

**APPENDIX E: UPDATED PROFILES FOR HMS DEPENDENT FISHING
COMMUNITIES**



Updated Profiles for HMS Dependant Fishing Communities

**Social Impact Assessment Services
For
HMS Fishing Communities**

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1 HMS Fishing Communities

1.1 Social Impact Assessment of Fishing Communities

With the addition of National Standard 8 to the Magnuson Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA), there has been a concerted effort by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to identify fishing communities throughout all regions of the US, including its territories. Initial research focused on how to identify a fishing community and how to determine its dependence upon fishing (Jacob et al. 2002; Hall-Arber et al. 2001; McCay and Cieri 2000). These early efforts explored placing boundaries around a fishing community, investigating various criteria for determining dependence and focusing on the complexity of fishing infrastructure and the degree of gentrification for individual communities. Some used rapid appraisal methods to a limited extent and all included secondary data. Jacob et al. (2002) gathered primary data through a telephone survey while the others used modified ethnographic techniques to gather qualitative data for descriptive analysis.

Following these initial attempts to define fishing communities, focus shifted to using rapid appraisal methods to provide cursory indices of dependence (Agar and Stoffle 2006; Griffith et al. 2006; Impact Assessment 2004, 2005a, 2005b, 2006b; Jepson et al. 2005; Langdon-Pollack 2004)¹. Field visits to conduct key informant interviews and windshield surveys in coastal communities have provided basic descriptions of fishing infrastructure and in some cases provided a ranking of coastal communities in terms of their fishing dependence. Unfortunately, without definitional guidelines for identifying fishing communities and their dependence upon fishing it is difficult to say with any certainty which is a fishing community and which is not, as many coastal communities have some association with the occupation. As acknowledged by Griffith et al. (2006:1) “our research suggests that it is difficult to find many communities so heavily dependent on fishing that a decline in fishery resources would result in the entire community’s collapse, yet the communities we designate highly dependent on fishing certainly would experience widespread economic dislocation with a substantial decline in fishing resources or activity.” Furthermore, without specific guidelines, there have been substantial differences in the construction of indices of dependence. This variability stems from the availability of different information that is collected throughout regions and fisheries. While there is consistency in certain data, e.g., census data, the problems encountered with certain types of census data prevent an accurate portrayal of some occupational sectors within the community, especially related to fishing (both commercial and recreational) (Jacob et al. 2005; Kitner 2001).

Problems in defining community boundaries, the forward and backward linkages to the fishing industry that pertain to the community, issues of growth and development from other economic activities and the accumulated impacts of regulation over time are just a few of the important problems that have emerged from the previous work in all regions. Coastal communities are affected by numerous challenges, whether they are heavily fishery dependent or not (Jepson 2006; Walker et al. 2006). This makes it difficult to ascertain specific social impacts that might accrue from changes in fishing regulations and other factors. With communities so imbedded in a coastal economy that is often tied to recreational tourism, isolating the impacts on the fishing population is complicated, if not impractical with current forms of data available.

Under mandates to conduct social impact assessments, Regional Fishery Management Councils and the NMFS have proceeded to incorporate fishing community profiles into management plans in order to provide some indication of the impacts of fishing regulations. Recent management actions have included summaries of impacts based upon the identification of fishing communities in all regions among most fisheries (GMFMC 2005; NEFMC 2003; NMFS 2006; SAFMC 2006; PFMC 2003; WPFMC 2006). Unfortunately, the collection of information

¹ Similar efforts have been undertaken in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic but formal reports are unavailable at this time. Profiles were provided for this analysis, yet there is no formal publication to cite.

on fishing communities is not detailed enough to ascertain specific social impacts (Hanna 2004; Kaplan 2004). The baseline information that is collected provides the basis for building a social impact assessment, but further data and analysis are required, especially when attempting to ascertain cumulative impacts within an ecosystems approach (Cheuvront et al. 2005).

Although previous guidelines for conducting social impact assessments are available and have provided direction for much of the Social Impact Assessment (SIA) work to date (IOCGP 2003; Bright et al. 2003), there remain certain issues that require elaboration for definitional and analytical consistency within Fishery Management Plans. Recent attempts to construct indices of vulnerability and resilience have borne out the difficulty in choosing consistent, valid and reliable variables to measure such concepts across research and regional boundaries (GMFMC 2004; 2005; Hall-Arber et al. 2001). Nevertheless, there remains a need to collect baseline information on fishing communities to build valid measures for social impact assessment that can apply to all regions and fisheries.

1.2 Possible HMS Fishing Communities

The following table provides a summary of communities that were acknowledged as possible candidates for updated profiles as identified through key informant interviews with members of the Highly Migratory Species (HMS) Advisory Panel (AP) and a review of the Consolidated HMS Fishery Management Plan (NMFS, 2006). This list served as the first cut, from which we have established a prioritized list of communities, provided in section 1.6 that underwent rapid appraisals, provided in section 2. Existing profiles identified by research reports for those communities are also listed in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 List of HMS Communities Recently Profiled and Suggested for Profiling

State	Community	Profiled in HMS (1998)	Profiled in HMS Amend 1 (2000)	Profiled in Consolidated HMS FMP (2006)	Profiled in Jepson (2005)	Profiled by Griffith et al. (2006)	Profiled by Agar & Stoffle (2006)	Profiled by Impact Assessment (2004-2006)	Profiled by NMFS Northeast Region
Rhode Island	Wakefield								X
Massachusetts	New Bedford	X		X					X
	Gloucester	X		X					X
New York	Montauk								X
New Jersey	Barnegat Light	X	X	X	X				X
	Brielle	X		X					X
	Cape May								X
Maryland	Berlin								
	Ocean City								X
North Carolina	Wanchese	X	X	X	X				
	Hatteras Village	X	X	X	X				
	Morehead City								
Florida	Islamorada	X	X	X					
	Pompano Beach	X	X	X	X				
	Ft. Pierce		X		X				
	Port Salerno				X				
	Panama City	X	X	X	X			X	
	Madeira Beach	X	X	X	X			X	
	Port St. Joe							X	
	Mexico Beach							X	
	Pensacola							X	
	Apalachicola							X	
	Destin							X	
Alabama	Orange Beach							X	
Mississippi	Biloxi							X	
Louisiana	Dulac	X	X	X	X			X	
	Venice	X	X	X	X			X	
	Grand Isle							X	
	Houma							X	
Texas	Port Aransas							X	

State	Community	Profiled in HMS (1998)	Profiled in HMS Amend 1 (2000)	Profiled in Consolidated HMS FMP (2006)	Profiled in Jepson (2005)	Profiled by Griffith et al. (2006)	Profiled by Agar & Stoffle (2006)	Profiled by Impact Assessment (2004-2006)	Profiled by NMFS Northeast Region
	Freeport							X	
	South Padre Isle							X	
Puerto Rico	Aguadilla	X				X			
	Arecibo	X		X		X			
	San Juan					X			
	Guaynabo					X			
	Mayaguez					X			
	Vega Baja					X			
St. Croix	Christiansted						X		
U.S. Virgin Isles							X		

Recommended for future profiling by Advisory Panel members
Recommended for future profiling by HMS FMP and AP members

1.3 Prioritization

Accurate and complete, as far as possible, community profiles are essential for comprehensive fisheries management. Fishery Management Councils need to have a clear idea of the activities occurring within their jurisdiction and which communities are active and dependant upon fishing in order to conduct effective assessments to gauge the social, cultural and economic consequences of fishery management actions. Therefore, fishing community profiles are increasingly being incorporated into management plans to provide some indication of the impacts of proposed fishing regulations.

In our previous reports, we provided a summary of existing literature and efforts to define fishing communities and identified obstacles to defining community boundaries, including: the forward and backward linkages to the fishing industry that pertain to the community, issues of growth and development from other economic activities, and the accumulated impacts of regulation over time (Jepson and MRAG Americas 2007; MRAG Americas and Jepson 2007). Previously collected information on communities has not been detailed enough or consistent between communities to determine specific social impacts. There needs to be progress towards collecting consistent baseline data in all communities dependent, to some degree, on fishing. In this report, we utilize a modified method that allows for ranking and selecting those communities most involved in HMS fisheries.

The previous section yielded a list of communities recently profiled, year they were profiled and suggested communities for future profiling. This list served as the first cut, from which we have established a prioritized list of communities that will undergo profiling. The next section provides a brief description of the method used to isolate a distinct list of communities for updated profiling was that subsequently prioritized according to how recently, and completely a particular community was last profiled.

1.4 Methodology

After consideration of previous methods used, we chose to employ a recent methodology by Sepez et al. (2005). In their paper, they utilized a method with a variety of data including ratios of permits by population for each community. This method was revised in later work where they employed a data envelopment analysis (DEA) to compare entities by their level of fishery participation (Sepez et al. 2007). DEA is a nonparametric, multidimensional approach used to compare entities in various ways; in their case they used multiple indicators (92 in all) of fishing activity to rank communities' level of participation in the West Coast and North Pacific commercial fisheries. The efficiency of a chosen entity (the communities) is measured through the outputs and input into the entity. Numerical values were used for the inputs and outputs, which allows for a comparison on the relative performance of communities; this avoids making subjective decisions on the relative types of involvement within the communities. For a complete description of the approach, refer to Sepez et al. 2007. This method seems to work well and should be considered in future community profiling. However, it is beyond the scope of this project and alternative methods were chosen.

For our purposes, we simplified the approach by Sepez et al. using permit data (as the outputs) provided to us by the HMS office at NOAA Fisheries; something more analogous to that used in their 2005 work. We received permits data for all areas around the US including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands where HMS permit holders reside. The data was reduced to 7 permit types: angling permits, charter permits, tuna dealer, general, longline, swordfish, and shark; these were the model outputs. A single input was used: US Census 2000 population data of each community. Both the input and the output data were extracted for the communities listed in the first section, with the additions of Beaufort and Atlantic Beach, North Carolina, as suggested by permit data. In an excel spreadsheet, communities were listed with number of

permits by type and community down columns. Each permit type was ranked by the percentage ratio of the number permits (by type) to the community population. Communities that did not meet the mean for number of permits (by type) to population were not further considered. This yielded a list of 24 communities (Table 1.2). These communities were then prioritized according to how recently they were/weren't profiled (Table 1.3).

1.5 Results

The highlighted numerical cells yield values greater than or equal to the mean for each category of permit divided by population with the percentage ratio provided. The highlighted communities appeared to have a high number of permits in several categories but had not been identified previously. Each community that has a ratio at the mean or higher will be included in the profiles below.

Table 1.2 List of communities requiring updated profiles as determined through the ratio of permit type to population

Community	Angling Permits	Charter Permits	Tuna Dealer	General	Longline	Swordfish	Shark	Population	Angling Ratio	Charter Ratio	Tuna Dealer Ratio	General Ratio	Longline Ratio	Swordfish Ratio	Shark Ratio
Percentage Mean for permit category									1.70%	.60%	.02%	.45%	.14%	.13%	.12%
Rhode Island															
Wakefield	43	14	9	15	0	0	0	8468	0.51%	0.17%	0.11%	0.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Massachusetts															
New Bedford	8	1	18	36	3	3	3	93768	0.01%	0.00%	0.02%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Gloucester	97	32	12	144	4	3	4	30273	0.32%	0.11%	0.04%	0.48%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
New York															
Montauk	184	78	5	65	3	5	5	3851	4.78%	2.03%	0.13%	1.69%	0.08%	0.13%	0.13%
New Jersey															
Barnegat Light	45	14	4	11	15	17	22	764	5.89%	1.83%	0.52%	1.44%	1.96%	2.23%	2.88%
Cape May	521	88	3	30	4	8	10	4034	12.92%	2.18%	0.07%	0.74%	0.10%	0.20%	0.25%
Brielle	48	37	1	11	2	0	1	4893	0.98%	0.76%	0.02%	0.22%	0.04%	0.00%	0.02%
Maryland															
Ocean City	523	94	0		4	0		7173	7.29%	1.31%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%
North Carolina															
Wanchese	18	17	5	31	11	13	14	1544	1.17%	1.10%	0.32%	2.01%	0.71%	0.84%	0.91%
Hatteras Village	62	57	1	16	1	1	5	2797	2.22%	2.04%	0.04%	0.57%	0.04%	0.04%	0.18%
Beaufort	115	21	6	31	0	2	3	3528	3.26%	0.60%	0.17%	0.88%	0.00%	0.06%	0.09%
Morehead City	269	48	3	82	0	0	1	7649	3.52%	0.63%	0.04%	1.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
Atlantic Beach	35	36	1	47	0	0	0	1811	1.93%	1.99%	0.06%	2.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Florida															
Madeira Beach	3	1	0	0	8	10	18	4511	0.07%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.18%	0.22%	0.40%

Community	Angling Permits	Charter Permits	Tuna Dealer	General	Longline	Swordfish	Shark	Population	Angling Ratio	Charter Ratio	Tuna Dealer Ratio	General Ratio	Longline Ratio	Swordfish Ratio	Shark Ratio
Port Salerno	5	0	0	3	0	1	18	10141	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.01%	0.18%
Destin	116	48	1	7	7	7	13	11119	1.04%	0.43%	0.01%	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%	0.12%
Apalachicola,	5	1	1	1	0	0	1	2334	0.21%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%
Islamorada	40	45	0	3	0	1	2	6846	0.58%	0.66%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.01%	0.03%
Alabama															
Orange Beach	205	49	0	8	1	1	1	3748	5.47%	1.31%	0.00%	0.21%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
Louisiana															
Dulac	1	1	2	0	22	11	11	2458	0.04%	0.04%	0.08%	0.00%	0.90%	0.45%	0.45%
Venice	95	26	1	10	3	2	2	2220	4.28%	1.17%	0.05%	0.45%	0.14%	0.09%	0.09%
Grand Isle	55	6	0	4	0	0	0	1541	3.57%	0.39%	0.00%	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Texas															
Port Aransas	16	43	0	3	1	1	1	3370	0.47%	1.28%	0.00%	0.09%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%
Freeport	66	48	5	18	0	0	0	12708	1.63%	0.38%	0.04%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(Permits data courtesy of NOAA Fisheries, HMS Office; Population data from the US Census Bureau:

<http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>)

1.6 Prioritized Community List

Communities identified for profiling (Table 1.2) have been prioritized by how recently they were last profiled and how complete those profiles were. The prioritized list below (Table 1.3) contains all of the communities to be included in profiling. The list had been previously prioritized given the time constraints of the project, due in part to delays in receiving permit and related data. In section 2 below, we provide updated profiles for the entire list. The use of phone interviews with key informants within some of those communities was sufficient to provide updated appraisals with a focus on HMS activities. The communities within Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not listed; these communities have recently been profiled, and completed documents were not available at this time. Although some of these communities were included in the selection protocol, none met the criteria for inclusion (of a permit to population ratio above the mean). A brief discussion of HMS activities and relevant social aspects of the Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are provided in the discussion below. Additionally, in our previous report we identified Berlin, MD, as a community that had not been profiled; it was subsequently determined, in consultations with NOAA Fisheries HMS staff, that Berlin, MD, was not a substantial HMS dependent community as it is only 9.5 miles west of Ocean City, MD, which has been identified as a substantial HMS fishing community.

The profiles that follow are brief synopses that reference other more complete profiles. Because most of these communities have been profiled elsewhere, it did not seem necessary nor was it feasible to include extensive discussions of socio-demographic profile, permit data or lengthy descriptions of the fishing infrastructure that already exist. A table with the 2007 HMS permit types for each community, including the number and percent of the total of each type of permit held within the community are provided in each updated profile below. Permits were assigned by homeport designation. Permits in the HMS fisheries cover a number of categories: formerly tuna only permits, there are general, longline, harpoon and purse seine for commercial fishers and charter/headboat and angling categories for recreational; Swordfish and Shark permits are broken into two categories of directed and incidental; and dealer permits for those that wish to sell tuna. Also included in the profiles are the 2007 landings by species from the HMS logbook landings data. Landings totals are given in weight; the number of fish supplied in the logbook data was converted to weight by multiplying the number for each species by the average weight for that species. Census demographic tables comparing data from the 1990 and 2000 census for each community are provided in Appendix A; in most instances available 1990 data was limited. Using updated information from key informants, we have tried to focus on the HMS fishing activity and how it relates to the community, where possible.

The discussion that follows the profiles provides suggestions for future HMS community profiling and comments on information needed to conduct future social impact assessments. As noted in this and earlier reports, it will be increasingly valuable to define a baseline method for collecting information and conducting community profiles for comparison across fisheries and regions.

Table 1.3 Prioritized list of communities for updated profiles.

Community	Profiled in HMS (1998)	McCay and Cieri (2000)	Profiled in HMS Amend 1 (2000)	Profiled in Jepson et al. (2005)	Profiled by Impact Assessment (2004-2006)	Profiled in Consolidated HMS FMP (2006)	Profiled by NMFS Northeast Region
Beaufort, NC				X			
Atlantic Beach, NC				X			
Wakefield, RI							X
Montauk, NY		X					X
Cape May, NJ		X					X
Ocean City, MD		X					X
Port Salerno, FL				X			
Morehead City, NC		X		X			
Destin, FL					X		
Apalachicola, FL					X		
Orange Beach, AL					X		
Grand Isle, LA					X		
Port Aransas, TX					X		
Freeport, TX					X		
Barneгат Light, NJ	X	X	X	X		X	X
Brielle, NJ	X	X				X	X
Wanchese, NC	X	X	X	X		X	
Hatteras Village, NC	X	X	X	X		X	
Islamorada, FL	X		X			X	
Madeira Beach, FL	X		X	X	X	X	
New Bedford, MA	X					X	X
Gloucester, MA	X					X	X
Dulac, LA	X		X	X	X	X	
Venice, LA	X		X	X	X	X	

2 HMS Community Profiles

2.1 Beaufort, North Carolina

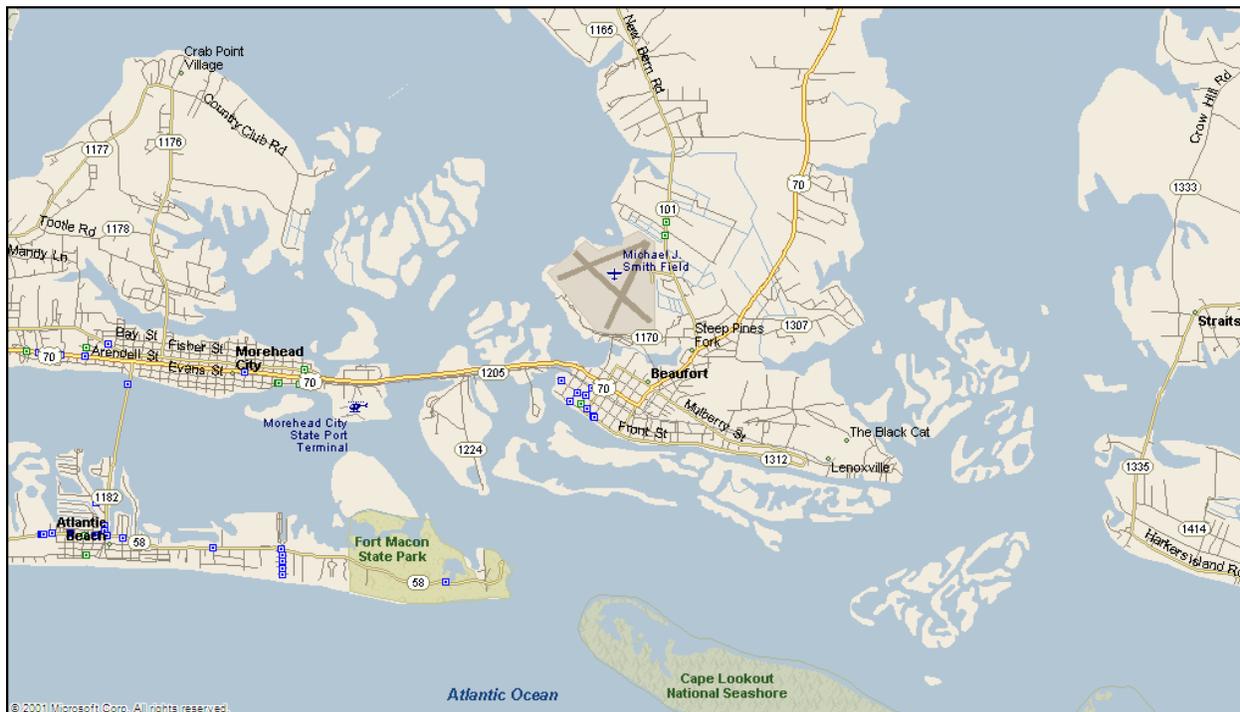


Figure 2.1 Beaufort, North Carolina
(Microsoft Streets and Trips 2002)

The community of Beaufort was added to the list of communities to be profiled because of its proximity to Morehead City and the proliferation of permits related to HMS species. Morehead City was recommended for inclusion by HMS Advisory Panel members because of the increase in HMS activity among charter fishermen, profile provide in section 2.8. As we began to look at the community of Morehead City, it became apparent that there was also substantial HMS fishing activity in terms of permits for Beaufort in comparison. It may be that the close proximity of these fishing communities warrants a more inclusive profile that encompasses both communities. Beaufort was profiled in the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council's fishing community profiles which includes extensive census demographic and permit information (Jepson et al. 2005).

Beaufort is near the center of the North Carolina coast, on what is called the Crystal Coast, just south of the Outer Banks and next to Morehead City in Carteret County. The community was originally built on a former Native American village called Warelock, which means "fish town" or "fishing village." Tourism, service industries, retail businesses and construction are the primary economic engines for the area with many shops and restaurants catering to visitors from outside the area. The community is home to the NOAA Center for Coastal Fisheries and Habitat Research and the Duke Marine Sciences Center. Located between Beaufort and Morehead city is Radio Island, which is the hub of commercial fishing for both communities. There are several marinas in Beaufort and several businesses that provide support services for both the recreational and commercial fishing industries (Jepson et al. 2005).

Beaufort was once considered a “commercial” fishing community. Today its reliance on that sector is far less than in the past. There seems to be more of a shift to increased reliance on the recreational sector and tourism, especially charter fishing in the area.

According to the community profiles for the South Atlantic (Jepson et al. 2005) there were about seven trawlers and four small snapper/grouper boats that dock at one facility in Beaufort. During the summer, three longline vessels travel from New York docking at that facility and fishing primarily HMS species locally and further south. The aforementioned facility is a full service fish house, with processing, ice, fuel, and its own net repair. Elsewhere there may be as many as 20 trawlers that dock near Radio Island throughout the year.

Table 2.1 HMS Permits for Beaufort, North Carolina, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	154	0.6%
Shark Directed	0	1.5%
Shark Incidental	3	-
Swordfish Directed	0	-
Swordfish Incidental	0	-
HMS General	31	0.7%
HMS Charter/Headboat	22	0.5%
HMS Longline	0	-
Tuna Dealer	6	1.5%

There are three fish houses in Beaufort, one of which deals primarily in bait, yet there are 6 Tuna Dealer permits located in the community. Although there were about 25 large commercial vessels (70-90') in addition to many smaller vessels in Beaufort during the late eighties; now there may be only approximately 11 large commercial vessels that homeport in Beaufort. According to the HMS fishing community profile (Kirkley 2005) commercial landings of HMS species for Beaufort from 1996 to 2002 was over 650,000 pounds. Landings for 2007 commercial HMS species show Swordfish, yellowfin tuna and sandbar and mako shark with the most landings respectively (Table 2.2).

With several recreational fishing tournaments for HMS species held in the area, the marinas in Beaufort are where many vessels dock that participate in tournaments in Morehead City and Atlantic Beach (Appendix B provides a list of relevant tournaments). The community of Beaufort does hold a billfish tournament for boys and girls with the proceeds donated to charity. The tournament is held in July. Many of the charter fishing clientele, according to one individual, are seasonal residents or retirees who have fueled the recent growth in condo sales and second homes that affect the entire area, but more so the beach communities. An overview demographic profile for Beaufort is provided in Table 5.1.

Table 2.2 HMS Commercial Species Landed for Beaufort, North Carolina, 2006

Species	Pounds
Swordfish	176,952
Bigeye Tuna	3,928
Bluefin Tuna	1,854
Yellowfin Tuna	30,578
Albacore Tuna	640
Blue Shark	0
Hammerhead	2,517
Thresher	0
Blacktip	0
Hammerhead Scalloped	0

Species	Pounds
Hammerhead Smooth	0
Ocean Whitetip	31
Porbeagle	0
Silky	502
Spinner	48
Tiger	0
Other Coastal	0
Other Pelagic	0
Sandbar	8,139
Mako Shortfin	4,161
Skipjack	0

2.2 Atlantic Beach, North Carolina

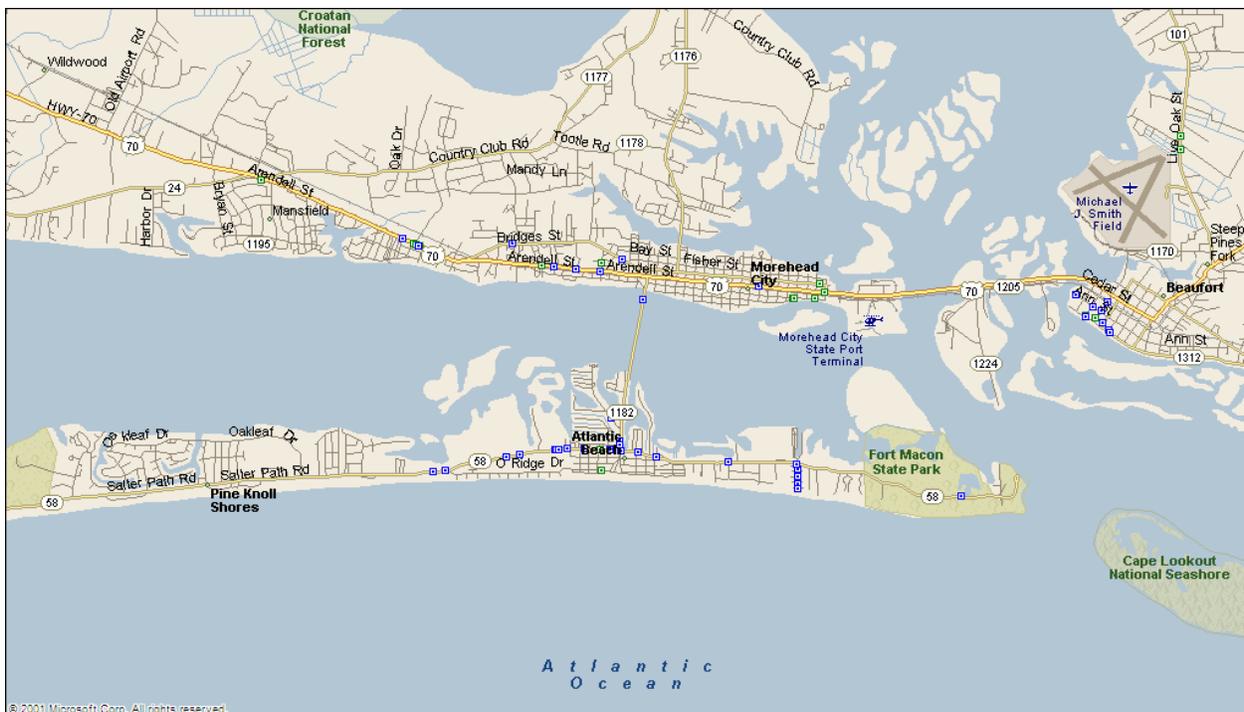


Figure 2.2 Atlantic Beach, North Carolina
(Microsoft Streets and Trips 2002)

Atlantic Beach was profiled in the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council's community profile document (Jepson et al. 2005). Census demographic information is also provided in that document along with regional and state permit data. The community had a total population of 1,781 in 2000.

Atlantic Beach has been a popular resort community since the 1870s. The beach is the primary attraction and there is seasonal tourism during the summer months. There is a small marina in the community, with charter boats, but there are no commercial vessels that homeport in Atlantic Beach. There are about 12-14 charter boats total, according to one respondent. They fish for bluefin tuna November through February and for yellowfin tuna and marlin from March through November. The charter business is very seasonal and during the off season

charter fishermen take on other jobs, like carpentry or whatever is available (Jepson et al. 2005). The community hosts several king mackerel tournaments throughout the year along with a billfish tournament (Appendix B provides a list of relevant tournaments); king mackerel is not an HMS species and the tournaments are not provided in the calendar in Appendix B. Like Beaufort, Atlantic Beach has been affected the recent growth of seasonal residents and second homes. There has also been a rise in the percentage of individuals over 65, which may be indicative of the area becoming increasingly a destination for retirees. This demographic group is better off financially and can afford to pay for offshore charters, which may explain the growth in that sector of the charter industry for the area. An overview demographic profile for Atlantic Beach is provided in Table 5.2.

Table 2.3 HMS Permits for Atlantic Beach, North Carolina, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	145	0.5%
Shark Directed	0	-
Shark Incidental	0	-
Swordfish Directed	0	-
Swordfish Incidental	0	-
HMS General	48	1.1%
HMS Charter/Headboat	37	0.8%
HMS Longline	0	-
Tuna Dealer	1	0.2%

2.3 Wakefield, Rhode Island

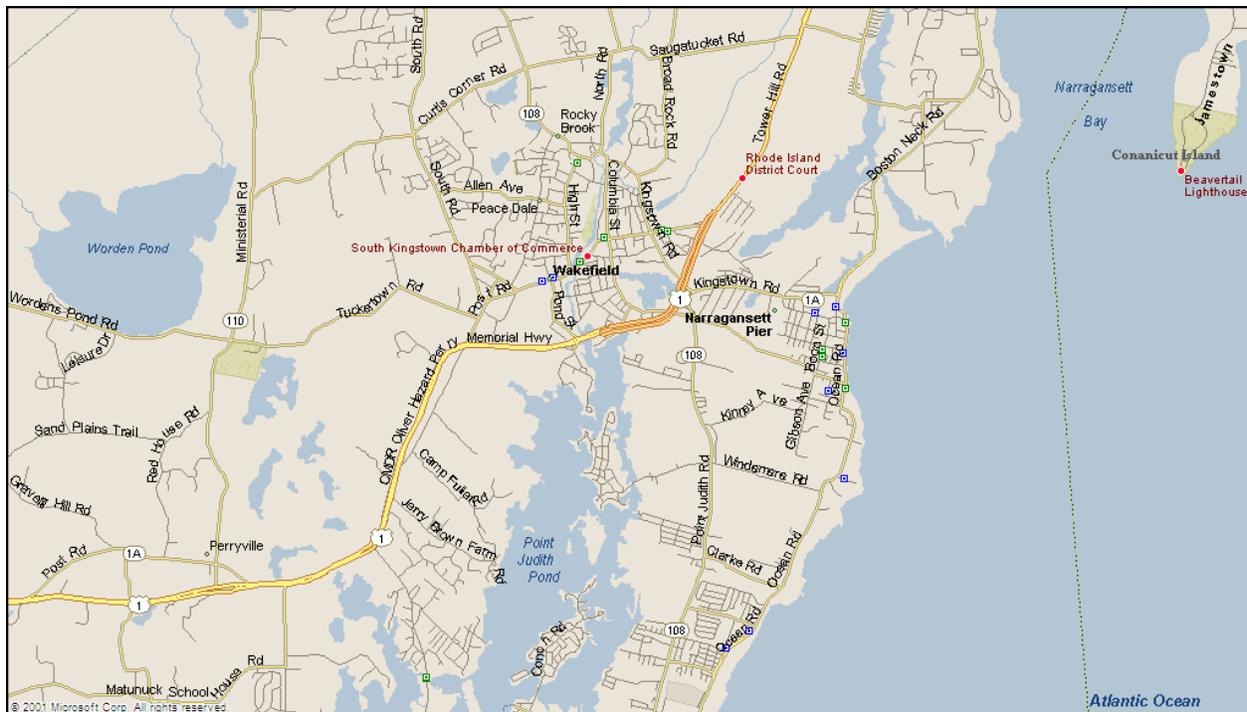


Figure 2.3 Wakefield, Rhode Island
(Microsoft Streets and Maps 2002)

Wakefield, Rhode Island is profiled in the Northeast Fisheries Science Center community profiles with extensive census demographic information along with a description of the fishing infrastructure and landings. The community had a total population of 8,468 in 2000.

Wakefield is located at the northern end of Point Judith Pond, along with several other villages in Washington County, 25 miles southeast of Providence. Wakefield is combined into a single Census Designated Place or CDP, along with the villages of Curtis Corner, Green Hill, Indian Lake Shore, Kingston, Matunuck, Middlebridge, Perryville, Rocky Brook, Snug Harbor, Tuckertown, Usquepaugh, and West Kingston, and is actually part of the town of South Kingstown. The economy of the area is diverse but Wakefield does have several fish processing and distributing businesses. Deepsea Fish (See NMFS NEFSC Northeast Profiles for more in depth description).

Wakefield has no real commercial fishing infrastructure. Members of this community who fish commercially do so from neighboring ports including Narragansett and Point Judith. The charter fishing fleet in Wakefield is based at Snug Harbor Marina. Billington Cove Marina is a full service marina as is Point Judith Marina in Wakefield. The community has several other marinas which serve recreational boaters (NMFS NEFSC Northeast Profiles). While there is little, if any, commercial fishing activity, the community does have 9 tuna dealer permits located within. The HMS logbook data shows no landings from Wakefield with all HMS species landings for Rhode Island attributed to Point Judith. Most of the HMS fishing activity occurs through the charter businesses and private boat owners. Several charter businesses advertise shark and tuna as species they target and the community hosts a shark tournament during mid-July (Appendix B). An overview demographic profile for Wakefield is provided in Table 5.3.

Table 2.4 HMS Permits for Wakefield, Rhode Island, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	44	0.2%
Shark Directed	0	-
Shark Incidental	0	-
Swordfish Directed	0	-
Swordfish Incidental	0	-
HMS General	15	0.3%
HMS Charter/Headboat	14	0.3%
HMS Longline	0	-
Tuna Dealer	9	2.2%

2.4 Montauk, New York

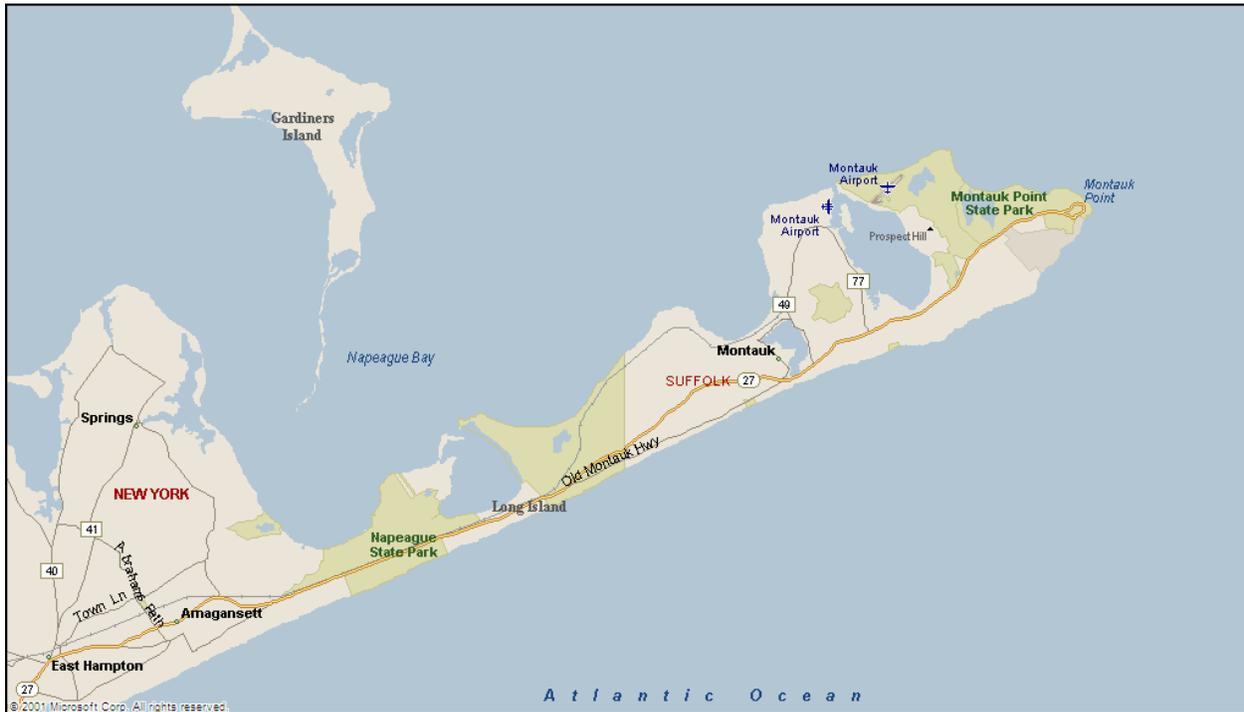


Figure 2.4 Montauk, New York
(Microsoft Streets and Trips 2002)

Montauk has been profiled the Mid-Atlantic Council fishing community profiles (McCay and Cieri 2000) and was also included in the Northeast fishing community profiles conducted by the Northeast Fisheries Science Center which has updated detailed census information. The total population as of 2000 was 3,851 and showed an increase over the past decade. The community has a large percentage of its population declaring Hispanic descent with over 23% which is above the national average of 14%. Montauk is located at the eastern tip of the South Fork of Long Island in Suffolk County, New York. The village of Montauk is the largest fishing port in the state of New York and one of the few that has been able to maintain a commercial industry. Montauk's location is close to important fishing grounds for both commercial and recreational fishermen and its harbor provides a naturally large protected harbor (NMFS NEFSC Northeast Profiles).

Table 2.5 HMS Permits for Montauk, New York, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	187	0.7%
Shark Directed	0	-
Shark Incidental	5	1.7%
Swordfish Directed	3	1.6%
Swordfish Incidental	5	1.7%
HMS General	65	1.5%
HMS Charter/Headboat	78	1.8%
HMS Longline	3	1.3%

Tuna Dealer	5	1.2%
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Fishing is an important part of the economy and the culture of Montauk. The community has several events that celebrate the commercial fishing heritage with a monument dedicated to those who have lost their lives in the pursuit of fish. The community holds a blessing of the fleet in June and has several fishing tournaments, with three shark tournaments between June and the end of August (Appendix B). Blue, Mako and Thresher shark are the primary tournament targeted species. Charter fishers target shark, tuna and marlin from June through October.

Montauk has a very diverse commercial fishery, using a number of different gear types and catching a variety of species. According to the NEFSC profiles, the top three valued fisheries in 2003 were Squid, Golden Tilefish, and Silver Hake (NMFS NEFSC Northeast Profiles). According to Kirkley (2005) Montauk had over 1.6 million pounds of HMS species landed from 1996 through 2002 with a peak in landings occurring in 1999. Since that time HMS landings have declined to around 170,000 pounds in 2002 and in 2007 a little over 3,000 lbs according to the HMS logbook landings with bigeye and yellowfin tuna being the dominate species landed (Table 2.5).

There were a number of longline vessels that fish out of Montauk, including 4-5 fishing for tilefish and up to 8 fishing for tuna and swordfish. Additionally, a number of longline vessels from elsewhere in New York State and New Jersey sometimes land their catch at Montauk (NMFS NEFSC Northeast Profiles). A key issue for the commercial fishery is the lack of docking space as most of the waterfront is occupied by recreational marinas. An overview demographic profile for Montauk is provided in Table 5.4.

Table 2.6 HMS Commercial Species Landed for Montauk, New York, 2006

Species	Pounds
Swordfish	848
Bigeye Tuna	1,172
Bluefin Tuna	0
Yellowfin Tuna	1,526
Albacore Tuna	96
Blue Shark	0
Hammerhead	0
Thresher	0
Blacktip	0
Hammerhead Scalloped	0
Hammerhead Smooth	0
Ocean Whitetip	0
Porbeagle	0
Silky	0
Spinner	0
Tiger	0
Other Coastal	0
Other Pelagic	0
Sandbar	0
Mako Shortfin	157
Skipjack	0

2.5 Cape May, New Jersey

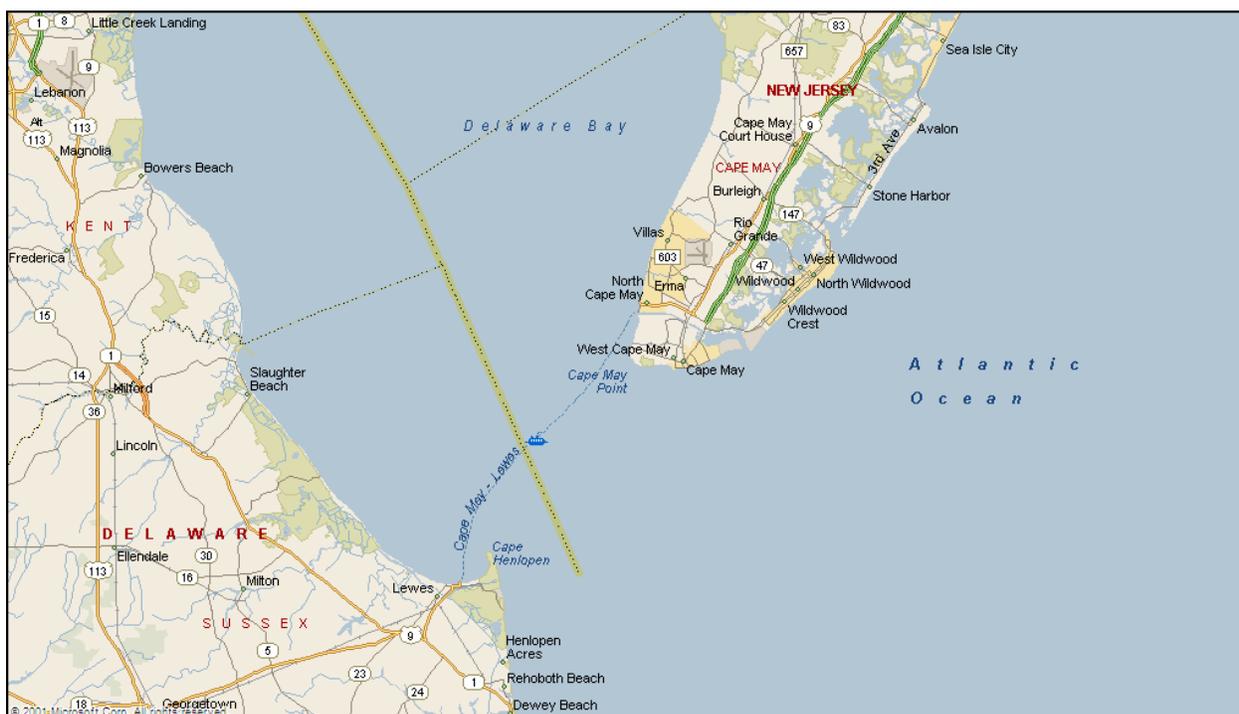


Figure 2.5 Cape May, New Jersey
(Microsoft Streets and Trips 2002)

Cape May, New Jersey is another community recently profiled by the Northeast Fisheries Science Center Social Science Group and earlier by McCay and Ceiri (2000). The NE profile includes a brief local history and census demographic information. There is also detailed information on the economic base and both the commercial and recreational fishing infrastructure.

The community is at the southern tip of Cape May Peninsula in New Jersey and had a total population of 4,034 as of 2000 which was a slight decrease from the previous census. While the economy depends upon seasonal tourism, commercial fishing is the second largest industry. The community has a number of cultural institutions which provide support to the fishing industry through both economic and civic activities (NMFS NEFSC Northeast Profiles).

Cape May is the largest commercial fishing port in New Jersey and is one of the largest on the East Coast with its fisheries focusing on squid, mackerel, fluke, sea bass, porgies, lobsters and menhaden. Highly Migratory Species landings from 1996 through 2002 were near 146,000 pounds (Kirkley 2005). In 2007, tunas dominated the landings with yellowfin, bigeye and albacore the primary species of tuna landed. Cape May is homeport to one of the few vessels holding a tuna purse seine permit. There were also 28,000 pounds of swordfish landed last year. The community is home to several large processors and fish houses and has over 180 commercial vessels that call it their homeport.

In addition, there are numerous charter fishing vessels that are also homeported in Cape May with over 30 charter vessels and three party boats (headboats) (NMFS NEFSC Northeast Profiles). Fishing tournaments are held throughout the year with several targeting HMS species with tournament dates from June through August (Appendix B). Charter fishing for many HMS species such as shark, marlin, swordfish and tuna takes place primarily offshore from July

through October. Canyon fishing, which is offshore fishing for many HMS pelagics, is an important offshore destination for many charter vessels (McCay and Ceiri 2000).

Table 2.7 HMS Permits for Cape May, New Jersey, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	538	2.1%
Shark Directed	2	0.9%
Shark Incidental	8	2.7%
Swordfish Directed	2	1.1%
Swordfish Incidental	8	2.7%
HMS General	30	0.7%
HMS Charter/Headboat	88	2.1%
HMS Longline	4	1.7%
Tuna Dealer	4	0.9%

Cape May seems to have a diverse fishing profile with a mix of both commercial and recreational fishing infrastructure, although there is more of an emphasis upon the recreational fishing sector with an increasing presence on the waterfront. Although the high cost of waterfront may also impede expansion of that sector as much of the land is being sited for residential development. An overview demographic profile for Cape May is provided in Table 5.5.

Table 2.8 HMS Commercial Species Landed for Cape May, New Jersey, 2006

Species	Pounds
Swordfish	28,044
Bigeye Tuna	11,302
Bluefin Tuna	1,483
Yellowfin Tuna	116,843
Albacore Tuna	6,500
Blue Shark	465
Hammerhead	587
Thresher	0
Blacktip	0
Hammerhead Scalloped	0
Hammerhead Smooth	0
Ocean Whitetip	0
Porbeagle	0
Silky	0
Spinner	0
Tiger	773
Other Coastal	0
Other Pelagic	0
Sandbar	6,644
Mako Shortfin	3,454
Skipjack	0

2.6 Ocean City, Maryland

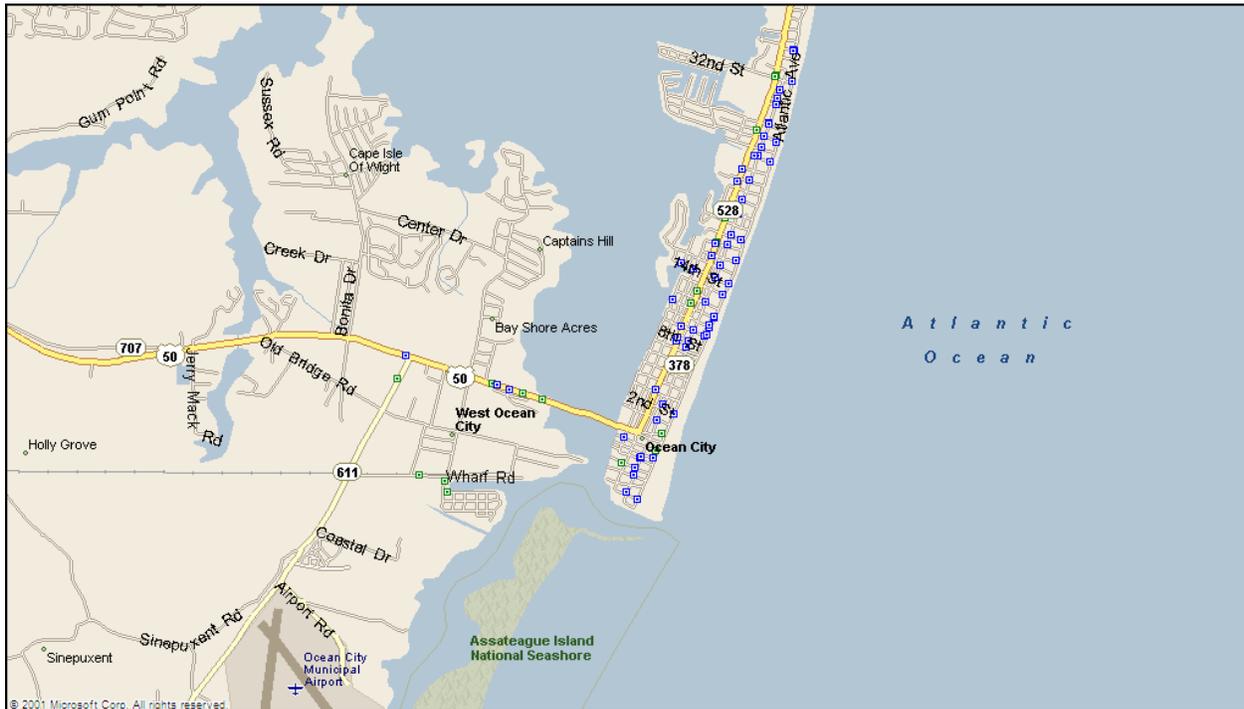


Figure 2.6 Ocean City, Maryland
(Microsoft Streets and Trips 2002)

Ocean City, Maryland has been profiled by both the Northeast Social Science Group (NMFS NEFSC Northeast Profiles) and McCay and Ceiri (2000) for the Mid-Atlantic Council. Extensive census demographic information is included in the NE profile for 2000 with a detailed, but dated, description of the fishing activity in the Mid-Atlantic profile. According to the Census 2000 data, Ocean City town had a population of 7,173 which was up substantially from the previous census in 1990 (NMFS NEFSC Northeast Profiles). However complete demographic information from 1990 was not available.

According to McCay and Ceiri (2000), Ocean City is the only major fishing community in Maryland. While the community is a major tourist destination, it has a substantial charter fishing fleet that is located at several marinas in the community and a commercial fleet that is docked primarily in West Ocean City on the mainland. According to the NE Profiles, there are over 100 charter vessels docked at various marinas in the community. Tuna fishing is one of the more popular HMS species targeted, with marlin being a more elite fishery. It should be noted that Ocean City has been labeled the “White Marlin Capital of the World (McCay and Ceiri 2000). There are several fishing tournaments held in Ocean City with many targeting HMS species. The Mako Mania Shark Tournament is held in June and in July the Ocean City Tuna Tournament is held (Appendix B). The town hosts what is called the world’s largest billfish tournament in terms of participants, the White Marlin Open, and offers cash prizes for different species with over \$2.0 million given away in prizes. The dates for the tournament are often in the first weeks in August.

Table 2.9 HMS Permits for Ocean City, Maryland, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	667	2.5%
Shark Directed	4	1.7%
Shark Incidental	2	0.7%
Swordfish Directed	6	3.5%
Swordfish Incidental	2	0.7%
HMS General	31	0.7%
HMS Charter/Headboat	110	2.6%
HMS Longline	4	1.7%
Tuna Dealer	2	0.4%

As mentioned most of the commercial fishing infrastructure is found in West Ocean City. With regard to commercial landings, according to the NE fishing profiles, no HMS species are ranked in the top 15 species landed in terms of value. However, Kirkley (2005) reported over 700,000 lbs of HMS species landed between 1996 and 2002. Landings for 2007 from the HMS logbook indicate yellowfin tuna with over 100,000 lbs and over 45,000 lbs of swordfish. Sandbar and mako shark account for over 35,000 lbs. An overview demographic profile for Ocean City is provided in Table 5.6.

Table 2.6.1 HMS Commercial Species Landed for Ocean City, Maryland, 2006

Species Landed	Pounds
Swordfish	47,540
Bigeye Tuna	25,499
Bluefin Tuna	3,337
Yellowfin Tuna	100,569
Albacore Tuna	4,643
Blue Shark	58
Hammerhead	0
Thresher	0
Blacktip	0
Hammerhead Scalloped	0
Hammerhead Smooth	0
Ocean Whitetip	0
Porbeagle	0
Silky	3,797
Spinner	0
Tiger	0
Other Coastal	0
Other Pelagic	0
Sandbar	21,885
Mako Shortfin	14,838
Skipjack	17

2.7 Port Salerno, Florida

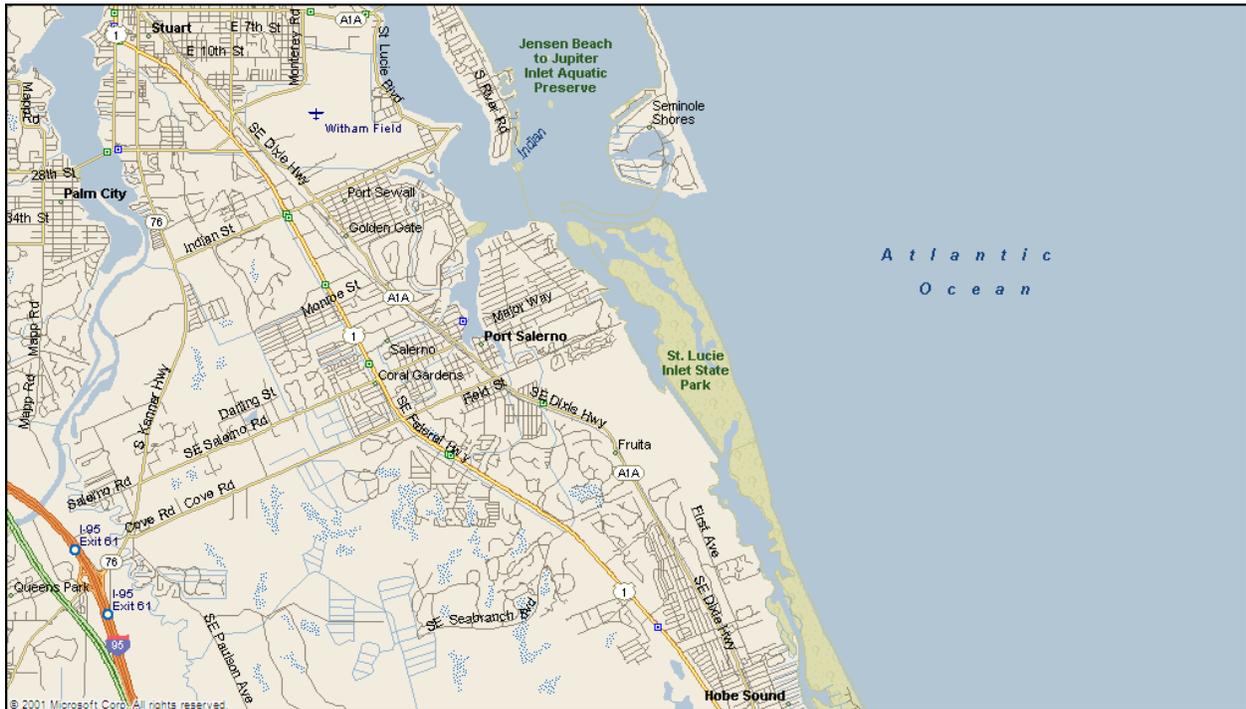


Figure 2.7 Port Salerno, Florida
(Microsoft Streets and Trips 2002)

Port Salerno has not been profiled in other documents, and was suggested for inclusion by an Advisory Panel member as fishing vessels with HMS permits have moved to that community as homeport. The community had a total population of 10,104 in 2000. Demographically, the community is 88% white and has seen a decrease in the percentage of the population that lives below the poverty threshold from 1990 to 2000. The port was once a thriving commercial fishing harbor with as many as eight working fish houses but today only one remains. This community has, over time, seen a concentration of longline and other vessels that fish in the SE shark fishery homeporting here.

This migration has been in response to the disappearance of commercial waterfront along Florida's east coast as former fish houses close due to increasing competition from imports and the gentrification of the coast. Efforts by Port Salerno Commercial Fishing Dock Authority were successful in securing waterfront property to maintain a commercial docking and offloading facility, the only one remaining in Martin County. With rapidly increasing property values for waterfront businesses, insurance and property taxes have made it difficult for commercial fishing entities to remain competitive, especially when the demand for waterfront residences is growing and can command much higher values. Add to that the increasing regulation on the shark fishery which has reduced landings and dealers, fishers find themselves being squeezed out of their traditional place on the waterfront. The continued efforts of the Commercial Fishing Dock Authority have been successful with the establishment of an annual seafood festival in the community which further helps the efforts of the small non-profit to bring awareness to the plight of the commercial fishing sector in that area.

With regard to recreational fishing, the area holds several tournaments that are sponsored by the local sailfish club in Stuart. In fact, the area is referred to as the self proclaimed "Sailfish Capital of the World." Tournaments targeting sailfish are normally held

during the months of November through January and are featured at local marinas (Appendix B).

Table 2.10 HMS Permits for Port Salerno, Florida, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	5	.02%
Shark Directed	13	5.6%
Shark Incidental	4	1.3%
Swordfish Directed	0	-
Swordfish Incidental	4	1.3%
HMS General	3	0.1%
HMS Charter/Headboat	0	-
HMS Longline	0	-
Tuna Dealer	0	-

With over 5% of directed shark permits, it is easy to see why Port Salerno was selected under the criteria for inclusion. Although, the community is in the middle of a large metropolitan area, it has relatively few angling permits. Overall, the contribution of HMS fishing or any other commercial or recreational fishing to the economy is likely to be minimal. However, for those who are involved in commercial sector and especially the shark fishery, access to infrastructure has become a critical issue for their survival. An overview demographic profile for Port Salerno is provided in Table 5.7.

2.8 Morehead City, North Carolina

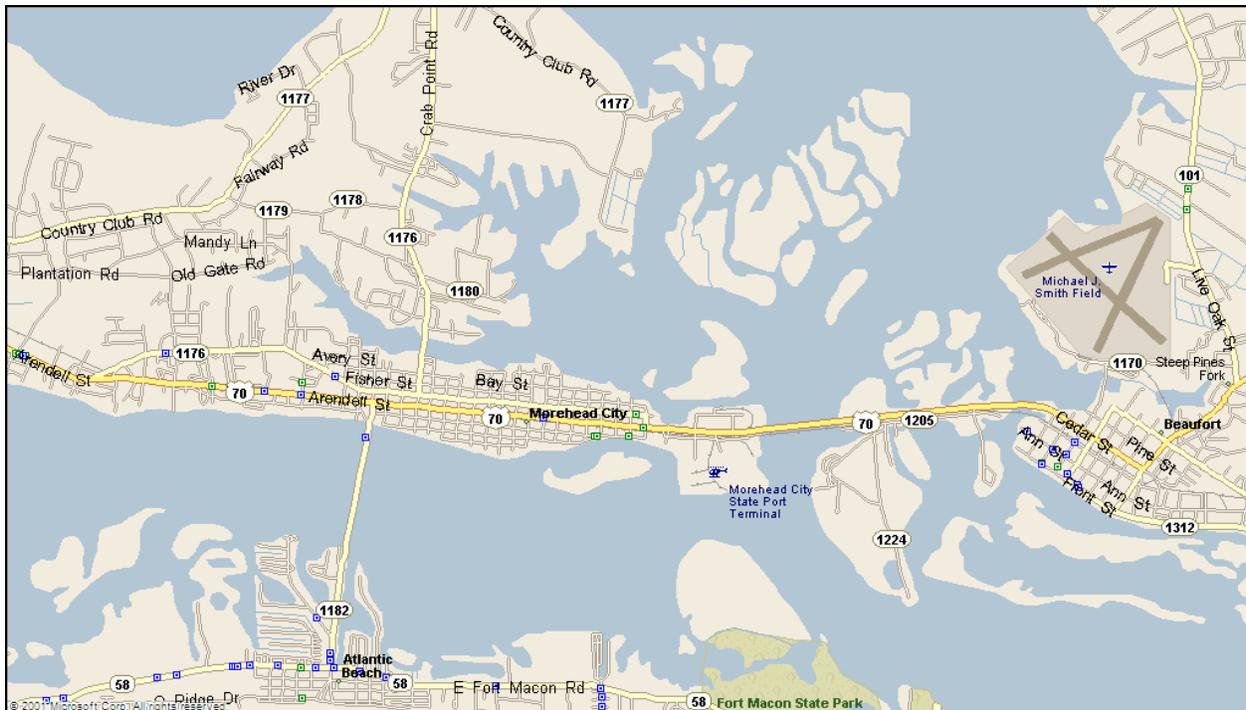


Figure 2.8 Morehead City, North Carolina
(Microsoft Streets and Trips 2002)

Morehead City, North Carolina, has been profiled in both the Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic fishing community documents (McCay and Cieri 2000; Jepson et al. 2005). The South Atlantic profile has more recent census and permit data, while a more detailed description of the fishing infrastructure and culture is documented in the Mid-Atlantic document. The community had a total population of 7,649 in 2000.

While there are commercial docks located near the downtown waterfront, there are far more recreational marinas in and around the area. The town is becoming increasingly dependent upon tourism with growing focus on recreational fishing with growth in the charter industry over the past decade. There are approximately 20 charter fishing vessels and a few headboats that homeport in Morehead City. It has been said that the best fishing area on the NC coast is 50-100 miles offshore of the surrounding area. As with the charter fishing in Beaufort and Atlantic Beach, the same HMS species are seasonally targeted.

Most of the commercial vessels target snapper grouper or coastal pelagic species. Many of the vessels homeported in Morehead City were using bandit reels according to McCay and Cieri (2000).

There are many different recreational fishing tournaments held throughout the year with a focus on Mackerel and Marlin. One of the largest tournaments is the Big Rock Marlin tournament which is billed as the biggest paying tournament on the East Coast and is held in early June. Another billfish tournament is held in late July or early August (Appendix B). An overview demographic profile for Morehead City is provided in Table 5.8.

Table 2.11 HMS Permits for Morehead City, North Carolina, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	294	1.1%
Shark Directed	0	-
Shark Incidental	1	0.3%
Swordfish Directed	0	-
Swordfish Incidental	1	0.3%
HMS General	83	1.8%
HMS Charter/Headboat	49	1.1%
HMS Longline	0	-
Tuna Dealer	3	0.7%

Table 2.12 HMS Commercial Species Landed for Morehead City, North Carolina, 2006

Species	Pounds
Swordfish	4,026
Bigeye Tuna	345
Bluefin Tuna	0
Yellowfin Tuna	127
Albacore Tuna	224
Blue Shark	0
Hammerhead	0
Thresher	0
Blacktip	0
Hammerhead Scalloped	0
Hammerhead Smooth	0
Ocean Whitetip	0

Species	Pounds
Porbeagle	0
Silky	0
Spinner	0
Tiger	0
Other Coastal	0
Other Pelagic	0
Sandbar	0
Mako Shortfin	79
Skipjack	0

2.9 Destin, Florida

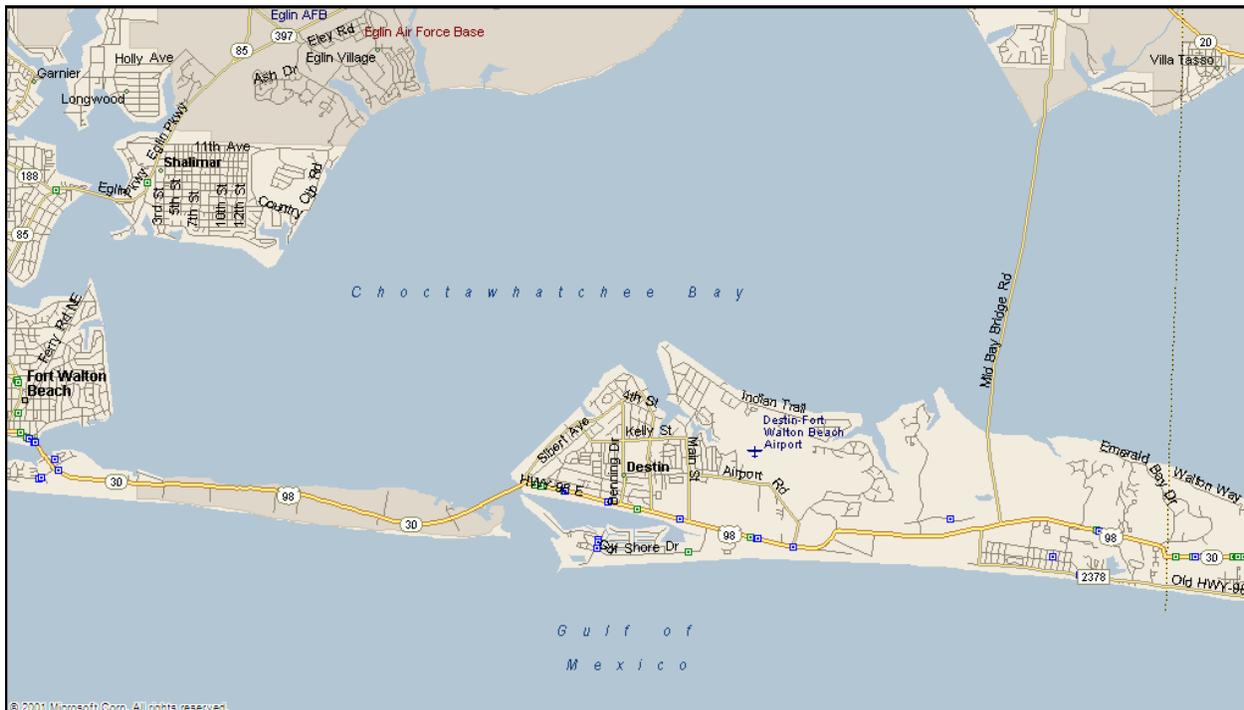


Figure 2.9 Destin, Florida
(Microsoft Streets and Trips 2002)

Destin, Florida, was chosen for profiling through a recommendation from an Advisory Panel member who represents the charter industry and through the protocol of permit ratio to population with the number of shark permits per population being above the mean. Destin has been profiled in several documents including the Gulf EFH EIS (2004) and the Gulf Shark Buyout (Jepson 2005).

Destin sits on the western end of Moreno Point at the bottom of Choctawhatchee Bay in Okaloosa County. Destin was reportedly homeport to 161 vessels, with 136 of those holding charter permits according to the Gulf EFH EIS (2004).

Destin is a major tourist destination with its white sand beaches and azure waters being the main attraction, yet, as with many coastal communities with a strong tourism economy, recreational fishing is an important part of the mix. Known as the self proclaimed Billfish Capital of the Gulf, offshore fishing for blue and white marlin takes place from August through October.

Tournaments are scheduled throughout the year, but primarily in early Spring, Summer and early Fall (Appendix B).

Although not as significant as the recreational fishery in terms of overall economic impact, Destin did have over 500,000 pounds of HMS species landed between 1996 and 2002 (Kirkley 2005). Landings of sandbar shark dominated the HMS species landed in 2007 with yellowfin and bigeye tuna next according to the HMS logbook landings. An overview demographic profile for Destin is provided in Table 5.9.

Table 2.13 HMS Permits for Destin, Florida, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	116	0.4%
Shark Directed	7	3.0%
Shark Incidental	6	2.0%
Swordfish Directed	5	2.7%
Swordfish Incidental	6	2.0%
HMS General	7	0.2%
HMS Charter/Headboat	48	1.1%
HMS Longline	7	3.0%
Tuna Dealer	1	0.2%

Table 2.14 HMS Commercial Species Landed for Destin, Florida, 2006

Species	Pounds
Swordfish	2,755
Bigeye Tuna	551
Bluefin Tuna	0
Yellowfin Tuna	4,132
Albacore Tuna	0
Blue Shark	0
Hammerhead	1,762
Thresher	0
Blacktip	0
Hammerhead Scalloped	0
Hammerhead Smooth	0
Ocean Whitetip	0
Porbeagle	0
Silky	0
Spinner	1,104
Tiger	1,208
Other Coastal	0
Other Pelagic	0
Sandbar	12,043
Mako Shortfin	79
Skipjack	0

2.10 Apalachicola, Florida

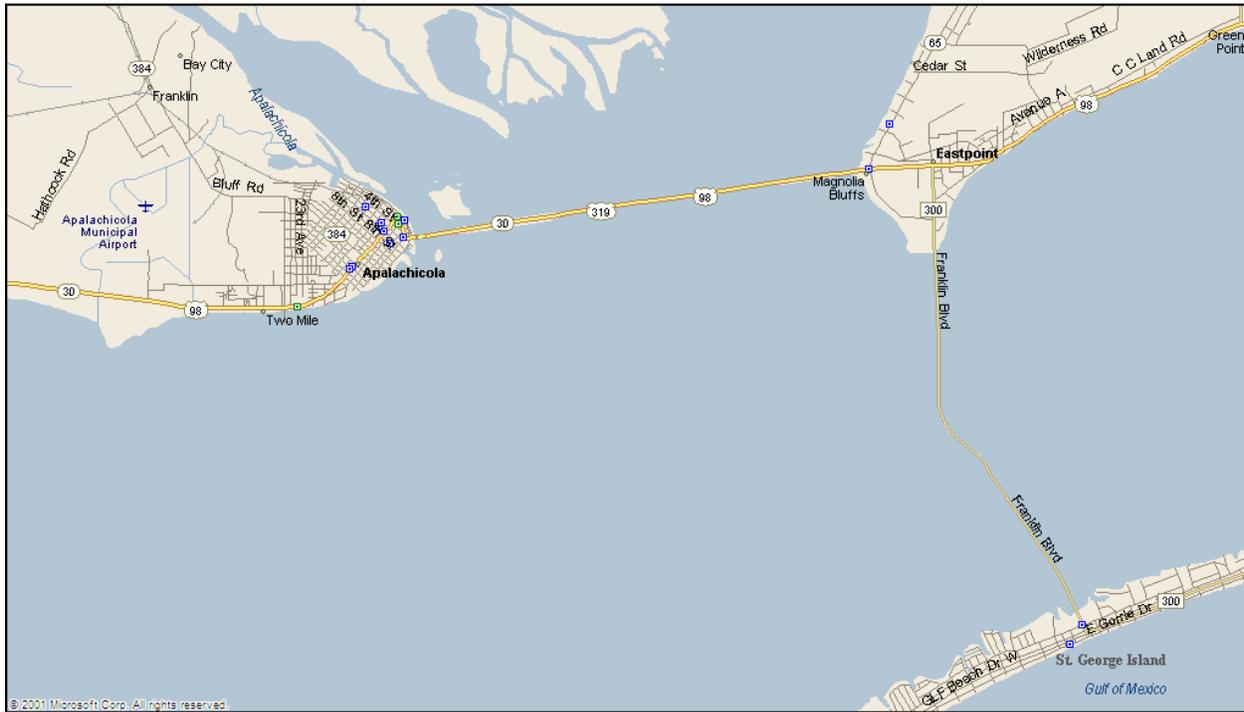


Figure 2.10 Apalachicola, Florida
(Microsoft Streets and Trips 2002)

Apalachicola, Florida, was profiled in the MARFIN study by Jacob et al. (2002) which included detailed census demographic and permit data for the community. The total population for the community in 2000 was 2,334. While the majority of the population is white at 63% of the total, there is a significant part of the population that is African American with 35% of the total population. The community also has a large percent of individuals living below the poverty level with 25%.

Apalachicola is located at the mouth of Apalachicola River and East Bay, both of which feed into Apalachicola Bay. Apalachicola has historically been a working fishing village. The community was a major seaport from 1827 to 1861 and became Florida's largest cotton port before the Civil War. One of the communities more famous former residents was Dr. John Gorrie who devised the first ice-making and refrigeration systems which were quickly adapted to the needs of commercial seafood processing and shipment (Jacob et al. 2002).

Apalachicola is well known for its oysters and produces the bulk of Florida's oyster crop but tourism is beginning to change the face of the community. The amount of HMS activity in Apalachicola is minimal. The criteria by which Apalachicola made the cut with regard to profiling were the number of tuna dealers by population. It is obvious that its small population was the primary driver in placing at the mean or above. Overall, there is relatively little HMS fishing activity, however, there were more than 69,000 pounds of HMS species landed in Apalachicola from 1996 through 2002 (Kirkley 2005).

While there are few HMS permits in Apalachicola today, there is considerable change occurring in the community as a result of significant development taking place within Franklin County. With the closing of the Port St. Joe paper company and the planned development of former timber lands by the newly formed Port St. Joe development company, the most obvious change within Apalachicola are the new boutiques and restaurants that have recently opened

downtown. With the development of the panhandle coast and a likely emphasis upon recreational tourism, there may be a parallel rise in both the recreational and charter fishery for HMS species in the future. An overview demographic profile for Apalachicola is provided in Table 5.10.

Table 2.15 HMS Permits for Apalachicola, FL, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	5	0.02%
Shark Directed	0	-
Shark Incidental	1	0.3%
Swordfish Directed	0	-
Swordfish Incidental	1	0.3%
HMS General	1	-
HMS Charter/Headboat	1	0.02%
HMS Longline	0	-
Tuna Dealer	1	0.2%

2.11 Orange Beach, Alabama



Figure 2.11 Orange Beach, Alabama
(Microsoft Streets and Trips 2002)

Orange Beach, Alabama, has been included in the recent Gulf of Mexico Fishing Community profiles (Impact Assessment 2006b) which include detailed census and permit data along with information on fishing infrastructure. Orange Beach is located along Wolf Bay in southern Baldwin County. The 2000 census totaled 3,784 persons in Orange Beach which was

an increase from 1990. The community has a relatively low unemployment at around 3% but shows about 10% of the population living under the poverty rate.

The community is primarily a tourist beach destination with high rise condominiums and hotels along the beachfront. According to the Gulf profile (Impact Assessment 2006b), there is a substantial charter fishing fleet based in Orange Beach. The charter fleet is distributed across ten local marinas with over 50 vessels docked in either Orange Beach or Gulf Shores. Most are offshore vessels ranging in size from 30 to 65 feet. Offshore fishing trips target blue and white marlin, sailfish and yellowfin tuna. The community is the site of ten or more recreational fishing tournaments throughout the year starting in May through August (Appendix B).

The community was especially hit hard by the 2004 Gulf hurricane season and Hurricane Ivan. Several marinas were damaged with the majority of the charter fishing fleet left intact. The industry has recovered with marinas rebuilt the charter business improving. An overview demographic profile for Orange Beach is provided in Table 5.11.

Table 2.16 HMS Permits for Orange Beach, Alabama, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	205	0.8%
Shark Directed	0	-
Shark Incidental	1	0.3%
Swordfish Directed	0	-
Swordfish Incidental	1	0.3%
HMS General	8	0.2%
HMS Charter/Headboat	49	1.2%
HMS Longline	1	0.4%
Tuna Dealer	0	-

2.12 Grand Isle, Louisiana



Figure 2.12 Grand Isle, Louisiana
(Microsoft Streets and Trips 2002)

Grand Isle, Louisiana, was also included in the Gulf of Mexico fishing community profiles conducted by Impact Assessment (2004). The community is in southernmost Jefferson Parish on Louisiana's only inhabited barrier island. The local economy is based, in part, on seasonal tourism with commercial shrimp and crab fisheries, and services related to offshore oil and gas production are also locally important. Grand Isle had a year 2000 population of 1,541 persons a slight increase from 1990 (Impact Assessment 2004).

Recreational and commercial fishing boats were docked throughout the community along with oil industry vessels and share the commercial oil industry waterfront prior to Hurricane Katrina. There were several recreational marinas prior to the hurricane, but in 2006 only one marina remained in the community. While there were several fishing tournaments prior to the hurricane, none were held within the community after according to Impact Assessment (2006a). Prior to the hurricane there were over 230 commercial fishing vessels and as many as 25 charter boats; afterward there were only 40 commercial and 9 charter vessels. With very little HMS activity, the relatively small population to angling permit ratio is why the community was above the mean for permits in that category. An overview demographic profile for Grand Isle is provided in Table 5.12.

Table 2.17 HMS Permits for Grand Isle, Louisiana, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	55	0.2%
Shark Directed	0	-
Shark Incidental	0	-
Swordfish Directed	0	-
Swordfish Incidental	0	-
HMS General	4	0.1%
HMS Charter/Headboat	6	0.1%
HMS Longline	0	-
Tuna Dealer	0	-

2.13 Port Aransas, Texas

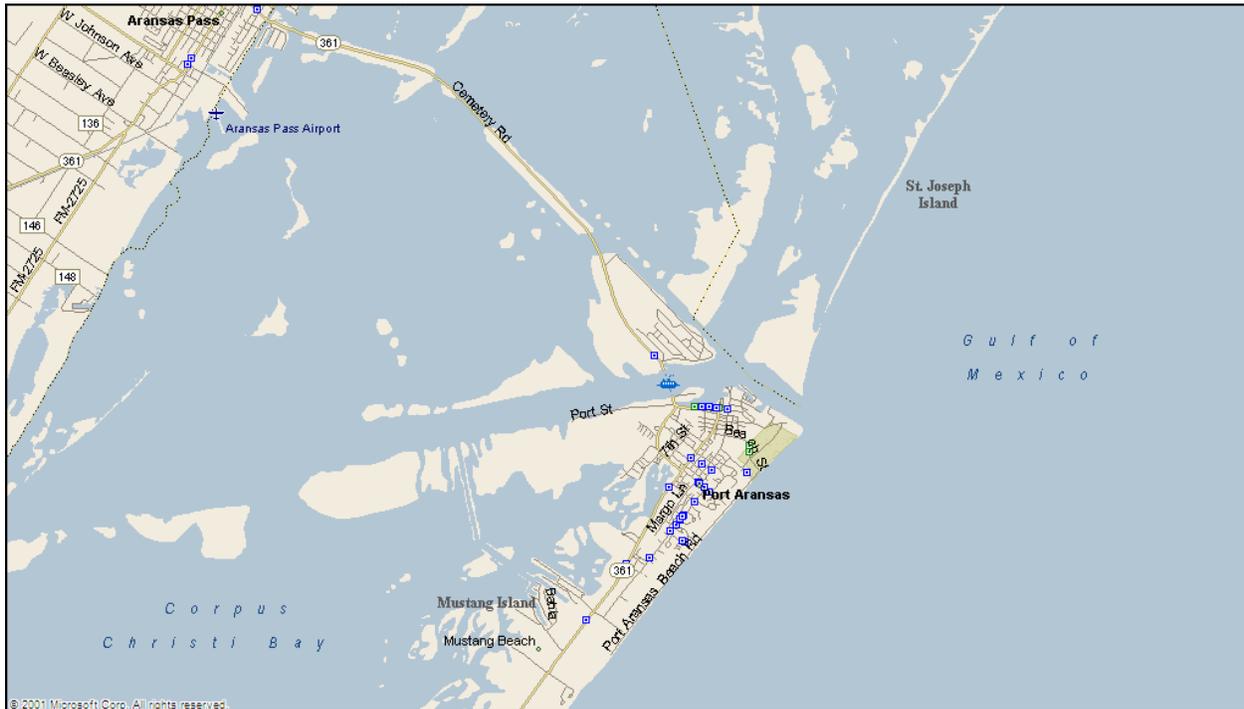


Figure 2.13 Port Aransas, Texas
(Microsoft Streets and Trips 2002)

Port Aransas, Texas, is a small seaside town located on the northern tip of Mustang Island in northeastern Nueces County. The most recent profile was conducted by Impact Assessment as part of the community profiles for the Gulf of Mexico fishing community research (Impact Assessment 2005). That document includes detailed census and permit data along with a description of the fishing infrastructure. The most recent census enumerated 3,370 persons in year 2000 which was a small increase from 1990.

Table 2.18 HMS Permits for Port Aransas, Texas, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	93	0.3%
Shark Directed	0	-
Shark Incidental	0	-
Swordfish Directed	0	-
Swordfish Incidental	0	-
HMS General	3	0.1%
HMS Charter/Headboat	43	1.0%
HMS Longline	0	-
Tuna Dealer	0	-

According to the Gulf community profile, Port Aransas has become a popular destination for recreational anglers targeting primarily inshore species but there are also many charter boats available for deep sea fishing. As many as 20 charter vessels are advertised in the area and fish for a variety of HMS species including shark, tuna, marlin and sailfish. At least

four HMS tournaments are held in Port Aransas being held throughout the month of August (Appendix B). Species targeted are white and blue marlin, tuna, sailfish and swordfish.

There were no landings attributed to Port Aransas according to Kirkley (2005) nor were any landings logged in the HMS logbook landings file for 2007. An overview demographic profile for Port Aransas is provided in Table 5.13.

2.14 Freeport, Texas

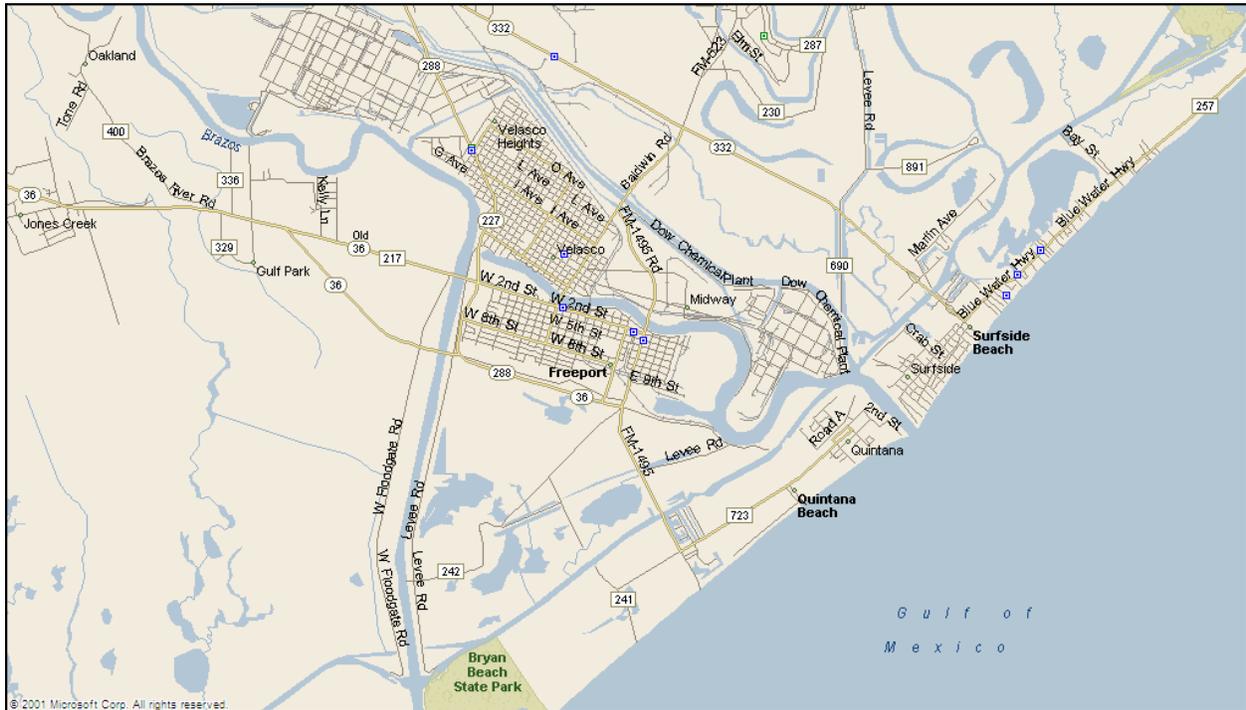


Figure 2.14 Freeport, Texas
(Microsoft Streets and Trips 2002)

Freeport, Texas is a small seaside city located along the Brazos River and Gulf Intracoastal Waterway in southern Brazoria County and was profiled in the most recent Gulf of Mexico fishing community profiles (Impact Assessment 2005) which include detailed census and permit data from the southeast region. The community was also suggested for inclusion by a HMS advisory panel member who noted that there had been a substantial change in the community with regard to the growth of the charter fishing sector. This is evident through the percentage of HMS angling and charter permits within the community which allowed it to meet the criteria for inclusion into the profiles.

The community had a total population of 2,708 persons in 2000 and an economy which is highly diverse according to the Gulf profile. Numerous businesses and services in the Freeport area support both commercial and recreational fishing. A large seafood processor is located in the community and there are commercial docking facilities, vessel repair facilities, and recreation-oriented marinas.

While some fishing activities occur inshore, the Gulf of Mexico is readily accessible with most of the fishing and shrimping occurring in the nearshore and offshore waters of the Gulf. A large and productive shrimp trawl fleet is based in Freeport. As many as 70 Gulf shrimp permit holders may have been based here in 2000 (Impact Assessment 2005). There is smaller local

pelagic fleet, but an extensive charter fleet operates from the area. As many as 22 charter operators are located in the area fishing for sailfish and marlin during the summer months and tuna in the winter. Freeport has a few bass and king mackerel fishing tournaments held in late summer. An overview demographic profile for Freeport is provided in Table 5.14.

Table 2.19 HMS Permits for Freeport, Texas, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	66	1.5%
Shark Directed	0	-
Shark Incidental	0	-
Swordfish Directed	0	-
Swordfish Incidental	0	-
HMS General	18	0.4%
HMS Charter/Headboat	48	1.1%
HMS Longline	0	-
Tuna Dealer	5	1.2%

2.15 Barnegat Light, New Jersey

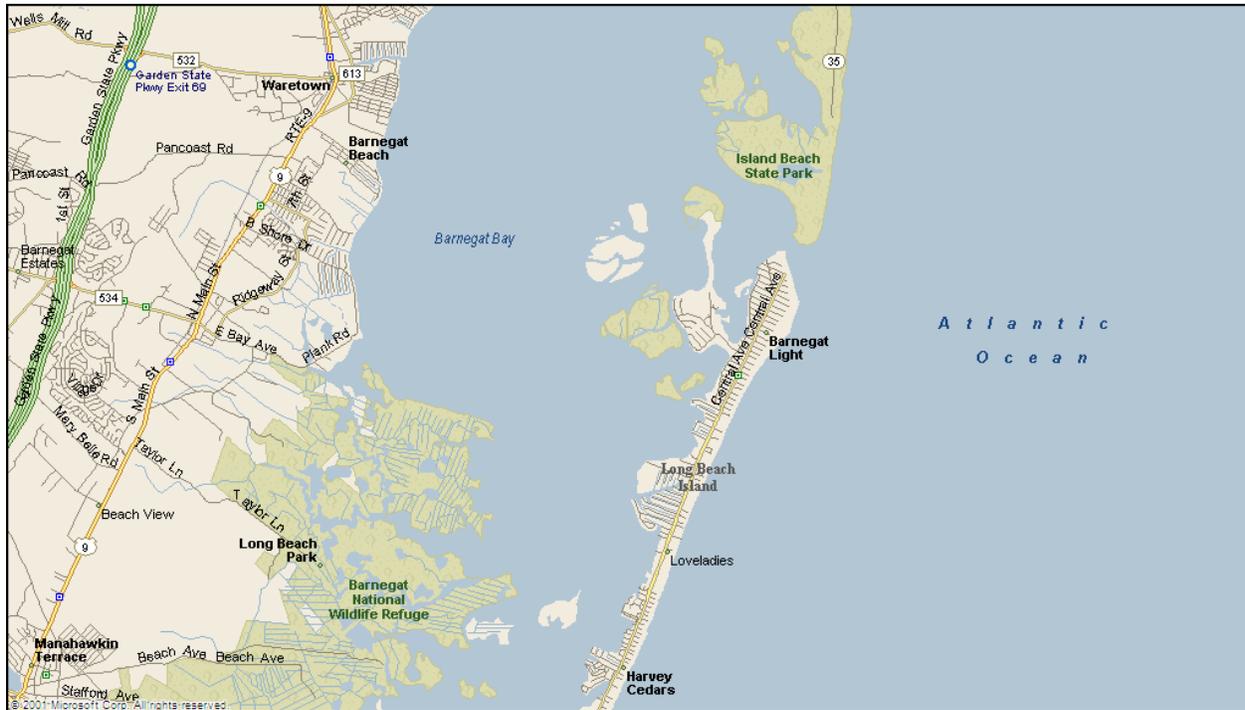


Figure 2.15 Barnegat Light, New Jersey
(Microsoft Streets and Trips 2002)

The community of Barnegat Light, New Jersey has been profiled in several documents in the past few years including the most recent amendment to the Fishery Management Plan for Atlantic Tunas, Swordfish and Sharks (NMFS 2006). Other profiles include Wilson and McCay

(1998) and McCay and Cieri (2000) and the most recent NEFSC profiles. Most include updated census demographic information and landings data.

Barnegat Light is an important fishing port in New Jersey as it harbors one of the Northeast's more important long line fleets, in addition to scallop vessels and inshore gill-netters. Recreational and charter boats are also important component of this port (McCay and Cieri, 2000). Today there is an economic mix of both tourism and fishing with an estimate of fishing employment being over 50 percent for those within the civilian labor force (NMFS 2006).

Table 2.20 HMS Permits for Barnegat Light, New Jersey, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	11	0.2%
Shark Directed	17	7.4%
Shark Incidental	5	1.7%
Swordfish Directed	14	7.7%
Swordfish Incidental	5	1.7%
HMS General	11	0.2%
HMS Charter/Headboat	9	0.2%
HMS Longline	15	6.3%
Tuna Dealer	4	0.9%

Table 2.21 HMS Commercial Species Landed for Barnegat Light, New Jersey, 2006

Species	Pounds
Swordfish	146,859
Bigeye Tuna	68,297
Bluefin Tuna	9,640
Yellowfin Tuna	203,427
Albacore Tuna	31,666
Blue Shark	0
Hammerhead	0
Thresher	0
Blacktip	0
Hammerhead Scalloped	0
Hammerhead Smooth	0
Ocean Whitetip	0
Porbeagle	0
Silky	153
Spinner	0
Tiger	0
Other Coastal	0
Other Pelagic	0
Sandbar	166
Mako Shortfin	13,660
Skipjack	0

There are five marinas in Barnegat Light with the two largest having at least 36 full-time resident commercial boats, roughly 40 recreational and charter boats, and some transient vessels. Commercial fishing boats work out of these docks year round. The three remaining docks can each have room for approximately 30-35 boats, the majority of which are recreational boats and charter/ party boats, with a few headboats. Most of the recreational fishing boats are

here for a portion of the year, from May or June through early October. The long line fishery and scallop are economically the most important fisheries according to McCay and Cieri (2000).

Kirkley (2005) reported almost 3 million pounds of HMS species landed in Barnegat Light from 1996 through 2002. According to HMS logbook landings yellowfin tuna were the top HMS species landed with over 200 thousand pounds. Swordfish was next with over 140,000 lbs in 2007. An overview demographic profile for Barnegat Light is provided in Table 5.15.

2.16 Brielle, New Jersey

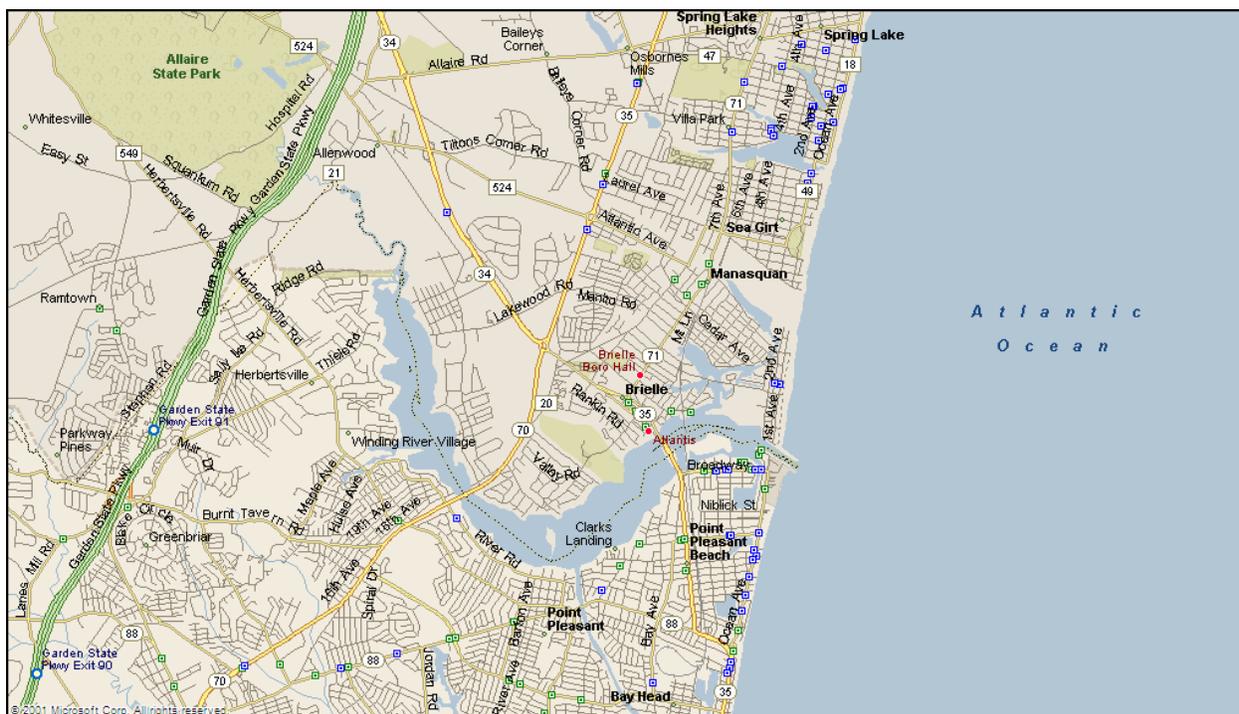


Figure 2.16 Brielle, New Jersey
(Microsoft Streets and Trips 2002)

The borough of Brielle, New Jersey is located on the New Jersey bay shore at the southeastern tip of Monmouth County and was most recently profiled in the NEFSC community profiles. The community does not border on the ocean but rather sits along the Manasquan River, just inside Manasquan Inlet and had a total 2000 population of 4,893, up slightly from the previous census.

The community has also appeared in the Mid-Atlantic fishing community profiles (McCay and Cieri 2000) and the recent Amendment to the HMS FMP (NMFS 2006). Bluefin tuna fishing was reportedly an important recreational fishery according to McCay and Cieri, but increasing regulation has restricted effort with many charter fishers switching to bluefish (NEFSC Profiles). There were approximately three marinas in the community with about 17 charter vessels spread among the marinas.

Brielle had no landings of HMS species according to Kirkley (2005) and no landings were reported in the HMS logbook landings file for 2007. An overview demographic profile for Brielle is provided in Table 5.16.

Table 2.22 HMS Permits for Brielle, New Jersey, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	11	0.2%
Shark Directed	0	-
Shark Incidental	1	0.3%
Swordfish Directed	0	-
Swordfish Incidental	1	0.3%
HMS General	11	0.2%
HMS Charter/Headboat	37	0.8%
HMS Longline	0	-
Tuna Dealer	1	0.1%

2.17 Wanchese, North Carolina

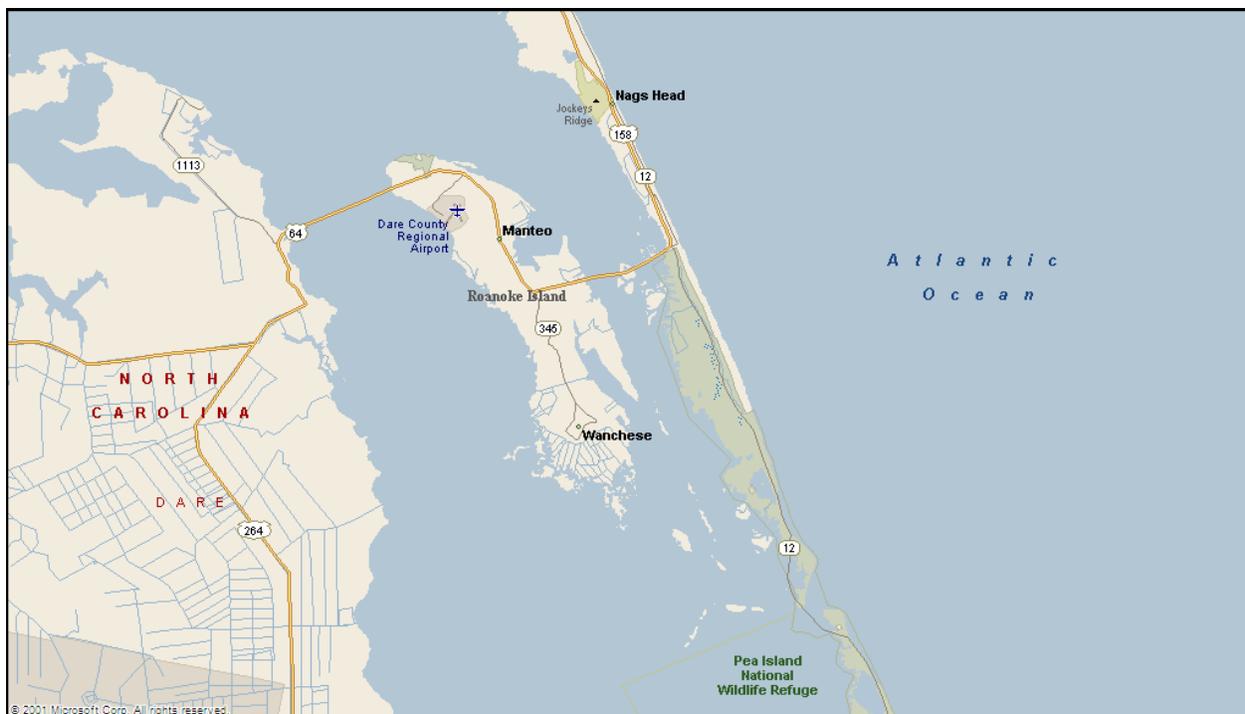


Figure 2.17 Wanchese, North Carolina
(Microsoft Streets and Trips 2002)

Wanchese has been extensively profiled and is included in most HMS fishing community profiles beginning with Wilson and McCay's profile of HMS communities (1998). Other profiles which included Wanchese are the Mid-Atlantic fishing community profiles (McCay and Cieri 2000), the South Atlantic fishing community profiles (Jepson et al. 2005); the HMS Amendment (NMFS 2006). All include extensive census demographic and permit information and discussions of the fishing infrastructure. Wanchese had a total population of just over 1500 people in 2000 and the community had a relatively low unemployment level of 2.8 percent. There was approximately only 8.0 percent of the population living below the poverty level according to census demographics in Appendix A.

Wanchese is located on the southern part of Roanoke Island, on the northern part of North Carolina's coast. According to Wilson and McCay (1998), commercial fishing is vital to the economy of Wanchese. Wanchese fishermen fish a large number of commercially important species according to the time of the year. According to Wilson and McCay (1998), fishermen have to be versatile to survive, facing rapid changes in water temperatures and other conditions affecting fish availability. Tunas and swordfish are accessible to medium sized boats that utilize both gillnets and long line in the early to mid-summer; the larger longliners fish for swordfish, tuna and dolphin. Kirkley (2005) shows total landings of HMS species from 1996 through 2002 as over 3.3 million pounds. The 2007 logbook landings data show yellowfin tuna as the species landed most with bigeye tuna and swordfish the next highest in landings respectively. An overview demographic profile for Wanchese is provided in Table 5.17.

Table 2.23 HMS Permits for Wanchese, North Carolina, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	32	0.7%
Shark Directed	12	5.2%
Shark Incidental	2	0.7%
Swordfish Directed	8	4.4%
Swordfish Incidental	2	0.7%
HMS General	32	0.7%
HMS Charter/Headboat	17	0.4%
HMS Longline	11	4.7%
Tuna Dealer	5	1.2%

Table 2.24 HMS Commercial Species Landed for Wanchese, North Carolina, 2006

Species	Pounds
Swordfish	231,768
Bigeye Tuna	266,710
Bluefin Tuna	14,460
Yellowfin Tuna	1,004,736
Albacore Tuna	4,899
Blue Shark	2,035
Hammerhead	17,202
Thresher	3,335
Blacktip	0
Hammerhead Scalloped	0
Hammerhead Smooth	0
Ocean Whitetip	0
Porbeagle	0
Silky	175
Spinner	5,856
Tiger	725
Other Coastal	0
Other Pelagic	0
Sandbar	74,209
Mako Shortfin	44,513
Skipjack	370

2.18 Hatteras Village, North Carolina



Figure 2.18 Hatteras Village, North Carolina
(Microsoft Streets and Trips 2002)

Hatteras is included in most profiles of HMS fishing communities and the most recent HMS Consolidated Amendment (2006). Located on the southern end of Hatteras Island on North Carolina's Outer Banks makes Hatteras somewhat isolated. Hatteras has historically been a seaport community with whaling an important part of the economy in its early history. Since the 1940s, the economy of the community has depended on charter and commercial fishing. More recently, tourism has become an ever increasing important economic activity (McCay and Cieri 2000).

There is some seasonal variation to the local economy. During the spring tourist season from April to May, about 30 commercial vessels become active in charter fishing. A winter fishery for bluefin tuna has been a recent development and provides income for many locals who previously had little choice for work during the slack time. There are a couple of fishing tournaments that take place out of Hatteras (Appendix B).

According to Wilson and McCay (1998) and McCay and Cieri (2000) there are approximately 500 to 600 part and full time commercial fishermen in Hatteras and the surrounding townships. This has been considered to be accurate for the recent community profiles compiled in the Amendment to the HMS fishery management plan (NMFS 2006). There were five seafood wholesalers, one retail market, and three marinas at the time of the earlier studies and Hatteras Village was considered totally dependent on fishing with a considerable reliance on HMS species. However the largest fish house was recently sold for condominium development and there may be only four working fish houses left in the community. According to one individual, many fishermen are leaving the fishing business as tourism is beginning to dominate the economy of the area.

The total HMS species landed from 1998 through 2002 was only 40,000 pounds (Kirkley 2005) and the most recent HMS logbook landings showed a little over 11,000 pounds of

sandbar shark landed in the community. An overview demographic profile for Hatteras Village is provided in Table 5.18.

Table 2.25 HMS Permits for Hatteras Village, North Carolina, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	16	0.3%
Shark Directed	3	1.3%
Shark Incidental	2	0.7%
Swordfish Directed	0	-
Swordfish Incidental	2	0.7%
HMS General	16	0.4%
HMS Charter/Headboat	57	1.3%
HMS Longline	1	0.4%
Tuna Dealer	1	0.2%

Table 2.26 HMS Commercial Species Landed for Hatteras Village, North Carolina, 2006

Species	Pounds
Swordfish	0
Bigeye Tuna	0
Bluefin Tuna	0
Yellowfin Tuna	0
Albacore Tuna	0
Blue Shark	0
Hammerhead	168
Thresher	0
Blacktip	0
Hammerhead Scalloped	0
Hammerhead Smooth	0
Ocean Whitetip	0
Porbeagle	0
Silky	0
Spinner	0
Tiger	145
Other Coastal	0
Other Pelagic	0
Sandbar	11,503
Mako Shortfin	0
Skipjack	0

2.19 Islamorada, Florida



Figure 2.19 Islamorada, Florida
(Microsoft Streets and Trips 2002)

Islamorada, Florida is another HMS fishing community that has been profiled in many documents. Being first included in the Wilson and McCay (1998) study; this Key's community has appeared in the South Atlantic fishing community profiles (Jepson et al. 2005) and the HMS Amendment (NMFS 2006), all with census demographics and permit information. There are also more detailed discussions of the fishing infrastructure of the community included in those profiles.

Islamorada has remained an important sport fishing center and self-proclaimed "Sportfishing Capital of the World." It has been estimated that there are over 100 charter fishing vessels in Islamorada. In addition to offshore charters there are probably just as many guide boats that fish the nearshore and inshore waters. The community supports a large tourist economy that is centered on the charter fishing industry and has at least 24 marinas and approximately 45 hotels/motels to cater to fishermen (Jepson et al. 2005). Islamorada holds over ten fishing tournaments for HMS species that begin in November with dates through February with a sailfish tournament held in August (Appendix B).

There are a few commercial operations in the community, with several lobster and stone crab vessels being the primary commercial fishing operations. There were a few small longline vessels that were struggling to continue to operate in nearby waters, but regulation and recent sanctuaries have pushed most out of the area. An overview demographic profile for Islamorada is provided in Table 5.19.

Table 2.27 HMS Permits for Islamorada, Florida, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	3	0.06%
Shark Directed	1	0.4%
Shark Incidental	0	-
Swordfish Directed	0	-
Swordfish Incidental	1	0.3%
HMS General	3	0.1%
HMS Charter/Headboat	45	1.0%
HMS Longline	0	-
Tuna Dealer	0	-

2.20 Madeira Beach, Florida

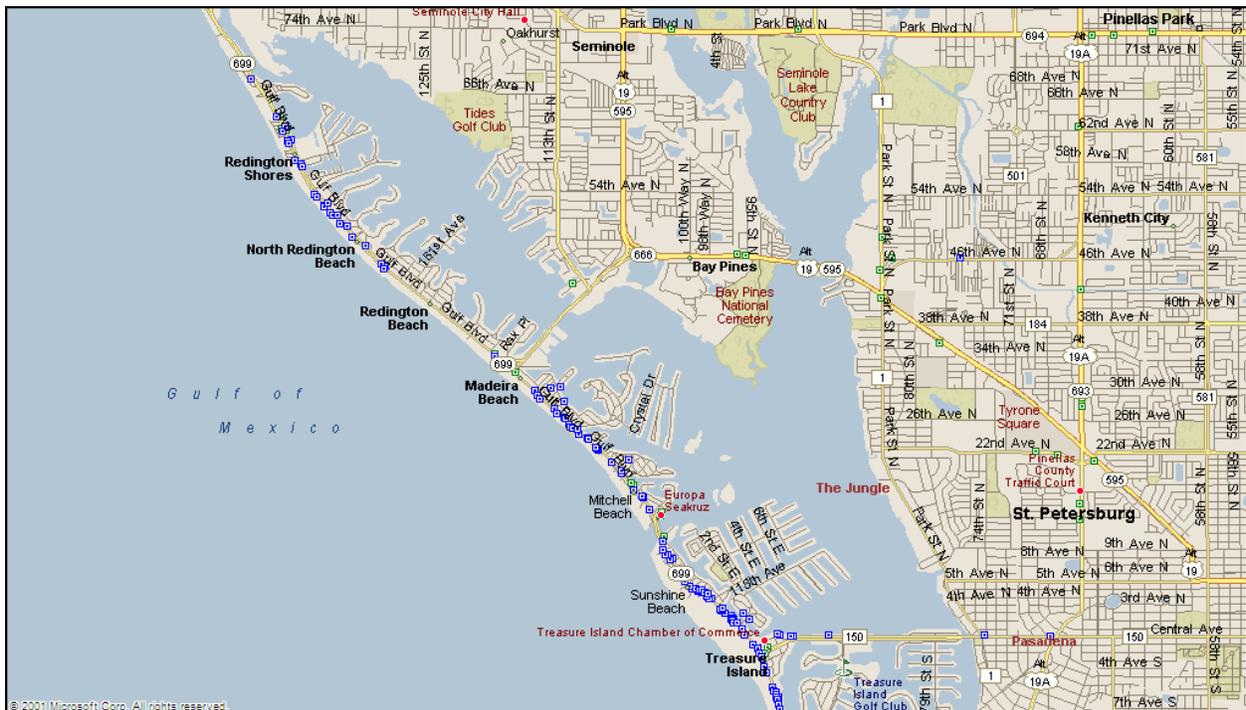


Figure 2.20 Madeira Beach, Florida
(Microsoft Streets and Trips 2002)

As one of the ubiquitous HMS fishing communities in all profiles, Madeira Beach has also been included in the more recent HMS Amendment (NMFS 2006) and the recent profile of shark fishing communities (Jepson 2005), as well as the recent profiles of Gulf fishing communities (Impact Assessment 2005a).

Madeira Beach is one of several beachfront communities on the barrier island that cater to tourists and seasonal residents and has a population of 4,500 as of the 2000 census. 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 longlines for swordfish and began to do well, 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 longlines in deeper water and discovered an abundance of tilefish and yellow edge grouper. As of their report, 95 percent of the fishing fleet in Madeira Beach was using longlines (Wilson and McCay 1998). There were four fish houses in Madeira Beach at the time dealing in primarily grouper but also swordfish, shark and other species. Approximately 100 vessels were working out of the community then but with the closure of two fish houses, the number of vessels homeported there has been greatly diminished.

Madeira Beach still retains many of the accouterments of a fishing community but is changing rapidly. Lucas (2001) found an estimated 87 long line and 48 bandit reel vessels homeported in the community. This number has diminished since that time, but the community is still a major homeport for shark fishermen. Most shark fishermen have multiple permits and the majority fish grouper primarily. One dealer estimated that before restrictions on shark fishing his business used to be 45 percent grouper, 45 percent shark, and 10 percent sword and tuna, now it is 75 percent grouper, 10 percent shark and 15 percent sword and tuna (Wilson and McCay 1998). Different gear is used for grouper, shark, and swordfish and tuna. Longline fishermen use a wire cable for grouper, while for shark they use monofilament mainline. Some fish grouper with a monofilament mainline using weights to sink it. Fishermen from Madeira Beach and elsewhere go to Louisiana and Texas to fish and land their fish in Venice, Louisiana and Galveston, Texas, often doing a double trip in 22-23 days. According to Jepson (2005) there were 73 vessels that list their home port as Madeira Beach according to the permit data from the Southeast. An overview demographic profile for Madeira Beach is provided in Table 5.20.

Table 2.28 HMS Permits for Madeira Beach, Florida, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	0	-
Shark Directed	17	7.0%
Shark Incidental	4	1.3%
Swordfish Directed	5	2.7%
Swordfish Incidental	4	1.3%
HMS General	0	-
HMS Charter/Headboat	1	0.02%
HMS Longline	8	3.4%
Tuna Dealer	0	-

2.21 New Bedford, Massachusetts

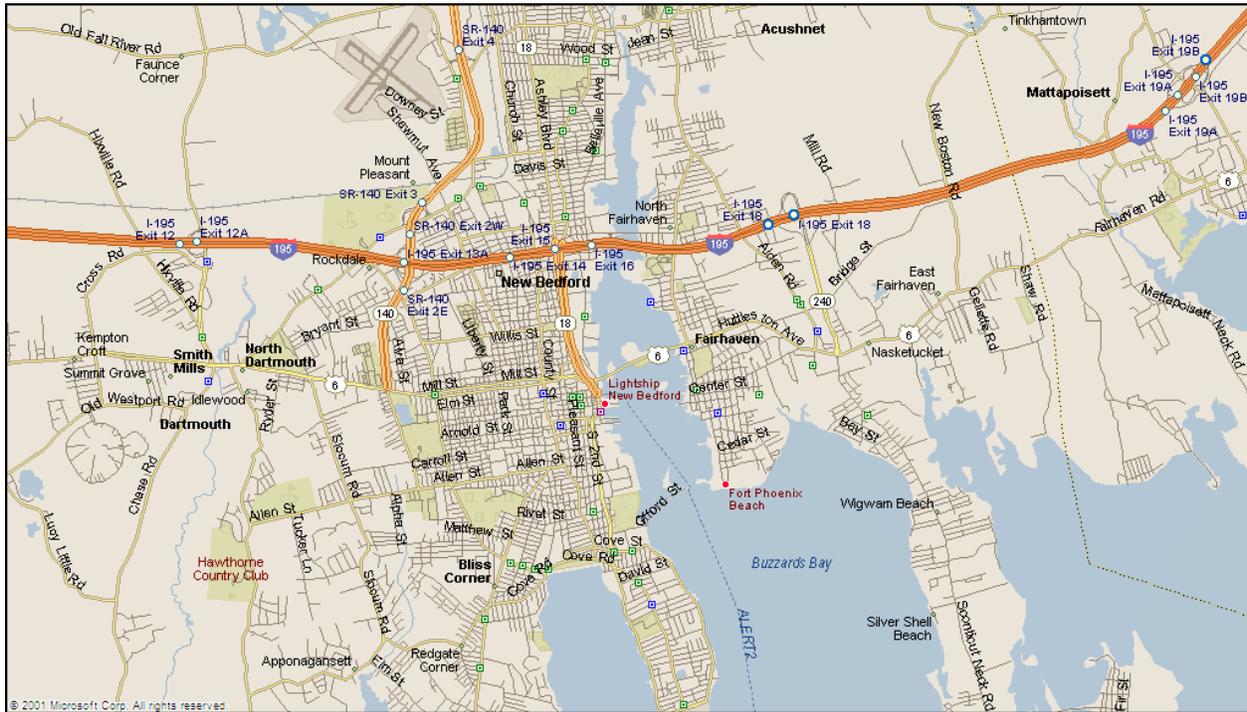


Figure 2.21 New Bedford, Massachusetts
(Microsoft Streets and Maps 2002).

New Bedford is located in the southeastern section of the state in Bristol County bordered by Dartmouth on the west, Freetown on the north, Acushnet on the east, and Buzzards Bay on the south.

There are several marinas in New Bedford and nearby Fairhaven, in addition to the major commercial docks. New Bedford has seen difficult times as fishing regulations have had a dramatic impact on the community. In the 1980s, fishermen experienced high landings and bought new boats due to a booming fishing industry. In the 1990s, however, due to depleted fish stocks, the fishing industry experienced a dramatic decrease in groundfish catches and a subsequent vessel buyback program, and strict federal regulations in attempts to rebuild the depleted fish stocks.

The range of species landed in New Bedford is quite diverse and according to the commercial landings data, New Bedford's most successful fishery in the past ten years has been scallops, followed by groundfish.

The fishing infrastructure within New Bedford is quite extensive. According to the NEFSC profile, the number of vessels whose owner's city was New Bedford fluctuated between 137 and 199 vessels. New Bedford has approximately 44 fish wholesale companies, 75 seafood processors, and some 200 shore side industries (NEFSC Community Profiles).

Kirkley (2005) reports just over 470,000 lbs of HMS species landed in New Bedford from 1996 through 2002. The HMS logbooks indicate that swordfish ranked first in terms of landings in 2007 with over 100,000 pounds landed in New Bedford. The next highest in terms of pounds landed was yellowfin tuna with over 54,000 and bigeye tuna with over 17,000 pounds landed. An overview demographic profile for New Bedford is provided in Table 5.21.

Table 2.29 HMS Permits for New Bedford, Massachusetts, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	36	0.8%
Shark Directed	0	-
Shark Incidental	3	1.0%
Swordfish Directed	3	1.6%
Swordfish Incidental	3	1.0%
HMS General	36	0.8%
HMS Charter/Headboat	1	0.02%
HMS Longline	3	1.3%
Tuna Dealer	18	4.4%

Table 2.30 HMS Commercial Species Landed for New Bedford, Massachusetts, 2006

Species	Pounds
Swordfish	100,449
Bigeye Tuna	17,436
Bluefin Tuna	2,225
Yellowfin Tuna	54,544
Albacore Tuna	7,620
Blue Shark	0
Hammerhead	587
Thresher	0
Blacktip	0
Hammerhead Scalloped	0
Hammerhead Smooth	0
Ocean Whitetip	0
Porbeagle	0
Silky	44
Spinner	0
Tiger	580
Other Coastal	0
Other Pelagic	0
Sandbar	42
Mako Shortfin	6,594
Skipjack	0

2.22 Gloucester, Massachusetts



Figure 2.22 Gloucester, Massachusetts
(Microsoft Streets and Trips 2002)

Gloucester is another of those often profiled HMS fishing communities. A community profile is included in the NEFSC fishing community profiles, the early HMS study by Wilson and McCay (1998) and the early National Standard 8 study by Hall-Arber et al. (2001). Each of the aforementioned studies includes detailed census demographics and discussions of the fishing infrastructure.

The city of Gloucester is located on Cape Ann, on the northern east coast of Massachusetts in Essex County. Gloucester has revolved around the fishing and seafood industries since its settlement in 1623. Part of the town's claim to fame is being the oldest functioning fishing community in the United States. The town is still well-known as the home of Gorton's frozen fish packaging company, the nation's largest frozen seafood company. Gloucester demonstrates dedication to its fishing culture through numerous social events, cultural memorial structures, and organizations. Furthermore interesting infrastructure that demonstrates the significance of fishing history in this city include "Our Lady of Good Voyage Church" built in 1893 and the recent opening of the Gloucester Maritime Heritage Center, which provides visitors and the city residents with information of the historic and current fishing industry. The statue named "The Man at the Wheel" was built in memory of the 5,300 fishermen that died at sea. In 2001 a new statue dedicated to fishermen's wives was built by The Gloucester Fishermen's Wives Association (NEFSC Profiles).

Gloucester fishermen held a large number of HMS General Permits in 2007 at 145 which was an increase over the 2005 number of 106. There were also 145 HMS angling permits located within the community. According to Kirkley (2005) a total of 251,000 pounds of HMS species were landed between 1997 through 2001. The HMS logbook landings file shows a small amount of HMS species landed in Gloucester with swordfish landings far and above other species with over 25,000 pounds. Bluefin tuna was a high dollar fishery for recreational

fishermen who traveled to Gloucester to charter fish and had some modest impacts on the local economy (NMFS 2006). An overview demographic profile for Gloucester is provided in Table 5.22.

Table 2.31 HMS Permits for Gloucester, Massachusetts, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	145	3.3%
Shark Directed	2	0.9%
Shark Incidental	2	0.7%
Swordfish Directed	3	1.6%
Swordfish Incidental	2	0.7%
HMS General	145	3.2%
HMS Charter/Headboat	32	0.8%
HMS Longline	4	1.7%
Tuna Dealer	12	2.9%

Table 2.32 HMS Commercial Species Landed for Gloucester, Massachusetts, 2006

Species	Pounds
Swordfish	25,501
Bigeye Tuna	6,547
Bluefin Tuna	1,483
Yellowfin Tuna	1,844
Albacore Tuna	1,889
Blue Shark	0
Hammerhead	0
Thresher	0
Blacktip	0
Hammerhead Scalloped	0
Hammerhead Smooth	0
Ocean Whitetip	0
Porbeagle	0
Silky	0
Spinner	0
Tiger	0
Other Coastal	0
Other Pelagic	0
Sandbar	0
Mako Shortfin	4,710
Skipjack	0

2.23 Dulac, Louisiana

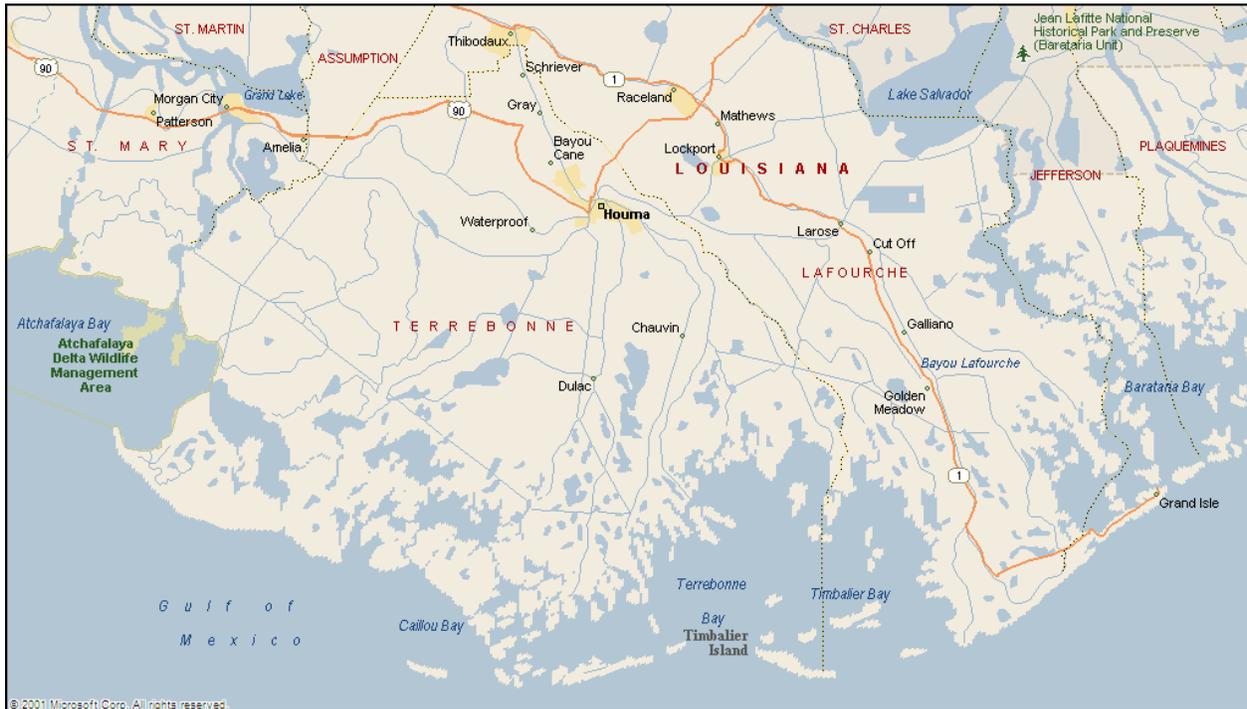


Figure 2.23 Dulac, Louisiana
(Microsoft Streets and Trips 2002)

Dulac, located in the center of Terrebonne Parish, about 15 miles south of Houma, is another often profiled HMS fishing community. Profiles have been included in the Gulf of Mexico fishing community profiles (Impact Assessment 2004).

While local residents of Dulac have been involved in commercial fishing, many of those involved in the commercial tuna, swordfish and shark industry live elsewhere (Wilson and McCay 1998).

Landings of tuna, swordfish and shark indicate that Dulac is among the most important ports in the state and even along the Gulf of Mexico coast for those species (Wilson and McCay 1998). Kirkley (2005) reports almost 6 million pounds of HMS species landed in Dulac from 1996 through 2002. Many of those who fish for HMS species are of Vietnamese heritage, but live near New Orleans rather than in Dulac.

Of HMS species small blacktip shark is the main catch in the shark fishery. Shark fishermen don't fish much during the winter because the boats tend to be smaller. Sharks are caught at five to 20 miles from shore, and tuna are caught 100-300 miles out. Tuna fishermen generally cut the line when they hook a shark. Swordfish is not targeted by Dulac longliners (Wilson and McCay 1998).

Dulac fishermen held over 9% of HMS longline permits with a large number of swordfish directed and incidental permits. Dulac had almost 6 million pounds of HMS species landed from 1996 through 2002 (Kirkley 2005). Yellowfin tuna was landed the most in 2007 with over one million pounds according the HMS logbook data. Swordfish was next with 274,000 pounds landed in the community of Dulac. An overview demographic profile for Dulac is provided in Table 5.23.

Table 2.33 HMS Permits for Dulac, Louisiana, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	0	-
Shark Directed	1	0.4%
Shark Incidental	10	3.4%
Swordfish Directed	10	5.5%
Swordfish Incidental	10	3.4%
HMS General	0	-
HMS Charter/Headboat	1	0.02%
HMS Longline	22	9.3
Tuna Dealer	2	0.5%

Table 2.34 HMS Commercial Species Landed for Dulac, Louisiana, 2006

Species	Pounds Landed
Swordfish	274,010
Bigeye Tuna	45,416
Bluefin Tuna	23,359
Yellowfin Tuna	1,090,811
Albacore Tuna	7,204
Blue Shark	116
Hammerhead	0
Thresher	0
Blacktip	0
Hammerhead Scalloped	0
Hammerhead Smooth	0
Ocean Whitetip	0
Porbeagle	0
Silky	0
Spinner	0
Tiger	0
Other Coastal	0
Other Pelagic	0
Sandbar	0
Mako Shortfin	1,021
Skipjack	470

2.24 Venice, Louisiana

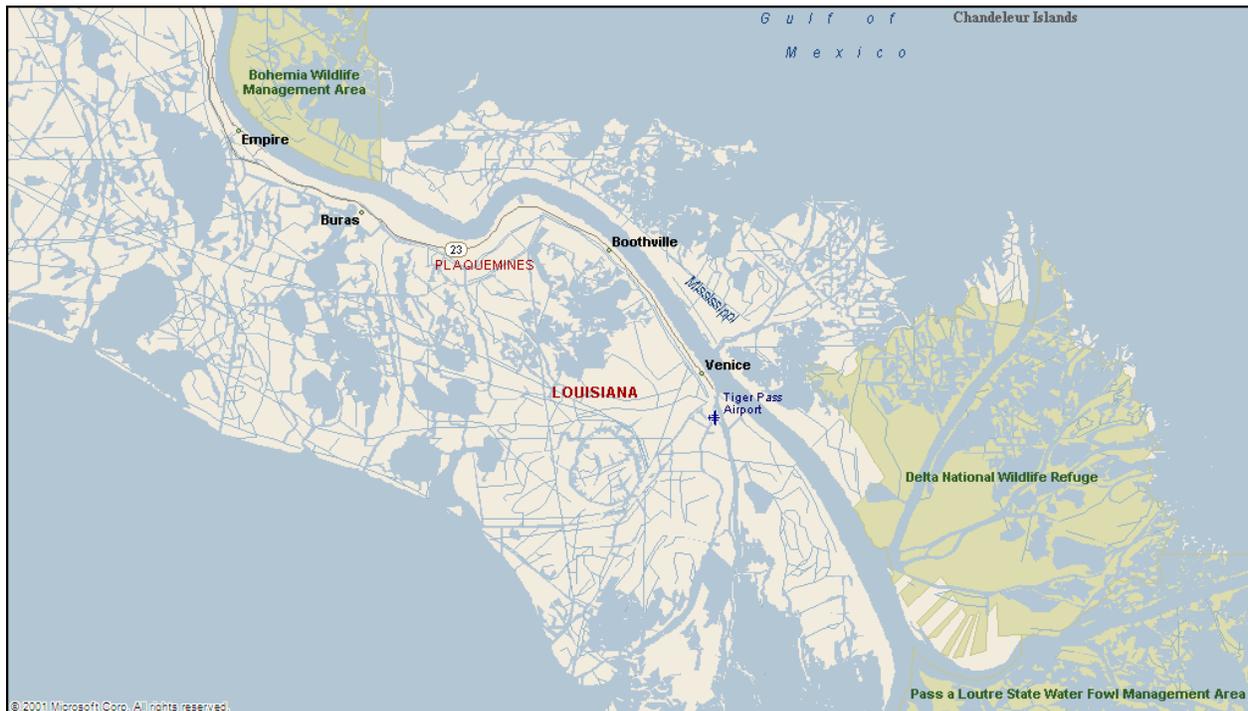


Figure 2.24 Venice, Louisiana
(Microsoft Streets and Trips 2002)

Venice is located on the Mississippi River's west bank in Plaquemines Parish and had a year 2000 population of 699 persons, down significantly from 1,003 persons in 1990. Venice is both a shrimp-focused community and a popular point of departure for recreational and charter vessels fishing the blue water of the Gulf. Venice is a top regional producer of shrimp, crab, and fish, but has been included in most HMS fishing community profiles.

Despite apparent overall out-migration, numerous Vietnamese and Cambodians families have moved to the area over the last decade. While many initially went into the fishing way of life, there has been an apparent shift among many new arrivals toward citrus farming.

Fishing infrastructure in Venice is extensive. There are several seafood dealers and docks; sale and repair facilities for commercial and recreational boats, bait shops, ice houses, boat launches, and several small marinas and marine suppliers. One of the marinas, the Cypress Cove Marina and Lodge, is a large facility offering boat storage, charter services. The majority of business in the community is sport-recreational as some have suggested that commercial fishing activity has declined over the last several years. Venice residents seem to be more focused on recreational fishing and oil field support. Venice is located at the end of the Mississippi Delta in Plaquemine Parrish, on the southern most tip of Louisiana accessible by car. It lies about 30 miles south of Point a la Hache. The major industries are oil, seafood and, increasingly, recreational fishing. A couple of billfish tournaments are held during the spring/summer months (Appendix B).

Like the HMS fishers in Dulac, most pelagic long liners who sustain the commercial tuna industry in Venice are Vietnamese and live in New Orleans or a suburb of the city. Even Louisiana natives who fish for shark with nets in state waters live in neighboring towns, not in Venice (Wilson and McCay 1998). Kirkley (2005) found over 3 million pounds of HMS species

were landed from 1996 through 2002, but in 2007 landings of 58,000 pounds of yellowfin tuna were the practically the only HMS species landed as reported in the HMS logbook landings file.

Like many communities along the Louisiana coast, Venice suffered significant damage to its commercial and recreational fishing infrastructure. Although there has been progress, the recreational sector has outpaced the commercial in terms of recovery. This is partially due to the fact that many commercial vessels were displaced and owners, who were already affected by a depressed fishing economy, have been unable to raise sufficient funds to recover or repair vessels. An overview demographic profile for Venice is provided in Table 5.24.

Table 2.35 HMS Permits for Venice, Louisiana, 2006

Type of Permit	Frequency	Percent of total
HMS Angling	10	0.2%
Shark Directed	0	-
Shark Incidental	2	0.7%
Swordfish Directed	1	0.5%
Swordfish Incidental	2	0.7%
HMS General	10	0.2%
HMS Charter/Headboat	26	0.6%
HMS Longline	3	1.3%
Tuna Dealer	1	0.2%

Table 2.36 HMS Commercial Species Landed for Venice, Louisiana, 2006

Species	Pounds
Swordfish	2,543
Bigeye Tuna	689
Bluefin Tuna	0
Yellowfin Tuna	58,930
Albacore Tuna	0
Blue Shark	0
Hammerhead	0
Thresher	0
Blacktip	0
Hammerhead Scalloped	0
Hammerhead Smooth	0
Ocean Whitetip	0
Porbeagle	0
Silky	0
Spinner	0
Tiger	0
Other Coastal	0
Other Pelagic	0
Sandbar	0
Mako Shortfin	236
Skipjack	0

3 Discussion

The community profiles included here are not an exhaustive or definitive listing of HMS fishing communities. Given the budget and time limitations for this research, a more modest profiling exercise was chosen. However, the important question of how to include a community into an HMS profile became a focus and the center of this discussion.

As discussed earlier, recent research by Sepez et al. (2007) has successfully used a method called Data Envelopment Analysis for selecting communities for profiling. Key to this method is having permit, landings and census data available for the analysis. Given the scope of this research and time limitations, it was not possible to assemble all the data necessary to use their method for selecting communities to be profiled. However, future profiling efforts might explore this methodology for a more robust and meaningful protocol for selecting communities.

Having proposed this methodology as possible criteria by which to choose communities for profiling, some qualifications must also be mentioned. One of the keys to selecting HMS fishing communities is using criteria that are relevant to HMS species. This becomes problematic when profiling fishing communities as the infrastructure that is often in place is often not specific to vessels that fish for HMS species. As is obvious from the above profiles, HMS species are often a small percentage of the total involvement in fisheries for a community. Furthermore, most if not all HMS permit holders fish for other species outside of the HMS management plans. Therefore when assessing impacts of HMS regulations, it is difficult to understand the full ramifications without understanding the larger economic and social environment within which these fishers operate. HMS regulations may have impacts that resonate through other fisheries, as well as regulations in other fisheries will resonate through HMS fisheries.

While it is recognized that management regimes often dictate not only the regulations, but also the scope of impact analysis, in terms of cumulative impacts, it is obvious that, at the community level, analysis of social impacts is complicated. While much of the work in profiling communities has been descriptive, future impact assessment would benefit from more quantitative analysis. With the current suite of profiles it may be possible to combine data that has already been gathered with more current permit and landings data to create a series of indices that may offer a better understanding of impacts that is more cumulative and inclusive of more than just one fishery.

Social indicators have been used recently in creating a variety of community well-being measures (Jepson and Jacob 2007). These measures may include census and other data at the community level that tap into issues such as vulnerability to economic change, gentrification, coastal hazards and many other issues that, while outside the scope of fishery management, do have impacts upon coastal fishing communities and their ability retain critical commercial waterfronts and to function as a fishing community. Utilizing permit and landings data, specific indices can be created to address specific fisheries or broader issues of change related to several different fisheries.

While community profiles are important and mandated, they constitute an initial step in the social impact assessment by providing key data for further analysis. It is imperative that these data become the basis for developing more robust analyses to better assess the social impacts of fishery regulation that will allow for a more complete assessment of fishery regulations.

While we noted that fishing communities in the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico also have HMS fishing activity, after reviewing community profiles it quickly became apparent that profiling those communities would entail far more effort and time than were possible. In a recent profile of the island of St. Croix, there was fishing for HMS species reported, however, much of that fishing activity was subsistence or for small markets (Agar and Stoffle 2006). The difficulty

in assessing HMS fishing activity for communities on the island is that the argument for St. Croix fishing communities is to consider the entire island a fishing community. Moreover, there are relatively few landings attributed to the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, in addition to few permits. There is also considerable HMS activity in Puerto Rico and St. Thomas and St. John with both subsistence and market fishing occurring, along with high end charter and tournament fishing in several communities. However, at least for St. John and St. Thomas, it has not been determined where the boundaries of the fishing communities lie. As research continues in these Caribbean communities deliberation of HMS profiles should be considered.

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5 Appendix A Demographic Profiles

For all profiles, data for 1990 provided where available. 2000 information provided from the Census 2000 (<http://www.census.gov/>).

Table 5.1 Demographic Profile of Beaufort, North Carolina

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	3,808	3,771
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)		1,755 / 2,016
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age		18.3
18 to 64 years of age		61.9
65 years and over	19.1	19.8
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		
White		75.9
Black or African American		20
American Indian and Alaskan Native		0.1
Asian		0.4
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		0.1
Some other race		2.4
Two or more races		1.2
Hispanic or Latino (any race)		3.8
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	45	6.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.1	78.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	24.1	21.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	2.6	7
And Percent who speak English less than very well	1.1	2.7
Household income (Median \$)	21,532	28,763
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	17.4	16.6
Percent female headed household	23.8	15.3
Home Ownership (Percent)		
Owner occupied		56.1
Renter occupied		43.9
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)		119,200
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	373	502
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	60	56.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	8.1	4.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	22	26.9
Service occupations	14.1	18.6
Sales and office occupations	15.8	28.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	0.9	1.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations		14.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		9.7
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	3	2.4
Manufacturing	10.9	7.6
Percent government workers	25.3	13.5

Table 5.2 Demographic Profile of Atlantic Beach, North Carolina

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,938	1,781
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)		941 / 840
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age		9.8
18 to 64 years of age		72
65 years and over	12.5	18.2
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		
White		98
Black or African American		0.6
American Indian and Alaskan Native		0.2
Asian		0.7
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		<0.1
Some other race		<0.1
Two or more races		0.4
Hispanic or Latino (any race)		0.7
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3	2.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.1	90
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	24.1	30.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	2.6	3.9
And Percent who speak English less than very well	1	1
Household income (Median \$)		
		38,312
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)		
		7.3
Percent female headed household		
		5
Home Ownership (Percent)		
Owner occupied		64.7
Renter occupied		35.3
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)		
		207,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)		
		582
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	69.8	63.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.9	3.2
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	27	36.6
Service occupations	11.1	8.8
Sales and office occupations	23.7	35.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.6	0.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations		14.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		3.8
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	2.7	0.7
Manufacturing	7.6	2.2
Percent government workers	17.6	17.6

Table 5.3 Demographic Profile of Wakefield, Rhode Island

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	7134	8468
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	3368 / 3766	3958 / 4510
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	25.06	2401
18 to 64 years of age	59.94	4945
65 years and over	15	1122

Factor	1990	2000
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		
White	6631	90.3
Black or African American	182	2
American Indian and Alaskan Native	257	3.1
Asian	64	1.2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		<0.1
Some other race	0	0.6
Two or more races		2.8
Hispanic or Latino (any race)		1.6
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.9	3
Percent high school graduate or higher	62.6	89.8
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	22.7	41.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.7	5.9
And Percent who speak English less than very well		1.2
Household income (Median \$)	39,500	50,313
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)		5.4
Percent female headed household	4.3	13.1
Home Ownership (Percent)		
Owner occupied		71.3
Renter occupied		28.7
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	143,400	151,700
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	530	427
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force		70.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed		3.2
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations		42.2
Service occupations		23.3
Sales and office occupations		21.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations		0.7
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations		5.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		6.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining		1.2
Manufacturing		9.4
Percent government workers		23.9

Table 5.4 Demographic Profile of Montauk, New York

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	3,001	3,851
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)		1976/1875
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age		20
18 to 64 years of age		65.5
65 years and over	14.9	14.5
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		
White		87
Black or African American		0.9
American Indian and Alaskan Native		0.1

Factor	1990	2000
Asian		0.8
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		<0.1
Some other race		9.8
Two or more races		1.4
Hispanic or Latino (any race)		23.9
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	7	7.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.5	84
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	25.7	24.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	17.6	30.3
And Percent who speak English less than very well	8.2	15.6
Household income (Median \$)	31,849	42,329
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	2.9	7.7
Percent female headed household	6.7	8.7
Home Ownership (Percent)		
Owner occupied		65.7
Renter occupied		34.3
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)		290,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	804	863
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	70.1	61.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5	7.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	23.5	20.3
Service occupations		23.3
Sales and office occupations	25.7	27.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	9	5.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations		19
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		3.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	8	6.1
Manufacturing	1.8	2
Percent government workers	8.4	11.8

Table 5.5 Demographic Profile of Cape May, New Jersey

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	4,668	4,034
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)		1,987/2,047
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age		16.3
18 to 64 years of age		55.2
65 years and over	25	28.5
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		
White		91.3
Black or African American		5.3
American Indian and Alaskan Native		0.2
Asian		0.4
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		<0.1
Some other race		1.3
Two or more races		1.5
Hispanic or Latino (any race)		3.8
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.8	2.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.4	87.6

Factor	1990	2000
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	25.2	30.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.7	8.9
And Percent who speak English less than very well	0.7	2.9
Household income (Median \$)		
		33,462
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)		
		9.1
Percent female headed household		
		7
Home Ownership (Percent)		
Owner occupied		56.8
Renter occupied		43.2
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)		
		212,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)		
		564
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	63.8	57.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.7	3.8
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	40.9	33.7
Service occupations	16.9	21
Sales and office occupations	26	33.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.1	0.9
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations		5.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		5.2
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	1.7	0.4
Manufacturing	5.5	2.4
Percent government workers	26.5	20.2

Table 5.6 Demographic Profile of Ocean City, Maryland

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	5,074	7,173
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2415 / 2659	3,680 / 3,493
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age		21.3
18 to 64 years of age		63.5
65 years and over		25.2
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		
White	4852	95.3
Black or African American	143	2.5
American Indian and Alaskan Native	33	0.1
Asian		0.7
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	46	<0.1
Some other race	0	0.3
Two or more races		0.9
Hispanic or Latino (any race)		1.2
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	4.8	2.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	61	87.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	13.4	28
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.1	7
And Percent who speak English less than very well		2.9
Household income (Median \$)		
	33350	35,772
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)		
		8.4
Percent female headed household		
	3.7	6.4
Home Ownership (Percent)		

Factor	1990	2000
Owner occupied		67.4
Renter occupied		32.6
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	136100	152,200
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	517	640
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force		60.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed		9.3
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations		31.6
Service occupations	18	24.1
Sales and office occupations		29.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations		0.3
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations		9.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		5.2
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining		0.5
Manufacturing		2.4
Percent government workers		11.3

Table 5.7 Demographic Profile of Port Salerno, Florida

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	7,786	10,104
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	3,748 / 4,038	4,928 / 5,176
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	19.2	19.9
18 to 64 years of age	56.8	55.4
65 years and over	23.9	24.7
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		
White	88.0	88.8
Black or African American	6.9	7.0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0.2	0.1
Asian	0.4	0.7
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		0.1
Some other race	0.1	2.3
Two or more races		1.3
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	4.4	8.2
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	6.3	3.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.2	85.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	17.9	21.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	10	9.5
And Percent who speak English less than very well	3.2	4.5
Household income (Median \$)	31,687	39,839
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	6.9	9.6
Percent female headed household	7.7	9.3
Home Ownership (Number)		
Owner occupied		3262
Renter occupied		1204
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)		116,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)		559
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	57.1	54.3

Factor	1990	2000
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.5	2.8
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	-	28.5
Service occupations	-	19.3
Sales and office occupations	-	27.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.6	0.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	-	13.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	-	10
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	3.1	0.9
Manufacturing	12	8.8
Percent government workers	9.8	10.4

Table 5.8 Demographic Profile of Morehead City, North Carolina

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	6,046	7,691
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)		3,507 / 4,184
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age		20.2
18 to 64 years of age		59
65 years and over	16.7	20.8
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		
White		81.7
Black or African American		14
American Indian and Alaskan Native		0.7
Asian		0.8
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		<0.1
Some other race		1.1
Two or more races		1.7
Hispanic or Latino (any race)		2.3
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	11.9	8.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.6	80.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	13.2	20.8
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.9	4.7
And Percent who speak English less than very well	1.4	1.4
Household income (Median \$)	20,041	28,737
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	19.1	14.6
Percent female headed household	25.4	13.7
Home Ownership (Percent)		
Owner occupied		55.5
Renter occupied		44.5
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)		106,400
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	376	507
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	59.4	60.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.6	4.6
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	21.3	33.1
Service occupations	17.4	19.7
Sales and office occupations	27.1	21
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.4	1.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations		14.4

Factor	1990	2000
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		10.7
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	3	1.1
Manufacturing	8.9	7.4
Percent government workers	15.7	18.1

Table 5.9 Demographic Profile of Destin, Florida

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	8,080	11,119
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)		5,610/5,509
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age		19.4
18 to 64 years of age		63.6
65 years and over	13.2	17
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		
White		96.2
Black or African American		0.4
American Indian and Alaskan Native		0.4
Asian		0.1
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		0.1
Some other race		0.4
Two or more races		1.5
Hispanic or Latino (any race)		2.7
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	1.6	2.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.1	91.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	24.9	31.4
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.3	6.8
And Percent who speak English less than very well	0.9	2.4
Household income (Median \$)	32,712	53,042
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	7	5.5
Percent female headed household	10.9	8
Home Ownership (Percent)		
Owner occupied		75.3
Renter occupied		24.7
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)		153,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	506	774
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	66.6	60
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	1.8	3.8
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	28.6	36.3
Service occupations		14.6
Sales and office occupations	28.3	28.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.7	2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations		10.7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		8.1
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	4.3	1.2
Manufacturing	5.5	4.2
Percent government workers	11.5	9.1

Table 5.10 Demographic Profile of Apalachicola, Florida

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,707	2,334
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)		1,107 / 1,227
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age		21.9
18 to 64 years of age		57.6
65 years and over	16.3	20.5
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		
White		63.4
Black or African American		34.9
American Indian and Alaskan Native		0.2
Asian		0.4
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		<0.1
Some other race		0.5
Two or more races		0.6
Hispanic or Latino (any race)		1.7
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	21.9	9.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	52.9	69.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	12	15.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	2.3	2.6
And Percent who speak English less than very well	1.2	1
Household income (Median \$)	12,813	23,073
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	34.6	25.3
Percent female headed household	23.3	15
Home Ownership (Percent)		
Owner occupied		69
Renter occupied		31
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)		83,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	285	393
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	48.7	50.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.8	3.6
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	16.8	25.4
Service occupations	21.6	27.5
Sales and office occupations	24.7	21.2
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.6	5.9
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations		5.6
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		14.4
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	5.4	4
Manufacturing	5	2.9
Percent government workers	22.5	20.3

Table 5.11 Demographic Profile of Orange Beach, Alabama

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,253	3,784
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,153 / 1,100	1,967 / 1,817
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	15	16.6
18 to 64 years of age	63.4	65.2
65 years and over	21.6	18.2

Factor	1990	2000
Ethnicity or Race (Number)		
White	99.2	94.8
Black or African American	0.1	0.4
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0.5	0.7
Asian	0.1	0.2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0
Some other race	0.1	2.0
Two or more races	0.0	1.9
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	0.6	2.8
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.1	2.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.3	88.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	21.2	24.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.3	6.3
And Percent who speak English less than very well	1.1	4.3
Household income (Median \$)	30,445	40,542
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	8.6	10.6
Percent female headed household	5.9	7.8
Home Ownership (Percent)		
Owner occupied	798	1,305
Renter occupied	228	474
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	94,700	204,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	374	577
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	56.7	62.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.9	3.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations		25.9
Service occupations		18.4
Sales and office occupations		27.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.7	1.2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations		20.4
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		6.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.7	0.6
Manufacturing	8.6	3.8
Percent government workers	10.3	9.4

Table 5.12 Demographic Profile of Grand Isle, Louisiana

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,455	1,541
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	738/717	788 / 753
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	28.4	23.7
18 to 64 years of age	49.4	63.1
65 years and over	7.8	13.2
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		
White	99.5	96
Black or African American	0.1	0.2

Factor	1990	2000
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0.4	2.3
Asian	0.0	0.2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	<0.1
Some other race	0.0	0.4
Two or more races	N/A	0.9
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	0.8	1.5
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	23.9	17
Percent high school graduate or higher	57	68.3
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	5.6	13.3
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	28.2	18.4
And Percent who speak English less than very well	10.9	3.2
Household income (Median \$)		
	19,454	33,548
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)		
	25.8	13.2
Percent female headed household		
	9.7	8.4
Home Ownership (Percent)		
Owner occupied	74	80.1
Renter occupied	26	19.9
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)		
	42,100	69,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)		
	249	409
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	55.1	57.8
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.9	4.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	22
Service occupations	N/A	16.9
Sales and office occupations	N/A	22.5
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	5.4	8.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	13.9
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	15.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	13.9	15.3
Manufacturing	17.6	8.9
Percent government workers	13.8	14.2

Table 5.13 Demographic Profile of Port Aransas, Texas

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,233	3,370
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,146 / 1,087	1,753 / 1,617
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	21.6	18.9
18 to 64 years of age	64.5	65.4
65 years and over	13.9	15.7
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		
White	96.1	93.9
Black or African American	0.2	0.4
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0.4	1.2
Asian	1.3	0.9
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	<0.1
Some other race	1.9	2.2
Two or more races	N/A	1.4
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	6.2	6.1
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.7	2.5

Factor	1990	2000
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.2	87.4
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	23.9	27.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.3	9
And Percent who speak English less than very well	3.1	2.2
Household income (Median \$)	23,396	39,432
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	15.8	11.3
Percent female headed household	8.1	7.3
Home Ownership (Percent)		
Owner occupied	59	69.3
Renter occupied	41	30.7
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	67,100	110,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	317	571
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	65.6	61.5
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.6	4.1
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	36.4
Service occupations	N/A	21
Sales and office occupations	N/A	20.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6.3	2.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	11.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	7.7
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	7.3	3.6
Manufacturing	5	1
Percent government workers	20.6	21.4

Table 5.14 Demographic Profile of Freeport, Texas

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	11,389	12,708
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	5,692/5,697	6,353 / 6,355
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	34.2	35.7
18 to 64 years of age	56.7	56.2
65 years and over	9.1	8.1
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		
White	62.2	61.6
Black or African American	15.3	13.4
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0.4	0.6
Asian	0.3	0.4
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.0	<0.1
Some other race	21.9	20.9
Two or more races	0.0	3.2
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	38.6	52
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	21.3	22.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	58.1	55.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	6.4	5.4
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	31.9	45.3
And Percent who speak English less than very well	13.7	23.5
Household income (Median \$)	21,483	30,245
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	24.1	22.3
Percent female headed household	13.4	16.8

Factor	1990	2000
Home Ownership (Percent)		
Owner occupied	57	57
Renter occupied	43	43
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	35,800	35,700
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	259	439
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	63.6	54.3
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	9.5	13.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	16.4
Service occupations	N/A	16.8
Sales and office occupations	N/A	24
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.3	0.1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	20.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	22.2
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	3.8	0.4
Manufacturing	24.9	17.7
Percent government workers	10.1	10.5

Table 5.15 Demographic Profile of Barnegat Light, New Jersey

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	681	764
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	354 / 327	389 / 375
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age		14.4
18 to 64 years of age		46.1
65 years and over	30.4	34.3
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		
White	99.6	98.3
Black or African American	0.4	0.5
American Indian and Alaskan Native		
Asian		0.2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		0.2
Some other race		0.4
Two or more races		0.2
Hispanic or Latino (any race)		0.8
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade		2
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.9	92.1
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher		38.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home		7.3
And Percent who speak English less than very well		1.5
Household income (Median \$)	37,955	52,361
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	7.2	4.7
Percent female headed household		3.2
Home Ownership (Percent)		
Owner occupied	82.6	87.9
Renter occupied	17.4	12.1
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)		170,800
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)		672
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	52.6	46.9

Factor	1990	2000
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	0.5	2.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	32.4	40.8
Service occupations		13
Sales and office occupations	31.4	23.3
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	13.9	6.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	10.4	11.3
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		5.1
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	12.6	8.2
Manufacturing	7.4	4.8
Percent government workers		17.5

Table 5.16 Demographic Profile of Brielle, New Jersey

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	4,406	4,893
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	2,124 / 2,282	2,336 / 2,557
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age		23.7
18 to 64 years of age		58.6
65 years and over	19.2	17.7
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		
White	93.8	93.1
Black or African American	5.4	3.5
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0.8	0.1
Asian		0.7
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		<0.1
Some other race		1.6
Two or more races		1.1
Hispanic or Latino (any race)		3.3
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade		1.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	91.3	94.8
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher		44.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home		4.3
And Percent who speak English less than very well		1.1
Household income (Median \$)	53,485	68,368
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	2.3	3.9
Percent female headed household		7.6
Home Ownership (Percent)		
Owner occupied	82.3	83.4
Renter occupied	17.7	16.6
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)		285,000
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)		1,090
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	58.6	59.4
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.4	3.5
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	44.7	56
Service occupations		10.1
Sales and office occupations	31.5	21.8
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6.8	0.7
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	0.9	4.8

Factor	1990	2000
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		6.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	1.6	0.7
Manufacturing	11.7	8.4
Percent government workers		18

Table 5.17 Demographic Profile for Wanchese, North Carolina

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,380	1,527
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	696 / 684	773 / 754
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	23.4	23.4
18 to 64 years of age	58.8	64.5
65 years and over	12	12
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		
White	99.0	96.7
Black or African American	0.1	0.3
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0.3	0.6
Asian	0.4	0.1
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0
Some other race	0.3	0.5
Two or more races	N/A	0.4
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	1.1	1.8
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	10.8	4.5
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.3	76.5
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	7.8	16.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	2.1	1.2
And Percent who speak English less than very well	0	0
Household income (Median \$)	25,977	39,250
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	9.3	8.1
Percent female headed household	9.4	9.8
Home Ownership (Percent)		
Owner occupied	71.2	72.3
Renter occupied	28.8	27.7
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	75,200	104,900
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	326	423
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	78.1	66.6
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	8.9	2.8
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	24.3
Service occupations	N/A	18.3
Sales and office occupations	N/A	21.9
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	18.8	9.5
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	15.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	10.2
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	19.7	8.2
Manufacturing	9.5	13.1
Percent government workers	16.5	23.9

Table 5.18 Demographic Profile for Hatteras, North Carolina

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	2,675	2,797
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,380 / 1,294	1,412 / 1,385
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	23.9	20
18 to 64 years of age	65	64.2
65 years and over	11.1	15.1
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		
White	98.8	96.7
Black or African American	0.4	0.0
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0.0	0.0
Asian	0.8	0.0
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0
Some other race	0.0	1.4
Two or more races		1.9
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	0.7	3.5
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	7.1	6.6
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.4	80.2
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	20.6	17.2
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	1.6	5.1
And Percent who speak English less than very well	0	2.6
Household income (Median \$)	N/A ¹	N/A ¹
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	6	10
Percent female headed household	9	6.2
Home Ownership (Percent)		
Owner occupied	72.3	78.1
Renter occupied	27.7	21.9
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	N/A ²	N/A ²
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	N/A ³	N/A ³
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	67.3	68.2
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.2	8.9
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	23.7	24.6
Service occupations	15.4	16.8
Sales and office occupations	17.3	20.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6.4	7.8
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	16.4	20
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	13.9	10.5
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	11.3	8.4
Manufacturing	3.4	4.4
Percent government workers	21	19.3

¹ Median Household Income is between \$16,799-29,900 for 1990; \$33,456-40,718 for 2000

² Median Value Owner-occupied Housing is between \$51,900-127,600 for 1990; \$111,300-155,100 for 2000

³ Median Contract Rent is between \$325-338 for 1990; \$335-421 for 2000

Table 5.19 Demographic Profile for Islamorada, Florida

Factor	1990	2000
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Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,293	6,846
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	701 / 592	3,626 / 3,220
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age		15.5
18 to 64 years of age		67.6
65 years and over	19.2	16.9
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		
White	95.3	96.8
Black or African American	0.9	0.5
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0	0.2
Asian	0	0.6
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0	0.1
Some other race	3.9	0.8
Two or more races		1
Hispanic or Latino (any race)		6.7
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade		2.7
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.8	91.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher		28.6
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home		9.3
And Percent who speak English less than very well		1.4
Household income (Median \$)	26,266	41,522
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	9.1	6.9
Percent female headed household		4.9
Home Ownership (Percent)		
Owner occupied	65.9	71.1
Renter occupied	34.1	28.9
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)		263,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)		771
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	73.2	62.9
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed		3.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	25.9	28
Service occupations		20.1
Sales and office occupations	30.7	30
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7.9	3.9
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	7.8	7
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		10.9
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	6.8	3.7
Manufacturing	4.6	1.9
Percent government workers		13.5

Table 5.20 Demographic Profile of Madeira Beach, Florida

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
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		

Factor	1990	2000
White	98.5	97.1
Black or African American	0.2	0.3
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0.2	0.3
Asian	0.8	0.6
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		0.0
Some other race	0.4	0.7
Two or more races		1.1
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	2.5	2.4
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
And Percent who speak English less than very well	1.5	2
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 (Percent)		
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, hunting and mining	1.4	0
Manufacturing	7.5	7
Percent government workers	8.2	4.5

Table 5.21 Demographic Profile for New Bedford, Massachusetts

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	99,922	93,768
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)		44,173 / 49,595
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age		24.9
18 to 64 years of age		58.4
65 years and over	17.4	16.7
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		
White	87.8	78.9
Black or African American	3.8	4.4
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0.4	0.6
Asian		0.7
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.3	<0.1
Some other race		9.5
Two or more races		5.9

Factor	1990	2000
Hispanic or Latino (any race)		10.2
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade		24.3
Percent high school graduate or higher	49.7	57.6
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher		10.7
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home		37.8
And Percent who speak English less than very well		17.3
Household income (Median \$)	22,647	27,569
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	16.8	20.2
Percent female headed household	23.8	18.9
Home Ownership (Percent)		
Owner occupied	43.8	43.8
Renter occupied	56.2	56.2
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)		113,500
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	404	455
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	52.1	57.7
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	7.2	5
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	17	20.8
Service occupations		19.8
Sales and office occupations	27.2	23.6
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	11.9	1
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations		9.8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	2.6	25.1
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	3.2	1.1
Manufacturing	27.8	20.7
Percent government workers	14.6	13.1

Table 5.22 Demographic Profile of Gloucester, Massachusetts

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	28,716	30,273
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,4874 / 1,3841	14,502 / 15,771
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age		22
18 to 64 years of age		62.4
65 years and over	15.4	15.6
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		
White	99.4	97
Black or African American	0.2	0.6
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0.1	0.1
Asian	0.2	0.7
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		<0.1
Some other race		0.5
Two or more races		1
Hispanic or Latino (any race)		1.5
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade		5.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.6	85.7
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher		27.5
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home		10.3

Factor	1990	2000
And Percent who speak English less than very well		3.6
Household income (Median \$)	32,690	47,722
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	7.5	8.8
Percent female headed household		10.6
Home Ownership (Percent)		
Owner occupied	57.8	59.7
Renter occupied	42.2	40.3
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)		204,600
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)		677
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	62.6	66.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.5	3.2
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations	26.8	36.1
Service occupations		15.1
Sales and office occupations	28	25.4
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	13	2
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations		8
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	2.8	13.4
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	3.9	2.5
Manufacturing	22.1	16.7
Percent government workers		12.2

Table 5.23 Demographic Profile for Dulac, Louisiana

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	3,273	2,458
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	1,673 / 1,600	1,229 / 1,229
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	36.9	31.4
18 to 64 years of age	56	58.8
65 years and over	7.1	9.8
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		
White	49.0	54.0
Black or African American	2.4	2.5
American Indian and Alaskan Native	47.9	39.4
Asian	0.4	0.5
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0
Some other race	0.3	0.5
Two or more races		3.1
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	2.0	1.7
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	55.5	38.1
Percent high school graduate or higher	27.1	39.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	1.9	3.9
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	50.1	37.4
And Percent who speak English less than very well	14.5	10.8
Household income (Median \$)	12,653	22,900
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	49.3	30.9
Percent female headed household	12.2	14.2
Home Ownership (Percent)		
Owner occupied	80.1	79.3
Renter occupied	19.9	20.7

Factor	1990	2000
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	28,700	54,700
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	179	407
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	45.9	44.9
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	17.5	6.7
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		
Management, professional, and related occupations		12.4
Service occupations		12.7
Sales and office occupations		17.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	17.2	15.9
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations		12
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		29.4
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	19.6	19.8
Manufacturing	14	10
Percent government workers		6

Table 5.24 Demographic Profile of Venice, Louisiana

Factor	1990	2000
Total population	1,073	699
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	545 / 528	377 / 322
Age (Percent of total population)		
Under 18 years of age	35.8	31.9
18 to 64 years of age	56.2	60.1
65 years and over	8	8
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)		
White	86.7	83.3
Black or African American	6.6	7.9
American Indian and Alaskan Native	5.5	3.9
Asian	1.2	3.6
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		0.0
Some other race	0.0	0.4
Two or more races		1.0
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	2.1	1.0
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)		
Percent with less than 9th grade	32.2	37.2
Percent high school graduate or higher	41.4	39.9
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	2.8	3.6
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)		
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	6.7	9.4
And Percent who speak English less than very well	0.6	2.5
Household income (Median \$)	17,717	33,750
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	40.9	19.3
Percent female headed household	0	10.5
Home Ownership (Percent)		
Owner occupied	283	223
Renter occupied	49	23
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	49,200	35,600
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	219	275
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)		
Percent in the labor force	45.3	48.1
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.6	6.6
Occupation** (Percent in workforce)		

Factor	1990	2000
Management, professional, and related occupations	7.2	7.1
Service occupations	11.5	15.7
Sales and office occupations	18.1	26.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	12.5	12.4
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	35.6	18.1
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	14.8	19.6
Industry** (Percent in workforce)		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	17.4	8.6
Manufacturing	5.2	9
Percent government workers	7.2	14.3

6 Appendix B HMS Tournament Calendar

Table 6.1 Calendar of Relevant HMS Fishing Tournaments

Location	Event*	Date	Web site
Beaufort, NC	Barta Boys and Girls Club Billfish Tournament	July 17 - 19, 2008	http://www.bartabillfish.com/
Wakefield, RI	Annual Snug Harbor Shark Tournament	July 12 - 13, 2008	http://www.snugharbormarina.com/door/
Montauk, NY	Star Island Shark Tournament	June 11 - 14, 2008	http://www.starislandyc.com/tournaments.asp
	Montauk Marine Basin Shark Tournament	June 26 - 28, 2008	http://www.montaukmarinebasin.com
	Star Island Mako/Thresher Mania Tournament	August 8 - 9, 2008	http://www.starislandyc.com/tournaments.asp
Cape May, NJ	South Jersey Shark Tournament	June 12 - 15, 2008	http://www.sjmarina.com
	The War at the Shore	July 9 - 13, 2008	http://www.sjmarina.com
	Mid-Atlantic Tuna Tournament	July 16 - 19, 2008	http://www.sjmarina.com
	17th Annual Mid-Atlantic \$500,000	August 17 - 22, 2008	http://www.ma500.com
Ocean City, MD	Annual Mako Mania Shark Tournament	June	http://www.bahiamarina.com/
	28th Annual Ocean City Shark Tournament	June 11 - 15, 2008	http://www.bigsharks.com/tournament.htm
	21st Annual Ocean City Tuna Tournament	July 11 - 13, 2008	http://www.oceancitytunatournament.com/ or www.ocfishing.com
	Mid Atlantic \$500,000	August TBA	http://www.ma500.com
	The White Marlin Open	August 4 - 8, 2008; August 3 - 7, 2009	http://www.whitemarlinopen.com/
	Annual Captain Steve Harman Poor Girl's Open	August	http://www.bahiamarina.com/
Port Salerno, FL	Stuart Sailfish Ladies Tournament	May	http://www.stuartsailfishclub.com/
	Small Boat Tournament	June	
	Junior Angler Tournament	September	
	Stuart Sailfish Club Members Tournament	November	
	Light Tackle Tournament	December	
Morehead City, NC	The Big Rock Blue Marlin tournament	June 7 - 14, 2008	http://www.thebigrock.com
	N.C. Ducks Unlimited Band the Billfish 2008	July 31 - August 2, 2008	http://www.bandthebillfish.com

Location	Event*	Date	Web site
Destin, FL	Destin Fishing Rodeo	October	http://www.destinfishingrodeo.org/
	Emerald Coast Blue Marlin Classic	June 24 - 29, 2008	http://www.fishecbc.com/
Orange Beach, AL	Mobile Big Game Fishing Club Memorial Day Tournament 2008	May 23 - 26, 2008	http://www.mbgfc.org/
	The Masters at Wharf 2008	June 17 - 22, 2008	http://www.worldbillfishseries.com/tournament.php?tourname=ntid=112
	Mobile Big Game Fishing Club Ladies Day Tournament	June 20 - 21, 2008	http://www.mbgfc.org/
	Orange Beach Billfish Classic 2008	July 30 - August 3, 2008	http://www.orangebeachbillfishclassic.com/
	Mobile Big Game Fishing Club Jr. Angler	July 11 - 12, 2008	http://www.mbgfc.org/
	Mobile Big Game Fishing Club Small Boat Billfish Limited	July 25 - 27, 2008	http://www.mbgfc.org/
	Mobile Big Game Fishing Club Labor Day	August 29 - September 1, 2008	http://www.mbgfc.org/
Port Aransas, TX	Port Aransas Grand Slam	Dates not available	http://www.marlininternational.com/texas.htm
	Texas Legends Billfish Open	August 7 - 10, 2008	http://www.stingerhooksystems.com/legends.htm
	Alice Kelly Memorial Texas Ladies Only Billfish Tournament	August 12 - 15, 2008	http://www.pcbgt.com
	Texas Women Anglers Tournament	August 22 - 24, 2008	http://www.gofishtx.com/TWA/Home
Atlantic Beach, NC	Captain Fannie's Billfish Tournament (Marline International Association)	Dates not available	http://www.marlininternational.com/n.htm
Hatteras, NC	Hatteras Village Offshore Open (Marline International Association)	Dates not available	http://www.marlininternational.com/n.htm
	Holiday Isle Sailfish Classic	January 11 - 13, 2008	http://www.inthebite.com/fishing_calender/tournycalender2008.shtml
Islamorada, FL	Outdoor Channel Offshore Classic	January 14 - 16, 2008	http://www.igfatournaments.com
	Cheeca Lodge Presidential Sailfish Tournament	January 17 - 19, 2008	http://www.cheeca.com/index.asp

Location	Event*	Date	Web site
	Islamorada Fishing Club Sailfish Tournament	January 23 - 24, 2008	http://www.theislamoradafishingclub.com
	Islamorada Women's Sailfish Tournament	February 8 - 10, 2008	http://www.inthebite.com/fishing_calender/tournycalender2008.shtml
	Islamorada Swordfish Tournament 2008	August 15-17, 2008	http://www.miamiswordfishtournament.com
	Islamorada Sailfish 500	November TBA	http://www.inthebite.com/fishing_calender/tournycalender2008.shtml
	Islamorada Sailfish Tournament	December TBA	http://www.inthebite.com/fishing_calender/tournycalender2008.shtml
	Islamorada Fishing Club Captain's Cup Sailfish Tournament	December TBA	http://www.inthebite.com/fishing_calender/tournycalender2008.shtml
	Annual Captain Don Gurgiolo Sailfish Classic	December TBA	http://www.inthebite.com/fishing_calender/tournycalender2008.shtml
	Islamorada Junior Sailfish Tournament	December TBA	http://www.inthebite.com/fishing_calender/tournycalender2008.shtml
Venice, LA	Cajuns Billfish Classic	May 27 - June 1, 2008	http://www.comfishla.com
	New Orleans Invitational Billfish Tournament	June 14-15, 2008	http://www.nobgfc.com
Other Useful Links			
http://www.fishwbs.com/index.php			
http://www.fishingworks.com/fishing-tournaments/			
http://www.igfa.org/			
http://www.inthebite.com/			

**This list is not intended to be exhaustive*