a barrier island that borders the Gulf of Mexico between Indian Rocks Beach and Treasure Island. The Intracoastal Waterway lies immediately to the east. State Road 699- or Gulf Boulevard- is the main thoroughfare. Locally based vessels often navigate the Intracoastal Waterway to reach the Gulf via John's Pass, a few miles south.

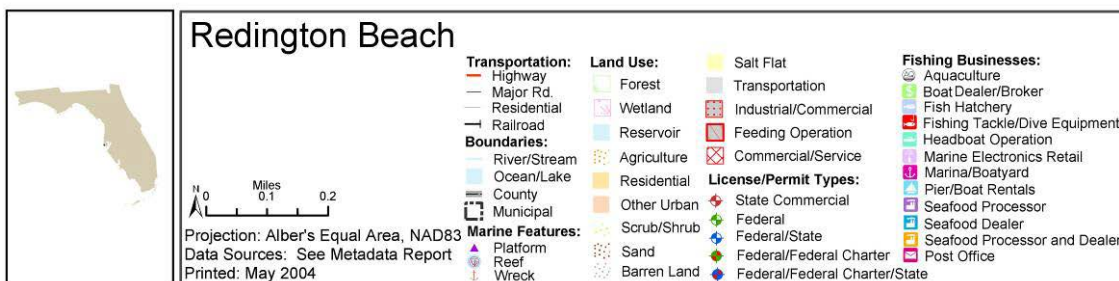
History. Most of the land from John's Pass to Indian Rocks Beach was once owned by an individual from Iowa. In the early 1930's, Charles Redington purchased the northern end of the property and, in 1935, built the first permanent residence. Later, three cities were formed from the property owned by Redington; one of those cities was Redington Beach, which incorporated in 1944.

Current Conditions and Trends. According to the year 2000 census, Redington Beach had a population of 1,539 persons; a decrease of 87 persons from 1990. This residential community has a number of private beaches with no public parking on Gulf Boulevard; visitors must obtain a temporary beach parking pass from Town Hall.

There is limited fishing-related infrastructure in the area, and the local commercial fleet is too small for us to report landings. There are some active charter operators residing in the town.



Redington Beach Residential Area with Recreational Vessels



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. Redington Beach Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,626	1,539
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	735/891	713/826
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	12.9	14.0
18 to 64 years of age	60.9	62.1
65 years and over	26.2	24.0
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	1,611	1,495
Black or African American	1	7
American Indian and Alaskan Native	3	2
Asian	10	22
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	0
Some other race	1	0
Two or more races	--	13
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	23	45
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.1	1.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.2	88.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	27.5	40.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.6	14.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.5	6.0
Household income (Median \$)	38,142	54,830
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	6.2	5.7
Percent female headed household	11.9	7.7
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	591	645
Renter occupied	166	79
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	124,000	173,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	501	1,044
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	53.5	59.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.6	5.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	46.9
Service occupations	--	12.7
Sales and office occupations	--	25.1
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.2	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	6.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	8.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	0.9	0.0†
Manufacturing	13.0	9.4
Percent government workers	12.3	8.9
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	10.6	12.2
Percent using public transportation	2.0	0.6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	28.3
Percent worked outside of county of residence	13.9	16.4

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

†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 Redington Beach 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/ festivals	0
Fishing pier	2
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	1
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	1
Recreational docks/marinas	1
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	0
Seafood retail markets	1
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	1
Commercial Boats	0

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Rentals & Pier	2
Retail Seafood Dealer	1
Total	3

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

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

Table 5. Redington Beach License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
2	6	34
Total = 8		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: 8/724 = 1.1		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 34/724 = .05

Please reference Table 3.19-5 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.

3.19.12 Seminole (incorporated, pop. 10,890)

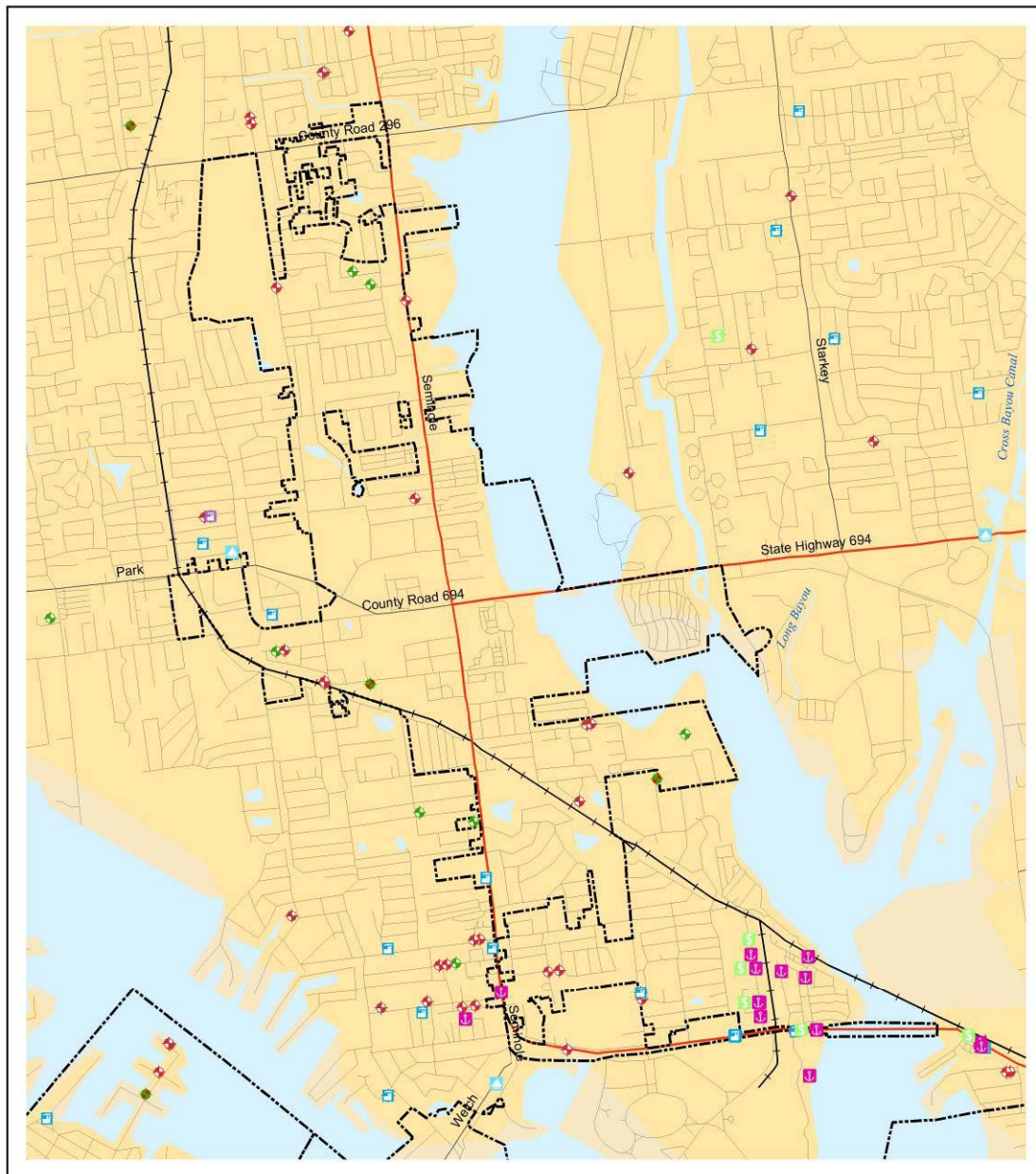
Location and Overview. Seminole is 24 miles west of Tampa, 12 miles west of St. Petersburg and eight miles south of Clearwater on U.S. Alternate Highway 19. The community is located on the shores of Lake Seminole. Locally-moored vessels can reach the Gulf of Mexico via John's Pass, some five miles south. As such the area provides good anchorage for ocean-going vessels.

History. Seminole was name for the tribal groups who once resided in the area. The town was incorporated in 1970 (FloridasBeach.com).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 census enumerated 10,890 persons in Seminole; an 18 percent growth in population since the 1990 census. This lakefront community has become a popular residential area since its incorporation and is growing in population size and in land area. There are numerous fishing-related businesses in the area, including several boat brokers and builders, marinas, and seafood dealers. The local commercial fleet is highly productive, and a wide variety of species are pursued.



Seminole Welcome Sign on Busy Alternate Highway 19



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. Seminole Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	9,251	10,890
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	3,830/5,421	4,711/6,179
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	9.1	11.8
18 to 64 years of age	40.4	44.6
65 years and over	50.5	43.6
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	9,178	10,521
Black or African American	14	52
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5	37
Asian	43	93
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	7
Some other race	11	45
Two or more races	--	139
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	120	245
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.4	4.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.1	81.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	11.9	15.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	6.1	7.3
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.5	2.9
Household income (Median \$)	20,146	29,179
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	9.2	9.0
Percent female headed household	6.3	7.4
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	3,330	4,654
Renter occupied	1,140	1,335
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	66,200	83,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	438	668
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	37.2	43.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.1	4.3
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	26.9
Service occupations	--	17.6
Sales and office occupations	--	33.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.7	0.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	10.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	11.3
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.0	0.6†
Manufacturing	15.4	9.7
Percent government workers	12.1	10.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	10.5	9.7
Percent using public transportation	2.0	1.3
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	19.9
Percent worked outside of county of residence	10.2	5.8

**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 Seminole in 2003

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

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

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

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	469,985	1,227,275

Table 5. Seminole License/Permit Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational (based on all address fields)
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
14	26	1,299
Total = 40		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: 40/5,989 = 0.7		Average Number of Licenses per Household: 1,299/5,989 = 0.2

Please reference Table 3.19-5 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.

3.19.13 St. Petersburg (incorporated, pop. 248,232)

Location and overview. Situated just west of Tampa on the Pinellas Peninsula, St. Petersburg is part of a large metropolitan area within Pinellas County. With over 234 miles of coastline along Tampa Bay, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Intracoastal Waterway, St. Petersburg has the largest municipal marina in the Southeast, with 610 boat slips. Continued growth has occurred over the last decade, and county officials estimate that approximately 80 percent of Pinellas County's developable land area is now developed.

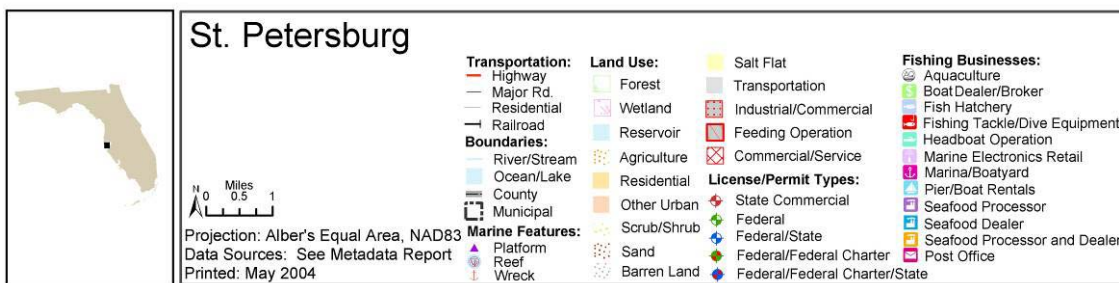
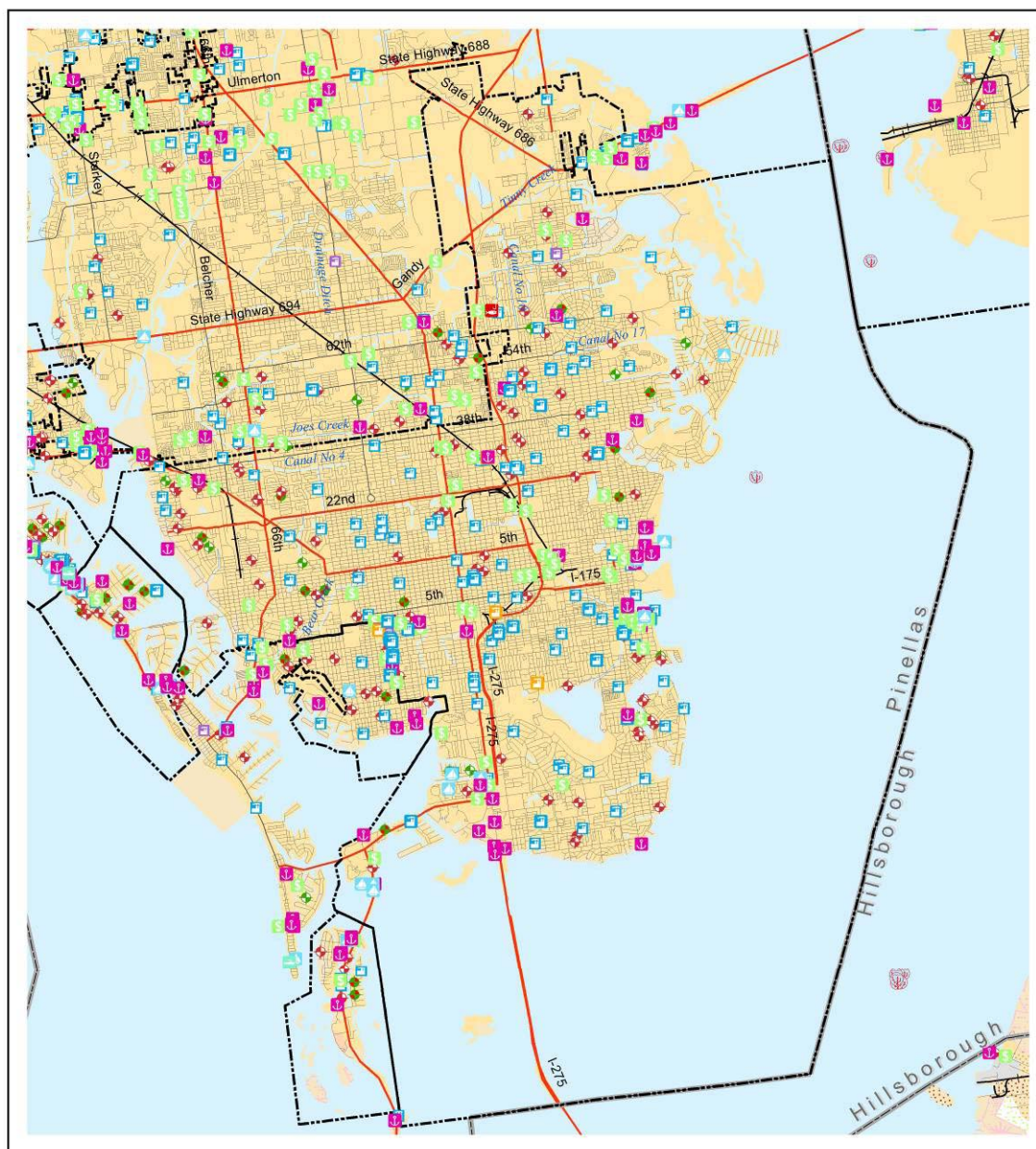
History. St. Petersburg, like most of Florida's Gulf coast, was first explored by Juan Ponce de Leon and Hernando De Soto in the 1500s. However, it was not until the 1800s that pioneers began to arrive and settle the area. The town was named after the birthplace of one influential Russian immigrant–railroad magnate Peter Demens– who brought the Orange Belt railroad to the area in 1888. Demens' railroad was instrumental in the development of St. Petersburg as a center for railway shipping. By the 1890s, St. Petersburg annually shipped approximately three million pounds of mackerel, snapper, and other fish along the eastern seaboard via the Orange Belt railroad. St. Petersburg incorporated in 1892.

Current Conditions and Trends. St. Petersburg had a year 2000 population of 248,232; an increase of 9,603 persons from 1990. Unemployment and poverty rates in St. Petersburg have changed little over the last decade.

There are now four major seafood processors in St. Petersburg (BAMA, Save on Seafood, Sigma, and United Seafood), down from six in 2000. One processor serves as a fish house with dockages reserved for five to six independent Vietnamese grouper fishermen and five or six shrimpers. The others are situated in landlocked areas and receive products trucked from fish houses or independent fishermen in adjacent communities like Madeira Beach and Tarpon Springs. While mullet was the primary catch prior to the 1994 gill net ban, processors are now primarily interested in domestic shrimp and grouper– the bulk of which is harvested between Texas and the Florida Keys. Due to a decrease in locally available product, however, these processors now import much of their tuna, grouper, crab, shrimp, and squid from Asia and South America.

One of the largest frozen bait distributors in Florida is located here, supplying almost all of the bait shops in the area. Mullet was among their best selling products, but cleaned and frozen bait is now the principal product.

Unlike Tampa, the City of St. Petersburg has not assigned an industrial area (like the Port of Tampa) to enhance commercial fishing operations. Presently, the total available commercial fishing dockage supports less than 15 spaces; much of the waterfront area is now occupied by hotels, homes, marinas, and tourist attractions. The municipal marina is largely occupied by sailboats. There are approximately ten public boat ramps, mostly located in the western part of St. Petersburg. The St. Petersburg pier was originally built to serve recreational fishermen, but has become more of a sight-seeing and entertainment spot. Marina staff estimate that only 40 to 50 percent of clientele are interested in fishing. Indeed, local anglers tend to favor Gandy Bridge, Weedon Island fishing pier, Skyway Piers, and the Fort De Soto beaches. Some local fishery participants express concern that increased waterfront development will damage water quality, even though this expansion increases their business. The local fleet is extensive and productive.



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. Petersburg Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	238,629	248,232
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	110,824/127,805	118,411/129,821
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	19.8	21.5
18 to 64 years of age	58.0	61.1
65 years and over	22.2	17.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	186,125	177,133
Black or African American	46,726	55,502
American Indian and Alaskan Native	596	769
Asian	3,967	6,640
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	130
Some other race	1,215	2,661
Two or more races	--	5,397
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	6,255	10,502
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.2	4.9
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.1	81.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	18.6	22.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.8	11.7
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.2	4.9
Household income (Median \$)	23,577	34,597
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	13.5	13.3
Percent female headed household	21.3	13.8
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	105,703	69,626
Renter occupied	66,577	40,037
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	63,000	81,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	353	567
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	59.2	62.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.2	5.2
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	34.0
Service occupations	--	16.7
Sales and office occupations	--	28.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1.3	0.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	8.2
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	12.7
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.5	0.1†
Manufacturing	12.8	10.1
Percent government workers	12.7	12.1
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and Over)		
Percent in carpools	13.2	11.8
Percent using public transportation	3.0	2.9
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	22.9
Percent worked outside of county of residence	10.2	13.4

**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 St. Petersburg in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	0
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	3 (builders)
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	1
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	3 (rec)
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	4
Fisheries research laboratories	2
Fishing monuments/ festivals	0
Fishing pier	1
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	10
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	1
Public boat ramps	7
Recreational docks/marinas	10
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	6
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	Many
Seafood retail markets	5
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	0
Charter/Head Boats	5
Commercial Boats	12

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	92
Boat Builder/Broker; Boat Rentals & Pier	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Diving & Fishing Equipment	1
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	17
Boat Rentals & Pier	22
Boat Rentals & Pier; Marina	2
Marina	39
Processor; Wholesale Seafood Dealer	4
Retail Seafood Dealer	24
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	10
Total	213

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	2,223,277	5,863,162

Table 5. St. Petersburg 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
123	69	10,368
Total = 191		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $191/109,663 = 0.2$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $10,368/109,663 = 0.1$

Please reference Table 3.19-5 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.



St Petersburg Municipal Marina

3.19.14 Tarpon Springs (incorporated, pop. 21,066)

Location and Overview. Tarpon Springs is located about 25 miles northwest of Tampa, adjacent to a well-protected anchorage near the mouth of the Anclote River. The Anclote Keys State Preserve is six miles west of the community. Upon entering Tarpon Springs, travelers immediately encounter the Sponge Docks area, where Greek food, fresh fish, and souvenirs attract tourists. There are numerous seafood residents in town. The town has roots in the commercial sponge-diving industry and still supports the largest natural sponge operation in the country. Commercial and recreational fishing are also important.

History. Tarpon Springs was incorporated in 1887 in Hillsborough County, but became part of Pinellas County in 1911. During this time, wealthy Northerners visited Tarpon Springs by railroad for recreation and relaxation. Many stayed, building Victorian-style mansions,

churches, schools, and hotels. Greek immigrants helped to establish the town's reputation as the "sponge capital of the world" during the same period. According to city historians, from 1905 to 1945, and again during the 1980's, a local fleet of 180 sponge boats worked from Apalachicola to Key West, bringing in \$3 million annually to the local economy. A commercial fishing industry developed around 1920, with several fish houses and wholesale/retail operations that continue today near the Sponge Docks. There were as many as eight fish houses operating in Tarpon Springs.



Shrimp Trawlers in Tarpon Springs

Current Conditions. The year 2000 census enumerated 21,066 persons in Tarpon Springs, a 17 percent increase from 1990. The City of Tarpon Springs has a diverse and expanding residential and business community. The population is increasing every year and the median age is declining. Reportedly, more young families and new businesses are moving to the area, and residential development (in the form of new houses) has increased by 46 percent in the last 20 years.

The economy of Tarpon Springs continues to be linked to commercial sponge operations, but more so in tourism as is related to this unique economic activity and product. Commercial fishing is also important. Some participants are involved with community government. Two fish house owners are town counsel members, and a few long-time fishing families are involved in community events.

Today, there are three active sponge factories and four active wholesale fish houses in Tarpon Springs. The sponge operations rely heavily on a European market, since manufactured sponges have supplanted demand in the U.S. Though tourism has replaced sponging as Tarpon Spring's major economic activity, tourism itself is closely tied to the sponge industry, as guided tours explain the unique nature of sponging operations. Local officials estimate that the sponge industry brings \$2 million a year to the local economy while nurturing a \$20 million annual tourist industry.

Visitors often come to Tarpon Springs to enjoy locally-caught seafood. A variety of deep-sea and back bay fishing charters and environmental sightseeing operations are also available. Recreational charter fishing and sightseeing are seasonal, with peak seasons during spring and fall.

While the commercial fishing industry generates far less revenue than tourism- less than ten percent- the economic linkages between fishing-related activities and tourism are important.

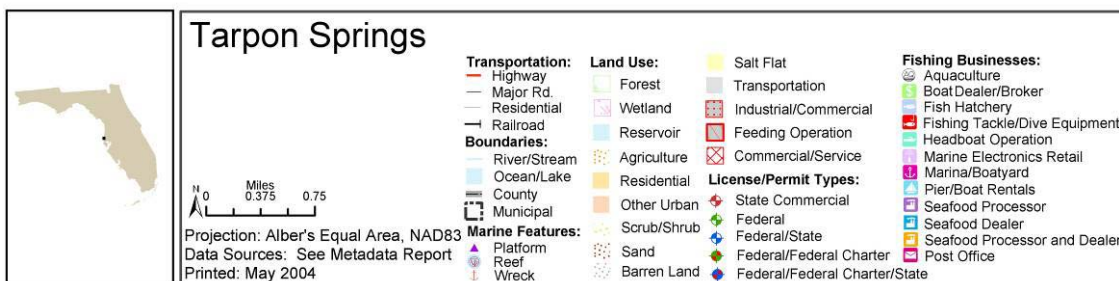
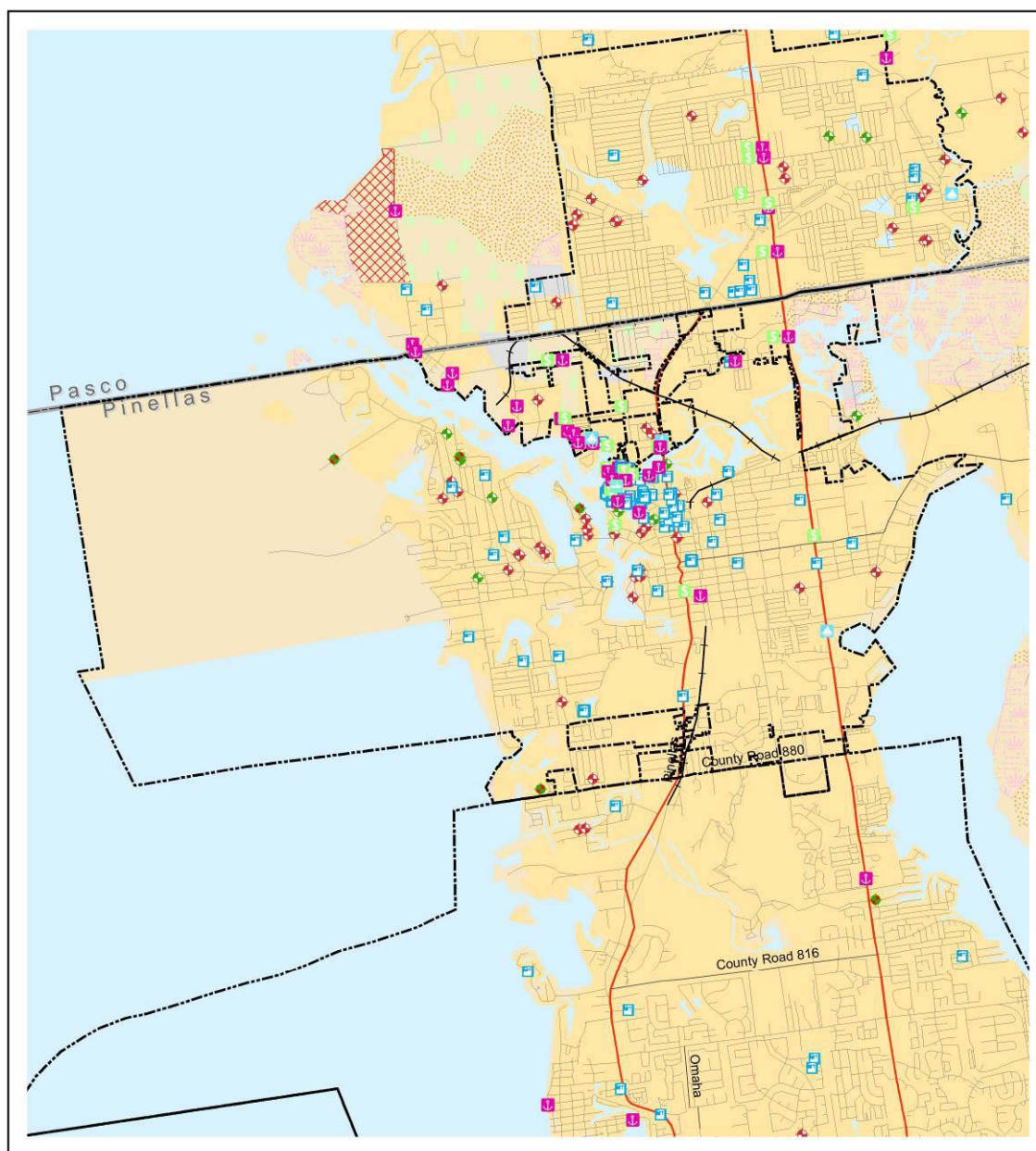
Local fleet participants report that the number of active fishing vessels has decreased by half in the past ten years, going from approximately 100 to 50 vessels. They attribute the decrease to regulatory pressures, diminishing docking space, and the recent national and regional economic downturn. Most vessel owners feel that it is too expensive to rent docking space in the immediate area, and free space (that is, attached to fish house properties) is decreasing due to the increasing value and sale of waterfront property.

Meanwhile, the number of recreational vessels moored at the local marinas has increased significantly. The town now has seven marinas that allow only recreational clientele. This number has increased over the past ten years, and marina owners now feel pressure to expand their docking space. One marina owner stated that he could not keep up with the number of recreational vessels coming into the community.

Upon examination of several of the local marinas, three trends can be deduced: 1) Business is seasonal; most clients use their boats from April to August and store their boats the rest of the year, 2) Approximately ten percent of the clientele comes from within the community, 50 percent from within the state, and 40 percent from out of state (mostly northerners coming south for the winter), and 3) Approximately 40 percent of clients use their boats for recreational fishing, while 60 percent sightsee and explore. Most of the marinas are all-inclusive and provide fuel, gear, bait, and supplies. According to long-time residents, there used to be small, family-owned bait shops and supply/gear stores close to the water. Today, however, the growth of the “all-inclusive” marinas has greatly affected the number of these businesses. While there is evidence of a working fishing industry throughout Tarpon Springs, many of the sponge divers and fishermen assert that the industries are in decline.



Sponge Dealer in Tarpon Springs



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. Tarpon Springs Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	17,906	21,003
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	8,540/9,366	10,054/10,949
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	20.4	19.2
18 to 64 years of age	56.2	56.0
65 years and over	23.4	24.8
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	16,277	18,918
Black or African American	1,439	1,292
American Indian and Alaskan Native	39	61
Asian	124	219
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	13
Some other race	77	171
Two or more races	--	329
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	323	909
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	8.7	5.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.2	81.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	15.1	20.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	17.5	16.5
Percent who speak English less than very well	4.8	4.6
Household income (Median \$)	25,380	38,251
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	10.8	9.8
Percent female headed household	9.9	10.0
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	5,289	7,073
Renter occupied	2,109	1,994
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	80,700	107,100
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	355	528
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	52.5	54.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	6.9	4.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	31.7
Service occupations	--	17.2
Sales and office occupations	--	30.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.1	0.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	10.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	9.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3.2	0.4†
Manufacturing	9.3	6.3
Percent government workers	10.9	9.8
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	12.8	11.0
Percent using public transportation	1.1	1.6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	29.3
Percent worked outside of county of residence	18.4	21.7

**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 Tarpon Springs in 2003

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	5+
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	5
Churches with maritime theme	1
Docking facilities (commercial)	5
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	4
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	2
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/ festivals	3(2/1)
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	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	2
Recreational docks/marinas	7
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	3
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	0
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	15+
Seafood retail markets	2
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	5
Charter/Head Boats	7
Commercial Boats	55+

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

Type of Business	Frequency
Boat Builder/Broker	13
Boat Builder/Broker; Marina	3
Boat Rentals & Pier	4
Marina	22
Processor	1
Retail Seafood Dealer	2
Retail/Wholesale Seafood Dealer	1
Wholesale Seafood Dealer	5
Total	51

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	1,070,055	3,824,633

Table 5. Tarpon 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
33	49	1,375
Total = 82		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $82/9,067 = 0.9$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $1,375/9,067 = 0.2$

Please reference Table 3.19-5 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.

3.19.15 Tierra Verde (unincorporated, pop. 3,574)

Location and Overview. Tierra Verde is located on a small island just south of St. Petersburg. State Road 679 is the main road through this community. It is bordered by Tampa Bay to the east and the Gulf of Mexico to the west.

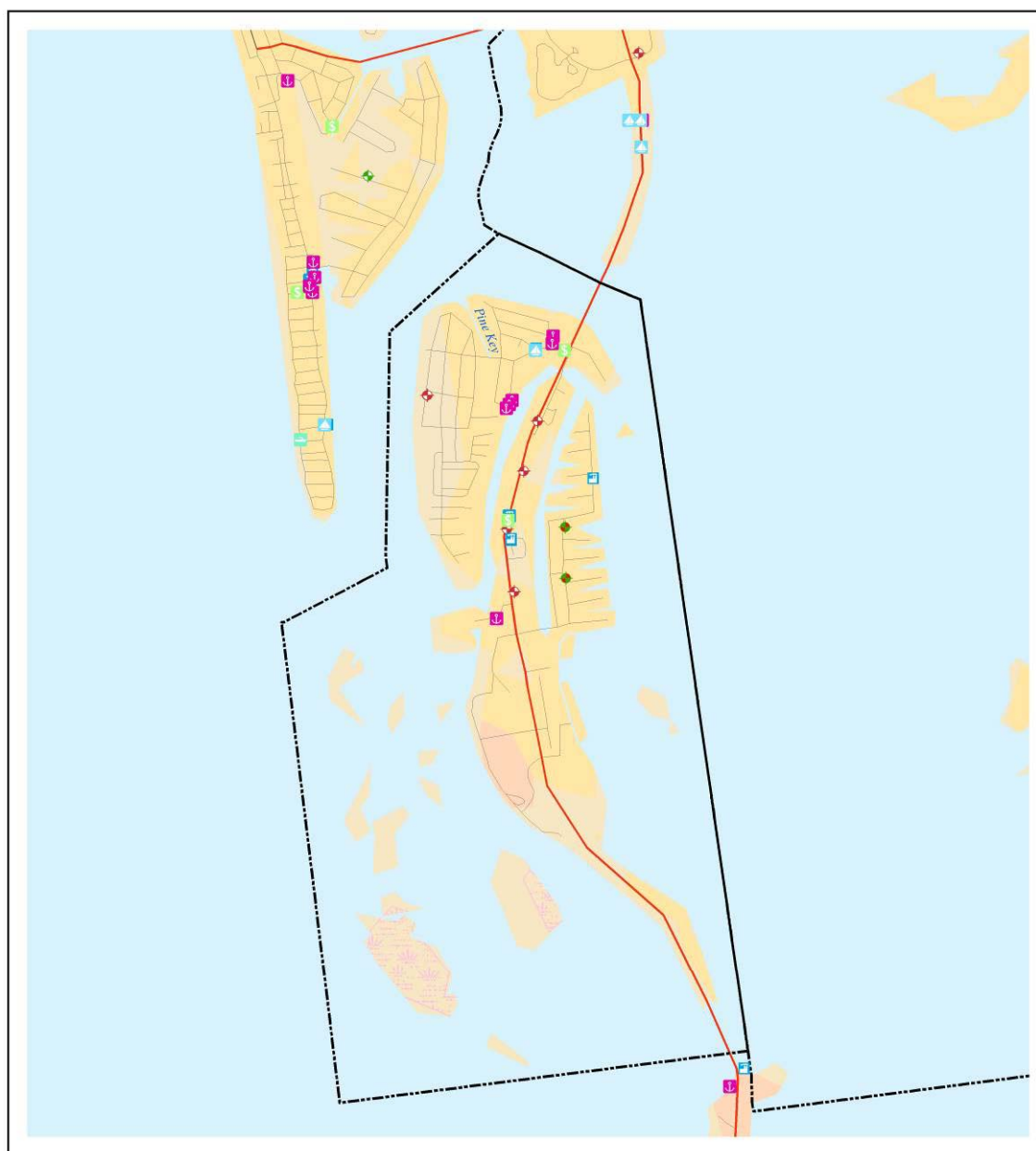
History. The area now known as Tierra Verde was once a group of islands that were in-filled with sand and shell fragments from the Gulf and Bay to create one continuous strip of land. Although St. Petersburg and St. Pete Beach have bid for annexation, the town remains independent (Tierra Verde Resort 2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. With a year 2000 census enumerating 3,574 persons in Tierra Verde, the area is becoming a popular residential destination. The population increased of more than 63 percent between the 1990 and 2000 Census counts. Many retirees reside here.

There is considerable recreational fishing infrastructure here. Boat rentals/dealers, marinas, harbors, and piers are numerous. The commercial fleet is small but productive. Mullet and snapper-grouper were the principal landings in 2002.



Waterfront Residences and Boat Slips in Tierra Verde



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. Tierra Verde Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,186	3,574
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,085/1,101	1,803/1,771
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	14.7	13.8
18 to 64 years of age	72.6	71.9
65 years and over	12.7	14.4
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	2,149	3,427
Black or African American	15	34
American Indian and Alaskan Native	2	7
Asian	17	35
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	5
Some other race	3	17
Two or more races	--	19
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	48	122
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	0.8	2.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	92.1	93.8
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	48.2	48.1
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	10.1	11.4
Percent who speak English less than very well	3.7	2.6
Household income (Median \$)	53,153	86,617
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	2.0	3.9
Percent female headed household	3.8	3.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	742	1,444
Renter occupied	207	217
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	238,250	256,200
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	761	1,120
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	67.3	66.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.1	5.5
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	56.9
Service occupations	--	8.1
Sales and office occupations	--	30.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.2	0.0
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	2.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	2.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.1	0.6†
Manufacturing	13.6	9.5
Percent government workers	9.8	6.7
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	14.4	6.7
Percent using public transportation	0.0	0.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	30.7
Percent worked outside of county of residence	13.8	30.1

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

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

Table 2. Fishing Infrastructure and Services Observed in Tierra Verde 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)	2
Fishing Gear, Electronics, Welding, and other repair	0
Fishing associations (recreational/commercial)	0
Fish processors, Wholesale Fish House	1
Fisheries research laboratories	0
Fishing monuments/ festivals	0
Fishing pier	0
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	0
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	0
Recreational docks/marinas	2
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	1
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	Several
Sea Grant Extension office	0
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 Tierra Verde in 2003

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

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	26,794	23,323

Table 5. Tierra Verde 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	159
Total = 7		
% Households Holding Comm. Permit or License: $7/1,661 = 0.5$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $159/1,661 = 0.1$

Please reference Table 3.19-5 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.

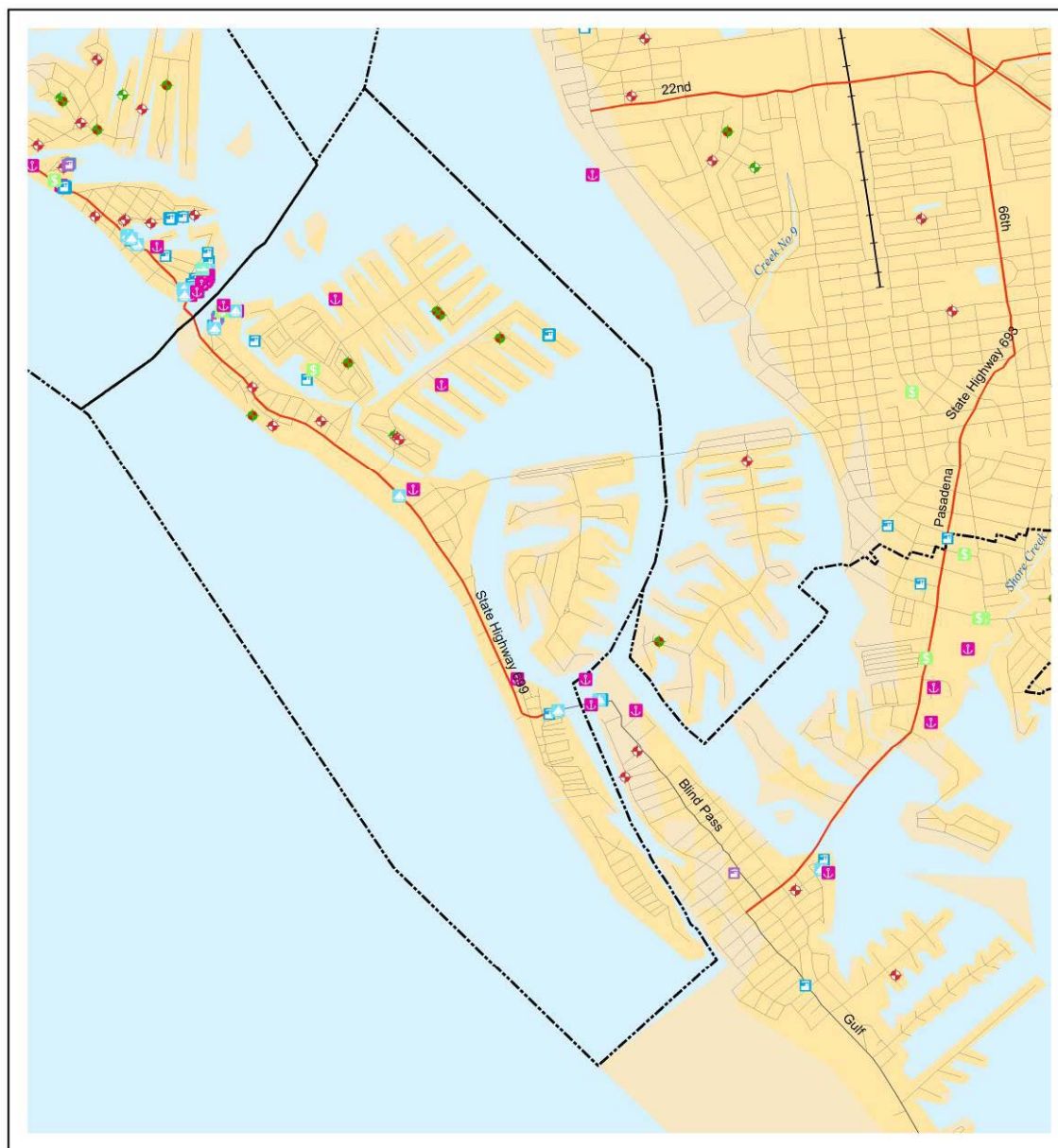
3.19.16 Treasure Island (incorporated, pop. 7,450)

Location and Overview. Treasure Island is a residential community and tourist destination that incorporates five separate islands into one city. It is located just west of St. Petersburg on County Road 150. With John's Pass to the north and Blind Pass to the south, boaters have easy access to the Gulf of Mexico from Boca Ciega Bay.

History. In 1908, for the price of \$1.25 per acre, Thomas Pierce purchased this island from the State of Florida, becoming the first official land holder in the area. The first hotel was built in 1915 and the owner ferried visitors over from the mainland in his 65-foot boat. The present name is derived from a marketing ploy: a group of investors, drawing on the history of pirates in the area, buried an old weathered chest on the island, later uncovering it in front of a small group of onlookers. They then proceeded to carry it through the streets, proclaiming it a pirate's treasure chest. The island was named "Treasure Island" and then sold. Development began in earnest after completion of the Treasure Island Causeway in 1939. The current area of Treasure Island is from the consolidation in 1955 of four major communities (Treasure Island web Technologies 2004).

Current Conditions and Trends. The year 2000 Census enumerated 7,450 persons in Treasure Island; an increase of 184 persons from 1990. As with other beaches in the region, there is a trend toward gentrification, though some residents seek to limit high-rise, beachfront condos.

Much of the fishing infrastructure here relates to the recreational fishing sector: marinas, boat dealers, and piers. But there is an active commercial fleet. Year 2002 landings included extensive snapper-grouper, though various pelagics were also landing. There are numerous charter operators based here.



Treasure Island

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. Treasure Island Demographics

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	7,266	7,450
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	3,481/3,785	3,646/3,804
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	7.8	9.2
18 to 64 years of age	65.2	64.5
65 years and over	27.0	26.3
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	7,208	7,278
Black or African American	7	21
American Indian and Alaskan Native	20	21
Asian	20	44
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	--	2
Some other race	11	32
Two or more races	--	52
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	103	166
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	2.1	2.0
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.5	89.5
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	27.2	30.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	7.8	8.6
Percent who speak English less than very well	2.5	1.3
Household income (Median \$)	32,051	42,150
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	6.4	5.6
Percent female headed household	4.8	4.2
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied	2,370	2,688
Renter occupied	1,526	1,440
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	155,400	234,200
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	446	656
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	57.3	61.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.2	4.9
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	--	43.1
Service occupations	--	13.2
Sales and office occupations	--	32.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.0	0.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	--	6.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	--	4.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.8	0.4†
Manufacturing	8.6	6.0
Percent government workers	5.5	7.3
Commuting to Work (Workers 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in carpools	12.5	6.5
Percent using public transportation	0.7	0.0
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	--	27.1
Percent worked outside of county of residence	10.3	14.5

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

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

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

Infrastructure or Service	Quantity
Air fill stations (diving)	1
Boat yards/ Boat builders (recreational/commercial)	2
Churches with maritime theme	0
Docking facilities (commercial)	2-3
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/ festivals	0
Fishing pier	3
Hotels/Inns (dockside)	3
Marine railways/haul out facilities	0
Museums—fishing/marine-related	0
Net makers	0
NMFS or state fisheries office (port agent, etc.)	0
Public boat ramps	3
Recreational docks/marinas	2
Bait & Tackle/fishing supplies	2
Recreational Fishing Tournaments	7-8
Sea Grant Extension office	0
Seafood restaurants	20
Seafood retail markets	0
Trucking operations	0
Site-seeing/pleasure tours	2
Charter/Head Boats	12
Commercial Boats	2

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

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

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

Species	Pounds Reported	Ex-Vessel Value (\$)
Total Combined	65,741	84,208

Table 5. Treasure Island Permit and License Summary: 2000

Commercial (based on physical address data only)		Recreational
State License Holders	Federal Permit Holders	State Saltwater License Holders
4	12	171
Total = 16		
% Households Holding Commercial Permit or License: $16/4,128 = 0.4$		Average Number of Licenses per Household: $171/4,128 = 0.04$

Please reference Table 3.19-5 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.



Entrance to Treasure Island