

6.0 COMMUNITY PROFILES

This Chapter identifies and describes the HMS fishing communities, as required under the Magnuson-Stevens Act and other laws, and consolidates all of the communities profiled in previous HMS FMPs or FMP amendments and updates the community information where possible. Of the communities profiled in this chapter, ten were originally selected due to the proportion of HMS landings in the town, the relationship between the geographic communities and the fishing fleets, the existence of other community studies, and input from the HMS and Billfish Advisory Panels (which preceded the combined HMS Advisory Panel that currently exists). The remaining 14 communities, although not selected initially, have been identified as communities that could be impacted by changes to the current HMS regulations because of the number of HMS permits associated with these communities, and their community profile information has been incorporated into the document.

6.1 Introduction

The Magnuson-Stevens Act requires, among other things, that all FMPs include a fishery impact statement intended to assess, specify, and describe the likely effects of the measures on fishermen and fishing communities (§303(a)(9)).

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) also requires federal agencies to consider the interactions of natural and human environments by using a “systematic, interdisciplinary approach which will ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences in planning and decision-making” (§102(2)(A)). Moreover, agencies need to address the aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, or health effects, which may be direct, indirect, or cumulative. Consideration of social impacts is a growing concern as fisheries experience increased participation and/or declines in stocks. The consequences of management actions need to be examined to better ascertain and, if necessary and possible, mitigate regulatory impacts on affected constituents.

Social impacts are generally the consequences to human populations resulting from some type of public or private action. Those consequences may include alterations to the ways in which people live, work or play, relate to one another, and organize to meet their needs. In addition, cultural impacts, which may involve changes in values and beliefs that affect people’s way of identifying themselves within their occupation, communities, and society in general are included under this interpretation. Social impacts analyses help determine the consequences of policy action in advance by comparing the status quo with the projected impacts. Community profiles are an initial step in the social impact assessment process. Although public hearings and scoping meetings provide input from those concerned with a particular action, they do not constitute a full overview of the fishery.

The Magnuson-Stevens Act outlines a set of National Standards (NS) that apply to all fishery management plans and the implementation of regulations. Specifically, NS 8 notes that:

“Conservation and management measures shall, consistent with the conservation requirements of this Act (including the prevention of overfishing and rebuilding of

overfished stocks), take into account the importance of fishery resources to fishing communities in order to: (1) provide for the sustained participation of such communities; and, (2) to the extent practicable, minimize adverse economic impacts on such communities.”

See also 50 CFR §600.345 for National Standard 8 Guidelines. “Sustained participation” is defined to mean continued access to the fishery within the constraints of the condition of the resource (50 CFR §600.345(b)(4)).

It should be clearly noted that NS 8 “does not constitute a basis for allocation of resources to a specific fishing community nor for providing preferential treatment based on residence in a fishing community” (50 CFR §600.345(b)(2)).

The Magnuson-Stevens Act further defines a “fishing community” as: “...a community that is substantially dependent upon or substantially engaged in the harvest or processing of fishery resources to meet social and economic needs, and includes fishing vessel owners, operators, and crew, and United States fish processors that are based in such community.”

(§3(17)) The National Standard guidelines expand upon the definition of a fishing community, and state that, “A fishing community is a social or economic group whose members reside in a specific location and share a common dependency on commercial, recreational, or subsistence fishing or on directly related fisheries-dependent services and industries (for example, boatyards, ice suppliers, tackle shops)” (50 CFR §600.345(b)(2)).

NMFS (2001) guidelines for social impact assessments specify that the following elements are utilized in the development of FMPs and FMP amendments:

1. The size and demographic characteristics of the fishery-related work force residing in the area; these determine demographic, income, and employment effects in relation to the work force as a whole, by community and region.
2. The cultural issues of attitudes, beliefs, and values of fishermen, fishery-related workers, other stakeholders, and their communities.
3. The effects of proposed actions on social structure and organization; that is, on the ability to provide necessary social support and services to families and communities.
4. The non-economic social aspects of the proposed action or policy; these include life-style issues, health and safety issues, and the non-consumptive and recreational use of living marine resources and their habitats.
5. The historical dependence on and participation in the fishery by fishermen and communities, reflected in the structure of fishing practices, income distribution and rights.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 Previous community profiles and assessments

NMFS contracted with Dr. Doug Wilson, from the Ecopolicy Center for Agriculture, Environmental and Resource Issues at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, to help develop the community profiles and social impact assessments for the 1999 HMS FMP and Amendment 1 to the FMP for Atlantic Billfish. Dr. Wilson and his colleagues completed their fieldwork in July 1998. This study covered commercial and recreational Atlantic HMS fisheries extending along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Maine to Texas and in the Caribbean. The study investigated the social and cultural characteristics of fishing communities in five states and one U.S. territory: Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and Puerto Rico. These areas were selected because they each had important fishing communities that could be affected by the 1999 FMP for Atlantic Tunas, Swordfish, and Sharks and the 1999 Atlantic Billfish FMP Amendment 1, and because they are fairly evenly spread along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the Caribbean. The study compiled basic sociological information from at least two coastal communities from each state or territory. For each state or territory, a profile of basic sociologic information was compiled, with at least two coastal communities visited for further analysis. Towns were selected based on HMS landings data, the relationship between the geographic communities and the fishing fleets, the existence of other community studies, and inputs from the Advisory Panels for HMS and Billfish. The information in this document incorporates by reference the Wilson *et al.*, (1998) study of the HMS fishery and the work of McCay and Cieri (2000) for the Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council, “The Fishing Ports of the Mid-Atlantic” (http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/econ/cia/McCay_Port_Study-Apr2000_Revised.pdf)

Additionally, NMFS contracted with the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) at the College of William and Mary to re-evaluate several of the baseline HMS communities (Kirkley, 2005). The VIMS study gathered a profile of basic sociological information for the principal states involved with the Atlantic shark fishery. From the 255 communities identified as involved in the 2001 commercial fishery, Amendment 1 to the 1999 HMS FMP focused on specific towns based on shark landings data, the size of the shark fishing fleet, the relationship between the geographic communities and the fishing fleets, and the existence of other community studies. While the recreational fishery is an important component in the overall shark fishery, the VIMS study did not profile the shark recreational fishery because participation and landings were not documented in a manner that permits community identification. The Wilson *et al.*, study selected for profile, only the recreational fisheries found within commercial fishing communities due to the lack of community-based data for the sport fishery. To the extent that it is available, the information on the HMS-related recreational fisheries has been incorporated into the community profiles.

Following the Consolidated HMS FMP, which published in 2006, NMFS contracted MRAG Americas, Inc. to create a report updating current HMS fishery community profiles. The report utilized HMS permit information and U.S. census data to rank communities according to the percentage of HMS permits, by permit category, and in relation to their overall population; based on a methodology described by Sepez *et al.* (2005). Communities that met the mean percentage for at least one permit category were included and community profile information

was created or updated accordingly. The report identified 14 communities that were not previously included (Wakefield, Rhode Island; Montauk, New York; Cape May, New Jersey; Ocean City, Maryland; Atlantic Beach, Beaufort, and Morehead City, North Carolina; Apalachicola, Destin, and Port Salerno, Florida; Orange Beach, Alabama; Grand Isle, Louisiana; and Freeport and Port Aransas, Texas), along with 10 communities that had been included in previous SAFE reports (Gloucester and New Bedford, Massachusetts; Barnegat Light and Brielle, New Jersey; Hatteras Village and Wanchese, North Carolina; Islamorada and Madeira Beach, Florida; and Dulac and Venice, Louisiana). This list did not include four communities that had been included in assessments since the 1999 HMS FMP (Fort Pierce, Panama City Beach, and Pompano Beach, Florida; and Arecibo, Puerto Rico). All communities that were identified by MRAG Americas, Inc. and ones that were evaluated in the past are included in this chapter and have been updated with 2010 Bureau of the Census data (where available) to ensure continuity with the 1999 HMS FMP and subsequent amendments.

The list of communities profiled in the reports noted above is not intended to be an exhaustive record of every HMS-related community in the United States; rather the objective is to give a broad perspective of representative areas. The demographic profile tables found in this SAFE Report were modified from previous documents to include the same baseline information for each community profiled, and use 1990, 2000, and 2010 Bureau of the Census data for comparative purposes. **A profile for the U.S. Virgin Islands was not created because the 2010 Census data were not available at the time.** The descriptive community profiles in this chapter include information provided by Wilson, *et al.* (1998) and Kirkley (2005), Impact Assessment, Inc. (2004), and recent information obtained from MRAG Americas, Inc. (2008), along with 2010 Bureau of the Census data. In this chapter, the community descriptions are organized by state.

Several other chapters in this SAFE report include information that addresses the requirements described Section 6.1 and that is an integral part of any social impact assessment and fishery impact statement. Please refer to the summary of regulatory actions in Chapter 1, description of the fisheries in Chapter 4, the economic evaluation in Chapter 5, and the permit data in Chapter 8.

6.2.2 Community Impacts from Hurricanes

This section is an overview of the impacts on HMS communities caused by hurricanes during 2010. Please refer to prior SAFE reports for hurricane impact information prior to 2010.

The 2010 hurricane season had more storms than average with 19 named storms, of which 12 became hurricanes and 5 became major (Category 3-5) hurricanes. The number of storms could be largely attributed to climatological conditions, La Nina, and record warm Atlantic sea surface temperatures (Bell et al., 2011). However, none of these storms made initial landfall in the United States. This is attributed to 1) climatological conditions that steered hurricanes originating in the central Atlantic Ocean away from the United States; 2) climatological conditions that prevented storms originating in the Caribbean Sea from moving northward through the Gulf of Mexico; and 3) some storms remained in the eastern Atlantic and/or dissipated before reaching the western Atlantic (Bell et al., 2011). Five named storms may have produced localized impacts to U.S. HMS fleets and communities. Tropical Storm

Bonnie, Tropical Depression Five, and Tropical Storm Hermine moved over coastal areas of Louisiana, Louisiana and Mississippi, and Texas, respectively. Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands were affected by Hurricane Earl and Tropical Storm Gaston.

6.2.3 Community Impacts from 2010 Deepwater Horizon/BP Oil Spill

On April 20, 2010, an explosion and subsequent fire damaged the Deepwater Horizon MC252 oil rig, which capsized and sank approximately 50 miles southeast of Venice, Louisiana. Oil flowed for 86 days into the Gulf of Mexico from a damaged well head on the sea floor. In response to the Deepwater Horizon MC252 oil spill, NMFS issued a series of emergency rules (75 FR 24822, May 6, 2010; 75 FR 26679, May 12, 2010; 75 FR 27217, May 14, 2010) closing a portion of the Gulf of Mexico exclusive economic zone (EEZ) to all fishing and analyzed the environmental impacts of these closures in an Environmental Assessment. Between May and November 2010, NMFS closed additional portions of the Gulf of Mexico to fishing. The maximum closure was implemented on June 2, 2010, when fishing was prohibited in approximately 37 percent of the Gulf of Mexico EEZ (Table 6.1; Figure 6.1). Significant portions of state territorial waters in Alabama (40%), Florida (2%), Louisiana (55%), and Mississippi (95%) were closed to fishing (Upton, 2011). After November 15, 2010, approximately 0.4 percent (1,041 square miles) of the federal fishing area was kept closed immediately around the Deepwater Horizon wellhead through the end of 2010. NMFS is continuing to evaluate the impacts of the Deepwater Horizon Spill on HMS stocks and fishermen and will include updated information in future SAFE reports. For more information see: <http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/ClosureSizeandPercentCoverage.htm>

Table 6.1. Deepwater Horizon closures by date, size, and percent coverage of the U.S. Gulf of Mexico EEZ in 2010. The largest percent closure area is designated in bold.

Date of Closure	Area (sq mi)	Area (sq km)	Percent Coverage of Gulf EEZ	Date of Closure	Area (sq mi)	Area (sq km)	Percent Coverage of Gulf EEZ
2-May	6,817	17,648	2.8	21-Jun	86,985	225,290	35.9
7-May	10,807	27,989	4.5	23-Jun	78,597	203,564	32.5
11-May	16,027	41,511	6.6	28-Jun	80,228	207,790	33.2
12-May	17,651	45,717	7.3	4-Jul	81,181	210,259	33.5
14-May	19,377	50,187	8	12-Jul	84,101	217,821	34.8
17-May	24,241	62,784	10	13-Jul	83,927	217,371	34.7
18-May	45,728	118,435	18.9	22-Jul	57,539	149,026	23.8
21-May	48,005	124,333	19.8	10-Aug	52,395	135,703	21.7
25-May	54,096	140,109	22.4	27-Aug	48,114	124,614	19.9
28-May	60,683	157,169	25.1	2-Sep	43,000	111,369	17.8
31-May	61,854	160,200	25.6	3-Sep	39,885	103,303	16.5
1-Jun	75,920	196,633	31.4	21-Sep	31,915	82,659	13.2
2-Jun	88,522	229,270	36.6	1-Oct	26,287	68,083	10.9
4-Jun	78,182	202,491	32.3	5-Oct	23,360	60,502	9.7
5-Jun	78,603	203,582	32.5	15-Oct	16,481	42,686	6.8
7-Jun	78,264	202,703	32.3	22-Oct	9,444	24,461	3.9
16-Jun	80,806	209,286	33.4	15-Nov	1,041	2,697	0.4

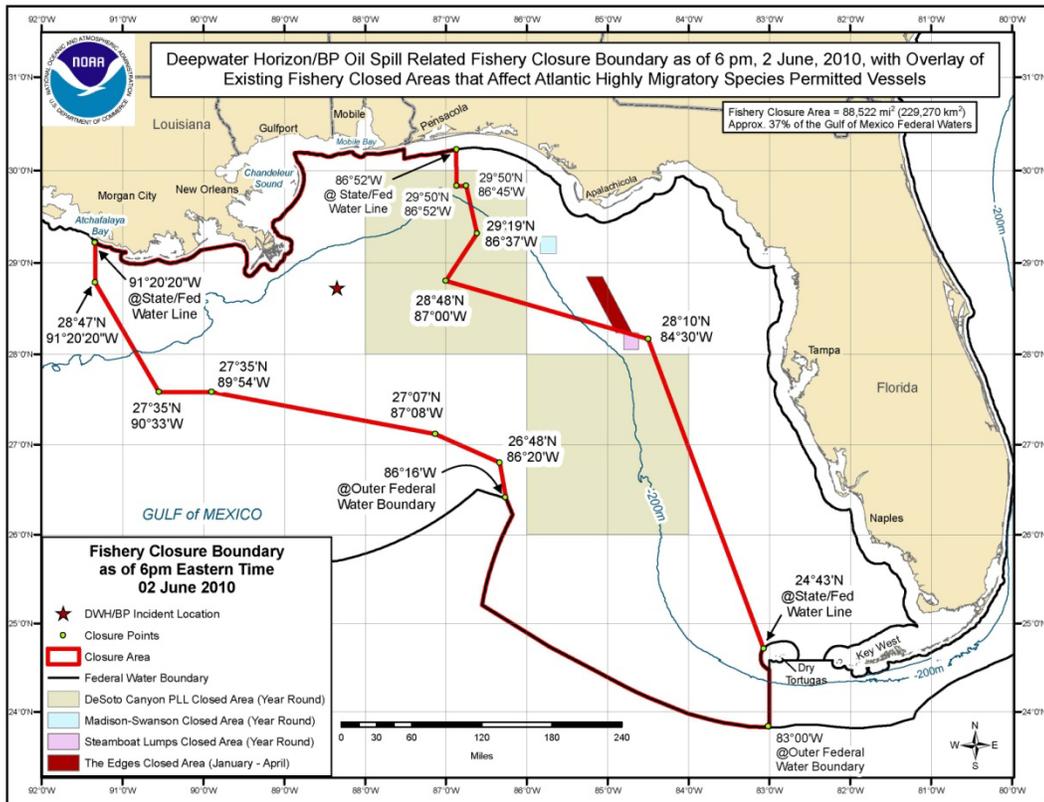


Figure 6.1. Extent of the maximum area closed by NMFS (37% of the Gulf of Mexico EEZ) in response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill; June 2, 2010 and HMS time area closures in the Gulf of Mexico.

6.3 United States Demographic Profile

In 2000, the United States had a total population of 281.4 million (Table 6.2). The population increased to 308.7 million by 2010. Throughout the previous decade, the population was roughly half female and half male. Individuals between 20 and 44 years of age comprised the largest proportion of the population in both 2000 and 2010. The dominant race was white. The number of households grew from 105.5 million in 2000 to 116.7 million households in 2010. The average household and family size remained about the same between the two decades. The number of high school graduates, ages 25 and older, increased between 2000 and 2010 by over five percent (Table 6.2). The unemployment rate increased by over seven percent between 2000 and 2010; and individuals considered below the poverty line increased by almost three percent. In 2000, employment in farming, fishing, forestry, and mining industries accounted for 1.9 percent collectively, and that rate remained the same in 2010.

Table 6.2 Demographic Profile of the United States. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010

United States	1990	2000	2010
Total Population:	248,709,873	281,421,906	308,745,538
Sex			
Male	48.7%	49.1%	49.2%
Female	51.3%	50.9%	50.8%
Age			
<20	25.6%	28.6%	26.9%
20-44	43.2%	36.9%	33.6%
45-64	18.6%	22.0%	26.4%
>65	12.6%	12.4%	13.1%
Race			
White	80.3%	75.1%	72.4%
Black or African American	12.1%	12.3%	12.6%
American Indian & Alaska Native	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%
Asian	2.8%	3.6%	4.8%
Other	3.9%	5.5%	9.3%
Household			
Total	91,947,410	105,480,101	116,716,292
Family households	70.2%	68.0%	66.4%
Nonfamily households	29.8%	32.0%	33.6%
Average household size	3	2.59	2.58
Average family size	3.16	3.14	3.14
Housing Occupancy			
Total housing units	102,263,678	115,904,641	116,716,292
Vacant housing units	10.1%	9.0%	11.4%
Housing Tenure			
Owner-occupied housing units	64.2%	66.2%	65.1%
Renter-occupied housing units	35.8%	33.8%	34.9%
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	75.2%	80.4%	85.6%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	65.3%	63.9%	64.4%
Unemployment Rate	6.3%	3.7%	10.8%
Median Household Income	\$30,056	\$41,994	\$50,046
Individuals below the poverty line*	13.1%	12.4%	15.3%
Industry			
Forestry, fishing, hunting, mining, and agriculture	3.3%	1.9%	1.9%
Construction	6.2%	6.8%	6.2%
Manufacturing	17.7%	14.1%	10.4%

Wholesale trade	4.4%	3.6%	2.8%
Retail trade	16.8%	11.7%	11.7%
Education, health & social services	23.3%	19.9%	23.2%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	1.4%	7.9%	9.2%

6.4 State and Community Profiles

6.4.1 Maine

Between 2000 and 2010, the population in the state of Maine increased by about 4.2 percent (Table 6.3). The number of high school graduates, ages 25 years and older, increased almost 5 percent over the past decade. The unemployment rate nearly doubled, from 4.8 to 8.3 percent, and the percentage of individuals below the poverty line increased by two percent. Employment in the farming, fishing, forestry, and mining industries has slightly declined over the last three decades, while education, health, and social services industries have provided the greatest source of employment for the state's residents.

As of October 2011, seven commercial shark and six commercial swordfish fishing permits were issued in Maine (Table 6.53 and Table 6.54), along with 616 commercial tuna permits (Table 6.51). Maine has the second greatest number of commercial tuna permit holders with 15.3 percent of the total (Table 6.50). Maine also has 30 licensed dealers for tunas, sharks, and swordfish (Table 6.51).

Vessels homeported in Maine sometimes participate in shark fisheries in southern waters and make landings in Florida and other states; therefore, landings are not always indicative of a community's involvement in a fishery. Sharks are often taken incidentally during tuna fishing trips. The incidental nature of shark catches off Maine in the commercial fishery is also true for the recreational fishery. There is, however, a small group of anglers who fish with light tackle for blue, mako, and porbeagle sharks in the Gulf of Maine. To date, no HMS-related community profiles have been developed for the State of Maine, as there are no significant concentrations of HMS-related fisheries in any particular community.

In 2010, an estimated 290,000 sport fishermen made 750,000 fishing trips in marine waters off Maine (NMFS, 2011b). Of these anglers, about 55 percent were from out of state. Just over two percent of the HMS angling category permit holders live in the state of Maine (Table 6.49). Recreational fishing activities in Maine in 2009 generated almost \$167 million in direct sales and \$88 million in value added economic impacts. Employment in marine recreational fishing services was estimated to be 2,039 full and part time jobs in 2009 (NMFS, 2011a). An indication of recreational interest in shark fishing is that charterboats advertise for shark fishing trips from York Harbor, Sheepscot, Casco Bay, Saco Bay, Bath, Damariscotta, and Old Orchard Beach. One hundred thirty charter/headboats in Maine held HMS permits as of October 2011 (Table 6.50). These Maine charter operations are seasonal, typically from Memorial Day to Labor Day, and some of the operators advertise that they move to Florida, or the Caribbean, to run charters during the Florida season from November to May.

Table 6.3 Maine Demographic Profile. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010.

Maine	1990	2000	2010
Population:	1,227,928	1,274,923	1,328,361
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	78.8%	85.4%	90.3%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	65.6%	65.3%	64.5%
Unemployment Rate	6.6%	4.8%	8.3%
Median Household Income	\$27,854	\$37,240	\$45,815
Individuals below the poverty line*	10.8%	10.9%	12.9%
Employment in some industry sectors:			
Farming, fishing, forestry & mining	2.8%	2.6%	2.4%
Construction	7.3%	6.9%	6.7%
Manufacturing	19.7%	14.2%	9.2%
Wholesale trade	3.6%	3.4%	2.7%
Retail	18.4%	13.5%	13.1%
Education, health & social services	24.8%	23.2%	28.2%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	0.9%	7.1%	8.3%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

6.4.2 New Hampshire

New Hampshire's population increased by about 6.5 percent between 2000 and 2010 (Table 6.4). The number of high school graduates, ages 25 years and older, increased slightly. The unemployment rate doubled and the percentage of individuals below the poverty line increased by almost 2 percent. Employment in the farming, fishing, forestry, and mining industries remained the same, while education, health, and social services industries increased by almost 5 percent and continued to provide the greatest source of employment for the state's residents.

New Hampshire's commercial shark fishery is very small, with only 1 commercial permit issued in 2011 (Table 6.53). No commercial swordfish permits were issued in New Hampshire in 2011 (Table 6.54). There are 5 HMS dealers in the state of New Hampshire (Table 6.52). New Hampshire has the fifth (tied with New Jersey) greatest number of commercial tuna permit holders (Table 6.51). Slightly less than two percent of the angling category permit holders reside in New Hampshire (Table 6.49).

The recreational fishery for sharks in New Hampshire waters is largely incidental, on a very small scale, and similar to that of Maine. Occasionally caught close to shore, shortfin mako sharks are taken in water reaching depths over 20 fathoms. There are 96 charterboat operators in Portsmouth, Rye, Seabrook, Hampton, as well as a few other towns, that held HMS permits in 2011 (Table 6.50). Many of these charterboats advertise shark fishing trips offshore from June through September, with the best fishing in June and July. Target species for these trips are shortfin mako, blue, thresher and porbeagle sharks.

In 2010, approximately 86,000 anglers made 252,000 fishing trips to the marine waters off New Hampshire (NMFS, 2011b). Of these saltwater anglers, approximately 38 percent were visitors from out-of-state. In 2009 recreational trips generated over approximately \$18 million in angler trip expenses and \$48 million in durable equipment expenditures, and the marine recreational fishing service sector provided 418 jobs in New Hampshire (NMFS, 2011a).

Table 6.4 New Hampshire Demographic Profile. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010

New Hampshire	1990	2000	2010
Population:	1,109,252	1,235,786	1,316,470
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	82.2%	87.4%	91.5%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	71.9%	70.5%	69.7%
Unemployment Rate	6.2%	3.8%	7.8%
Median Household Income	\$36,329	\$49,467	\$61,042
Individuals below the poverty line*	6.4%	6.5%	8.3%
Employment in some industry sectors:			
Farming, fishing, forestry & mining	1.5%	0.9%	0.9%
Construction	7.1%	6.8%	7.0%
Manufacturing	22.5%	18.1%	12.5%
Wholesale trade	4.0%	3.6%	3.2%
Retail	17.6%	13.7%	13.6%
Education, health & social services	22.6%	20.0%	24.8%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	1.2%	6.9%	8.1%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

6.4.3 Massachusetts

Commercial fisheries in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts are diverse, and range from small-scale inshore small-boat fisheries for lobster and clams, to offshore scallops, groundfish dragging, and longline fishing for HMS species. In 2010, New Bedford, Massachusetts ranked ninth in the United States for the weight of fish landed, and first for value with ex-vessel sales, bringing in 306 million dollars (NMFS, 2011b). In the same year, Gloucester ranked fifteenth in weight of fish landed and twelfth in ex-vessel value. Due to the number of HMS permit holders and the relative importance of commercial and recreational fisheries to the Commonwealth, community profiles for both New Bedford and Gloucester were originally developed for the 1999 HMS FMP and have been included below.

The population in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts increased by almost 200,000 people from 2000-2010 (Table 6.5). Approximately 90 percent of individuals 25 years and older have a high school diploma. The percentage of employed individuals and individuals below the poverty line increased over two percent from 2000 to 2010, coinciding with an over five percent

increase in the unemployment rate. Employment in the farming, fishing, forestry, and mining industries remained the same over this time period. The education, health and social services, along with the arts, recreation, lodging, and food services are the only industries that expanded.

Massachusetts holds the greatest number of commercial tuna permits with 1,341 vessels permitted in 2011 (Table 6.51). Massachusetts is ranked fifth (tied with North Carolina) in the greatest number of swordfish permit holders, with over seventeen percent of the total swordfish permit holders residing in Massachusetts in 2011 (Table 6.54). In addition to swordfish, there are 12 directed and incidental shark permit holders (Table 6.53).

Table 6.5 Massachusetts Demographic Profile. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010

Massachusetts	1990	2000	2010
Population:	6,016,425	6,349,097	6,547,629
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	80.0%	84.8%	89.1%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	67.8%	66.2%	67.7%
Unemployment Rate	6.7%	4.6%	10.2%
Median Household Income	\$36,952	\$50,502	\$62,072
Individuals below the poverty line*	8.9%	9.3%	11.4%
Employment in some industry sectors:			
Farming, fishing, forestry & mining	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%
Construction	5.5%	5.5%	5.3%
Manufacturing	18.1%	12.8%	9.3%
Wholesale trade	4.1%	3.3%	2.5%
Retail	16.2%	11.0%	10.9%
Education, health & social services	28.0%	23.7%	27.7%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	1.1%	6.8%	8.3%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

In 2010, marine recreational fishing in Massachusetts attracted an estimated 1,171,000 anglers making 3,692,000 fishing trips in both state and Federal waters (NMFS, 2011b). Approximately, 37 percent of the anglers were from out of state. In 2009, recreational trips generated over approximately \$200 million in angler trip expenses and \$630 million in durable equipment expenditures, and the marine recreational fishing service sector provided 4,987 jobs in Massachusetts (NMFS, 2011a). Recreational shark fishing, largely catch-and-release using light tackle, takes place in offshore waters (NMFS, 2003). These vessels often travel 50-100 miles out to their fishing grounds and most shark trips are 10-12 hours in duration, with some trips extending to up to three days. Massachusetts residents held 838 charter/headboat permits in 2011 (Table 6.50), the most in the country. Sharks are most often taken incidentally in the recreational bluefin tuna fishery, but a number of charterboat operators advertise directed shark fishing trips. The target shark species South and East of Cape Cod are shortfin mako, blue, and porbeagle sharks.

HMS fishing tournaments are promoted, and participated in, by some charterboat operators (NMFS 2003). Examples of these tournaments include the Big Game Battle (Nantucket); Nantucket Bluefin Blast (Nantucket); GHTC WWP Tournament (Green Harbor); and the Oak Bluffs Monster Shark Tournament (Oak Bluffs) Charterboat operations advertising shark fishing trips are based in areas such as Newburyport, Rockport, Gloucester, Boston, Quincy, Chatham, Harwich Port, South Yarmouth, Hyannis, Mashpee, East Falmouth, Oak Bluffs, Edgartown, Vineyard Haven, Menemsha, Mattapoisett, Fairhaven, New Bedford, and Westport Point.

6.4.3.1 Gloucester, Massachusetts

Gloucester is a community which has one of the richest fishing traditions in the United States. Established in 1623, it is the oldest functioning fishing community in the country, is home to Gorton's, the largest frozen seafood company in the United States, and has many community landmarks based around fishing (MRAG Americas, Inc., 2008). In 2010 for all seafood commercially landed in the United States, Gloucester ranked 15th in weight (88.8 million pounds), and first in value with ex-vessel sales bringing in \$56.6 million (NMFS, 2011b). Commercial and recreational fishermen both target HMS, mainly focusing on swordfish and tunas.

In 2000, the population of Gloucester was 30,273. There was a minimal population decrease of approximately 1,500 individuals between 2000 and 2010 (Table 6.6). Forty-six percent of the population was between the ages 20 to 44 years old in 2010, increasing the median age of the Gloucester population by six years, rising to 46 years old in 2010. There is a slightly larger percentage of females in the Gloucester population, 48 percent males to 52 percent females. In 2010, the percentage of family and nonfamily households, along with average household and family size, basically remained the same.

The percentage of the population in the 16 years and older labor force decreased by 1.3 percent from 2000 to 2010 (Table 6.6). The unemployment more than doubled, but the percentage of individuals below the poverty line decreased slightly over the time period. The number of businesses engaged in the forestry, fishing, hunting, mining, and agriculture industries increased over the last decade from 2.5 percent to 3.2 percent. The education, health, and social services industries saw an increase of over 6 percent and continued to employ the largest percentage of individuals.

Table 6.6 Demographic Profile of Gloucester, Massachusetts. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2011.

Gloucester, MA	1990	2000	2010
Total Population:	28,716	30,273	28,789
Sex			
Male	48.2%	47.9%	48.1%
Female	51.8%	52.1%	51.9%
Age			
Median Age	35.5	40.2	46.4
<20	25.2%	23.9%	20.7%

20-44	39.3%	34.4%	27.0%
45-64	20.2%	26.1%	34.5%
>65	15.4%	15.6%	17.7%
Race			
White	99.4%	97.0%	95.7%
Black or African American	0.2%	0.6%	0.8%
American Indian & Alaska Native	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Asian	0.2%	0.7%	0.9%
Other	0.1%	0.5%	2.7%
Household			
Total	11,550	29,913	12,486
Family households	66.1%	62.7%	60.2%
Nonfamily households	33.9%	37.3%	39.8%
Average household size	2.49	2.38	2.27
Average family size	3.11	3.00	2.90
Housing Occupancy			
Total housing units	13,125	13,958	14,557
Vacant housing units	11.8%	9.8%	14.2%
Housing Tenure			
Owner-occupied housing units	57.8%	59.7%	62.0%
Renter-occupied housing units	42.2%	40.3%	38.0%
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	75.6%	85.7%	89.9%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	62.6%	66.1%	64.8%
Unemployment Rate	4.5%	3.2%	8.0%
Median Household Income	\$32,690	\$47,722	\$61,407
Individuals below the poverty line*	7.5%	8.8%	8.2%
Industry			
Forestry, fishing, hunting, mining, and agriculture	3.9%	2.5%	3.2%
Construction	5.5%	7.1%	6.4%
Manufacturing	22.1%	16.7%	10.3%
Wholesale trade	4.7%	3.6%	2.6%
Retail trade	16.2%	10.8%	10.8%
Education, health & social services	14.1%	20.2%	26.8%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	1.4%	9.2%	11.2%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

6.4.3.2 New Bedford, Massachusetts

New Bedford ranked ninth in the United States for the weight of seafood landed in 2010 (133.4 million pounds), and first in value with ex-vessel sales bringing in 306 million dollars

(NMFS, 2011b). Ex-vessel sales have been driven by the scallop industry, where landings and prices have been high over the last several years (NMFS, 2010 FUS).

Between 2000 and 2010, New Bedford experienced a small increase in its population of 1,304 individuals, from 93,768 in 2000 to 95,072 in 2010 (Table 6.7). The median age of the population basically remained the same, only increasing 0.7 years (Table 6.7). The 2010 age distribution was relatively similar to the age distribution in 2000 with the greatest percentage of individuals in the 20 to 44 years age group. The percentage of females in the population is larger than the percentage of males in both 2000 and 2010.

The number of high school graduates increased by almost 13 percent from 2000 to 2010 (Table 6.7). The size of the 16 year and older labor force increased, but the unemployment more than doubled and the percentage of individuals below the poverty line increased by almost 4 percent. The percentage of businesses engaged in the forestry, fishing, hunting, and agriculture industries declined by almost half from 2000 to 2010, and the education, health, and social services industry increased by seven percent.

Table 6.7 Demographic Profile of New Bedford, Massachusetts. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010.

New Bedford	1990	2000	2010
Total Population:	99,922	93,768	95,072
Sex			
Male	46.7%	47.1%	48.0%
Female	53.3%	52.9%	52.0%
Age			
Median Age	32.6	35.9	36.6
<20	29.1%	27.4%	25.9%
20-44	35.4%	35.6%	34.9%
45-64	18.0%	20.1%	24.6%
>65	17.4%	16.7%	14.6%
Race			
White	87.8%	79.8%	74.5%
Black or African American	3.8%	4.4%	6.4%
American Indian & Alaska Native	0.4%	0.6%	1.3%
Asian	0.3%	0.7%	0.9
Other	7.6%	9.5%	16.9%
Household			
Total	38,646	91,782	38,761
Family households	69.0%	63.1%	60.2%
Nonfamily households	31.0%	39.9%	39.8%
Average household size	2.59	2.40	2.40
Average family size	3.15	3.01	3.02
Housing Occupancy			
Total housing units	41,760	41,511	42,933

New Bedford	1990	2000	2010
Vacant housing units	7.1%	8.0%	4,172
Housing Tenure			
Owner-occupied housing units	43.8%	43.8%	42.1%
Renter-occupied housing units	56.2%	56.2%	57.9%
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	49.7%	57.6%	70.0%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	52.1%	57.7%	61.3%
Unemployment Rate	7.2%	5.0%	12.6%
Median Household Income	\$22,647	\$27,569	\$31,616
Individuals below the poverty line*	16.8%	20.2%	24.0%
Industry			
Forestry, fishing, hunting, mining, and agriculture	3.16%	1.1%	0.6%
Construction	6.1%	7.1%	6.5%
Manufacturing	27.8%	20.7%	9.5%
Wholesale trade	4.3%	4.4%	3.6%
Retail trade	17.0%	12.1%	14.0%
Education, health & social services	15.4%	20.9%	27.6%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	0.7%	7.4%	9.6%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

6.4.4 Rhode Island

Rhode Island's population increased slightly from 2000 to 2010 (Table 6.8); the percentage of individuals 25 years and older with a high school diploma increased by over five percent during that time period. By 2010 the unemployment rate nearly doubled and the number of individuals below the poverty line increased by over two percent. Employment in the farming, fishing, forestry, and mining industries has declined, while the education, health, and social services industries provided the greatest employment opportunities in 2010. Due to the relatively low involvement in HMS fisheries in the past, there are no community profiles describing the relationship of HMS fisheries to any Rhode Island communities.

Four percent of the commercial tuna permit holders in 2011 reside in Rhode Island (Table 6.51), and three shark permit holders and 12 swordfish permit holders are located in the state (Table 6.53 and Table 6.54). Communities involved with the commercial fisheries are Warwick, Little Compton, Newport, Tiverton, Block Island, Narragansett, Peace Dale, Point Judith, South Kingstown, Wakefield and West Kingstown. Rhode Island also has 49 HMS dealers, operating in places such as Newport, Point Judith, Middletown, Wakefield, Narragansett, Peace Dale, South Kingstown, and Block Island (Table 6.52).

Table 6.8 Rhode Island Demographic Profile. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010

Rhode Island	1990	2000	2010
Population:	1,003,464	1,048,319	1,052,567
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	72.0%	78.0%	83.5%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	66.1%	64.6%	64.6%
Unemployment Rate	6.6%	5.6%	10.9%
Median Household Income	\$32,181	\$42,090	\$52,254
Individuals below the poverty line*	9.6%	11.9%	14.0%
Employment in some industry sectors:			
Farming, fishing, forestry & mining	1.3%	0.5%	0.3%
Construction	5.7%	5.4%	4.9%
Manufacturing	22.7%	16.4%	11.6%
Wholesale trade	3.7%	3.4%	2.7%
Retail	17.5%	12.1%	12.8%
Education, health & social services	25.0%	23.0%	26.0%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	1.2%	8.6%	11.0%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

In 2010, approximately 386,000 anglers took 1,283,000 saltwater fishing trips for all species in Rhode Island (NMFS, 2011b). In 2009, recreational trips generated over approximately \$40 million in angler trip expenses and \$124 million in durable equipment expenditures, and the marine recreational fishing service sector provided 1,005 jobs in Rhode Island (NMFS, 2011a). Of these marine anglers, about 65 percent were from out-of-state (NMFS, 2011a). As of October 2011, 629 Rhode Island residents held an HMS angling category permit (Table 6.49). The number of charter/headboat permit holders increased from 142 in 2008 to 172 in 2011 (Table 6.50). Recreational shark fishing from Rhode Island is seasonal between late June and October, with a peak in late August (NMFS 2003). A variety of shark species are available with the most common being shortfin mako sharks between 60-100 pounds. After shortfin mako, thresher, blue, dusky and sandbar sharks are the most common species caught by anglers. Light tackle is the gear preferred for shark fishing by the charter operators and most private boat fishermen, and catch-and-release is normal in the fishery.

6.4.4.1 Wakefield, Rhode Island

Wakefield, RI was considered a Census Designated Place (CDP), and was combined with several other small villages for the 2010 census. The community had 8,487 people in 2010 (Table 6.9), an increase of 19 people from the 2000 Census. The area lacks any substantial commercial fishing infrastructure; therefore, commercial fishing generally takes place in neighboring Narragansett and Point Judith (MRAG Americas, Inc., 2008). The charter fishing fleet is based at the Snug Harbor Marina, and there are several marinas that cater to the recreational fishing industry in the area (MRAG Americas, Inc., 2008). The age distribution of the Wakefield population is trending older, as the percentage of individuals under the age of 18

decreased by eight percent while the number of individuals 18 to 64 years of age increased by seven percent between 2000 and 2010 (Table 6.9).

Table 6.9 Demographic Profile of Wakefield, Rhode Island. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010

Wakefield, RI	1990	2000	2010
Total population	7134	8468	8,487
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	3368 / 3766	3958 / 4510	4,024 / 4,463
Age (Percent of total population)			
Under 18 years of age	25.1	28.4	20.1
18 to 64 years of age	59.9	58.4	65.5
65 years and over	15.0	13.2	14.4
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)			
White	6631	90.3	90.3
Black or African American	182	2	1.8
American Indian and Alaskan Native	257	3.1	2.6
Asian	64	1.2	1.4
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		<0.1	0.0
Some other race	0	0.6	0.7
Two or more races		2.8	3.2
Hispanic or Latino (any race)		1.6	2.5
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)			
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.9	3	N/A
Percent high school graduate or higher	62.6	89.8	N/A
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	22.7	41.9	N/A
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)			
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.7	5.9	N/A
And Percent who speak English less than very well		1.2	N/A
Household income (Median \$)			
	39,500	50,313	N/A
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)			
		5.4	N/A
Percent female headed household	4.3	13.1	N/A
Home Ownership (Percent)			
Owner occupied		71.3	69.7
Renter occupied		28.7	30.3
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	143400	151,700	N/A
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	530	427	N/A
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)			
Percent in the labor force		70.4	N/A
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed		3.2	N/A
Occupation (Percent in workforce)			
Management, professional, and related occupations		42.2	N/A
Service occupations		23.3	N/A
Sales and office occupations		21.2	N/A
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations		0.7	N/A
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations		5.6	N/A
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		6.9	N/A
Industry (Percent in workforce)			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining		1.2	N/A
Manufacturing		9.4	N/A
Percent government workers		23.9	N/A

6.4.5 Connecticut

Connecticut's population has increased by almost 5 percent between 2000 and 2010 (Table 6.10). The percentage of individuals 25 years and older with a high school diploma has increased by over four percent. The unemployment rate almost doubled in that time, and the number individuals below the poverty line increased by over two percent. Employment in the farming, fishing, forestry, and mining remained steady, while education, health, and social services industries continued to provide the greatest employment opportunities in 2010.

In general, Connecticut's involvement in HMS commercial fisheries has been minimal. There are 74 commercial tuna permit holders living in the state in 2011 (Table 6.51), along with one shark and one swordfish permit holder (Table 6.53 and Table 6.54). Only five HMS permitted dealers were located in Connecticut in 2011 (Table 6.52), which makes up 0.7 percent of the total permitted HMS dealers. The communities involved in the commercial shark fishery are New London and Old Lyme. Due to the relatively minimal involvement with HMS fisheries, there are no community profiles for the state of Connecticut.

In 2010, approximately 514,000 anglers took 1,505,000 saltwater fishing trips for all species in Connecticut (NMFS, 2011b). In 2009, recreational trips generated over approximately \$35 million in angler trip expenses and \$762 million in durable equipment expenditures, and the marine recreational fishing service sector provided 5,212 jobs in Connecticut (NMFS, 2011a). Of these marine anglers, about 17.5 percent were from out-of-state. In 2011, 604 Connecticut residents held an HMS angling category permit (Table 6.49). Recreational shark fishing is conducted throughout Long Island Sound, but primarily from the eastern ports in the state from which offshore waters can be easily reached. The number of charter/headboats permit holders in Connecticut has decreased from 114 in 2008 to 83 in 2011 (Table 6.50). Charterboats advertising shark fishing trips operate from Milford, New London, Norwalk, Old Lyme, Saybrook, Stonington and Westport. The recreational fishery is principally a catch-and-release fishery using light tackle.

Table 6.10 Connecticut Demographic Profile. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2011

Connecticut	1990	2000	2010
Population:	3,287,116	3,405,565	3,574,097
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	79.2%	84.0%	88.6%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	69.0%	66.6%	68.0%
Unemployment Rate	5.4%	5.3%	10.5%
Median Household Income	\$41,721	\$53,935	\$64,032
Individuals below the poverty line*	6.8%	7.9%	10.1%
Employment in some industry sectors:			
Farming, fishing, forestry & mining	1.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Construction	5.9%	6.0%	5.5%
Manufacturing	20.5%	14.8%	10.9%
Wholesale trade	4.2%	3.2%	2.5%
Retail	15.4%	11.2%	10.8%

Education, health & social services	24.8%	22.0%	26.2%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	1.1%	6.7%	8.7%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

6.4.6 New York

Between 2000 and 2010 the state of New York's population increased by over 400,000 people (Table 6.11); the percentage of individuals 25 years and older with a high school diploma increased by over five percent; and the unemployment rate increased by almost three percent, which coincided with a slight increase in the percentage of individuals below the poverty line. Employment in the farming, fishing, forestry, and mining industries remained steady, while the education, health, and social services industries continued to provide the greatest percentage of employment opportunities.

Twenty one and twenty two HMS shark and swordfish permits were issued to New York addresses in 2011, respectively (Table 6.53 and Table 6.54). In addition to the shark and swordfish permit holders, there are also 231 commercial tuna permit holders in New York (Table 6.51), and New York had the third greatest number of HMS dealer permit holders (94) (Table 6.52). Communities participating in the shark commercial and recreational fisheries include Freeport, Lawrence, Amagansett, Brightwaters, East Hampton, East Quogue, Greenport, Hampton Bays, Islip, Montauk, Oakdale, Brooklyn, Riverhead, Seaford, Port Jefferson, Babylon, Hauppauge, Staten Island, Southold, and Wantagh.

Table 6.11 New York Demographic Profile. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2011

New York	1990	2000	2010
Population:	17,990,455	18,976,457	19,378,102
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	74.8%	79.1%	84.9%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	63.6%	61.1%	63.5%
Unemployment Rate	6.9%	7.1%	9.9%
Median Household Income	\$40,927	\$43,393	\$54,148
Individuals below the poverty line*	13.0%	14.6%	14.9%
Employment in some industry sectors:			
Farming, fishing, forestry & mining	1.3%	0.6%	0.6%
Construction	5.2%	5.2%	5.6%
Manufacturing	14.7%	10.0%	6.7%
Wholesale trade	4.2%	3.4%	2.6%
Retail	14.9%	10.5%	10.7%
Education, health & social services	27.9%	24.3%	27.6%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	1.5%	7.3%	8.7%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

In 2010 an estimated 739,000 anglers took 4,470,000 saltwater fishing trips for all species of fish in both state and Federal waters off of New York (NMFS, 2011b). Residents of New York State made up approximately 91 percent of the recreational marine anglers during that time. In 2009, recreational trips generated over approximately \$145 million in angler trip expenses and \$640 million in durable equipment expenditures, and the marine recreational fishing service sector provided 4,568 jobs in New York (NMFS, 2011a). In 2011, New York had the fourth (tied with North Carolina) greatest number of HMS angling category permits with 1,688 permitted vessels (Table 6.49). Shark fishing by anglers appears to be largely catch-and-release, using light tackle, and tends to be incidental to tuna and billfish fishing offshore. In New York State, 335 charter/headboats were permitted for HMS fishing in 2011 (Table 6.50). A number of charterboat operators advertise shark fishing as part of their offerings. Charterboats operating out of Montauk advertised shark fishing either as an occasional exciting catch or offered shark fishing trips offshore. Montauk is positioned well for offshore trips as it lies only 20-40 miles from the edge of deep water and Gulf Stream eddies. Connecticut and Rhode Island boats on the other hand have to travel at least 60-100 miles to reach the prime fishing waters for tunas and sharks.

6.4.6.1 Montauk, New York

The village of Montauk is the largest commercial fishing port in New York, mainly due to its location to important commercial and recreational fishing grounds, along with its harbor that provides a large natural protective barrier (MRAG Americas, Inc., 2008). The population decreased between 2000 and 2010, and 16 percent of the Montauk population of 3,326 residents in 2010 were of Hispanic decent. The overall age of the population in Montauk seems to be increasing, as the percentage of individuals under 18 years of age decreased by 3 percent while the number of individuals over the age of 65 increased by 5 percent (Table 6.12). Fishing is closely tied to the community, which holds a number of fishing-related events such as the blessing of the fleet and multiple fishing tournaments. Shark tournaments primarily target blue, shortfin mako, and thresher sharks. There are a number of commercial pelagic longline vessels that fish for tuna and swordfish, but the commercial HMS fishery in Montauk is limited by dock space, which is increasingly utilized for recreational purposes.

Table 6.12 Demographic Profile of Montauk, New York. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2011

Montauk, NY	1990	2000	2010
Total population	3,001	3,851	3,326
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)		1976/1875	1,661 / 1,665
Age (Percent of total population)			
Under 18 years of age		20	16.9
18 to 64 years of age		65.5	62.6
65 years and over	14.9	14.5	20.5
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)			
White		87	90.3
Black or African American		0.9	2.8
American Indian and Alaskan Native		0.1	0.2
Asian		0.8	0.9
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		<0.1	0.1
Some other race		9.8	4.4

Montauk, NY	1990	2000	2010
Two or more races		1.4	1.3
Hispanic or Latino (any race)		23.9	16.1
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)			
Percent with less than 9th grade	7	7.6	N/A
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.5	84	N/A
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	25.7	24.8	N/A
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)			
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	17.6	30.3	N/A
And Percent who speak English less than very well	8.2	15.6	N/A
Household income (Median \$)	31,849	42,329	N/A
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	2.9	7.7	N/A
Percent female headed household	6.7	8.7	N/A
Home Ownership (Percent)			
Owner occupied		65.7	73.3
Renter occupied		34.3	26.7
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)		290,400	N/A
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	804	863	N/A
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)			
Percent in the labor force	70.1	61.5	N/A
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5	7.7	N/A
Occupation (Percent in workforce)			
Management, professional, and related occupations	23.5	20.3	N/A
Service occupations		23.3	N/A
Sales and office occupations	25.7	27.9	N/A
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	9	5.8	N/A
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations		19	N/A
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		3.6	N/A
Industry (Percent in workforce)			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	8	6.1	N/A
Manufacturing	1.8	2	N/A
Percent government workers	8.4	11.8	N/A

6.4.7 New Jersey

Between the 2000 Census and the 2010 Census, New Jersey's population increased by over 375,000 people (Table 6.13); the percentage of individuals 25 years and older with a high school diploma increased by about six percent; the unemployment rate increased by five percent; and individuals below the poverty line increased by two percent. As with many of the other states, employment in the farming, fishing, forestry, and mining industries remained steady, whereas the education, health, and social services industries provided the greatest percentage of employment opportunities in 2010.

In 2011, there were 231 commercial tuna permit holders in the state of New Jersey (Table 6.51). New Jersey has the second greatest number of shark permit holders living within the state, second to Florida (Table 6.53). New Jersey is also home to 41 swordfish permit holders (Table 6.54). Sixty-seven HMS dealer permits were also issued in New Jersey in 2011 (Table 6.52).

In 2010, an estimated 1,261,000 anglers took 5,988,000 marine recreational fishing trips in New Jersey, and approximately 40 percent of those anglers were from out-of-state (NMFS 2011b). In 2009, recreational trips generated over approximately \$280 million in angler trip

expenses and \$1.2 billion in durable equipment expenditures, and the marine recreational fishing service sector provided 8,513 jobs in New Jersey (NMFS, 2011a). In 2011, New Jersey had the second highest number of HMS angling category permit holders at 3,397 (Table 6.49).

Table 6.13 New Jersey Demographic Profile. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010

New Jersey	1990	2000	2010
Population:	7,730,188	8,414,350	8,791,894
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	76.9%	82.1%	88.0%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	67.4%	64.1%	66.6%
Unemployment Rate	5.7%	5.8%	10.8%
Median Household Income	\$40,927	\$55,146	\$67,681
Individuals below the poverty line*	7.6%	8.5%	10.5%
Employment in some industry sectors:			
Farming, fishing, forestry & mining	1.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Construction	6.0%	5.6%	5.7%
Manufacturing	16.9%	12.0%	9.0%
Wholesale trade	5.4%	4.4%	3.5%
Retail	15.2%	11.3%	10.9%
Education, health & social services	23.4%	19.8%	23.4%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	1.7%	6.9%	8.0%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

The recreational fishery for sharks is primarily incidental to fishing for tuna and billfish. New Jersey ranks third in the number of HMS charter/headboats permit holders with 550 permitted vessels in 2011 (Table 6.50). Of these party and charterboats, some advertise shark trips using light tackle during the summer and early fall (July-October) (NMFS, 2003). These trips go offshore between 25 and 60 miles to the heads of the canyons, and thus are full-day or overnight trips.

6.4.7.1 Barnegat Light, New Jersey

Barnegat Light is one of eleven municipalities on Long Beach Island, a large “barrier beach” island that helps form the seaward boundary of Barnegat Bay. This small town measures less than one square mile and is located on the northern end of the barrier island. The town is named after its famous lighthouse that guided ships for generations along the New Jersey coast. This lighthouse was replaced in 1855 with the second-tallest lighthouse in the United States operating until 1927 (NMFS, 2003). The building continues as both a community landmark and a navigation mark. The name Barnegat originates from “Barendegat,” a Dutch name meaning “inlet of breakers” (NMFS, 1999). Prior to 1820, fishing operations and maritime trade were conducted in the small settlements on the mainland inside the chain of islands and sand bars fringing the New Jersey coast (NMFS, 2003). Barnegat Inlet was one of the important channels to the open ocean, with a sheltered anchorage immediately inside the inlet, and ample resource for a fishing community. A lighthouse was built in 1824 to mark the entrance to the inlet. In

1995, the infamous inlet's fierce currents were tamed by a \$45 million Army Corps of Engineers project that constructed a South jetty along with a three-quarter-mile beach and a fishing pier (NMFS, 1999).

Barnegat Light has continued to shift to an older, retired population in the time between the 2000 and 2010 Censuses. Population declined by 25 percent and the median age increased from 50.9 to 60.3 years (Table 6.14). The change in age structure and population also led to a decrease in the total number of households, down 26 percent from 2000. The percentage of high school graduates over 25 years of age declined by 6.5 percent, while the unemployment rate in the area increased by almost 10 percent over the time period (Table 6.14).

Table 6.14 Demographic Profile of Barnegat Light. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010.

Barnegat Light, NJ	1990	2000	2010
Total Population:	681	764	574
Sex			
Male	52.0%	50.9%	49.7%
Female	48.0%	49.1%	50.3%
Age			
Median Age	50.9	54.9	60.3
<20	12.8%	15.4%	8.8%
20-44	29.8%	20.9%	15.3%
45-64	27.0%	29.4%	34.5%
>65	30.4%	34.3%	41.2%
Race			
White	99.6%	98.3%	97.7%
Black or African American	0.4%	0.5%	1.0%
American Indian & Alaska Native	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Asian	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.4%	1.3%
Household			
Total	342	371	274
Family households	62.0%	62.0%	184
Nonfamily households	38.0%	38.0%	90
Average household size	1.99	2.05	2.06
Average family size	2.42	2.60	2.48
Housing Occupancy			
Total housing units	1,167	1,207	1,282
Vacant housing units	71.0%	69.3%	1,008
Housing Tenure			
Owner-occupied housing units	82.6%	87.9%	86.5%
Renter-occupied housing units	17.4%	12.1%	13.5%
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	84.9%	92.1%	85.6%

Barnegat Light, NJ	1990	2000	2010
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	52.6%	46.9%	64.4%
Unemployment Rate	0.5%	1.2%	10.8%
Median Household Income	\$37,955	\$52,361	NA
Individuals below the poverty line*	7.2%	4.7%	NA
Industry			
Forestry, fishing, hunting, mining, and agriculture	12.6%	8.2%	NA
Construction	12.6%	10.3%	NA
Manufacturing	7.4%	4.8%	NA
Wholesale trade	1.3%	1.7%	NA
Retail trade	21.0%	9.2%	NA
Education, health & social services	7.4%	16.8%	NA
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	2.9%	11.0%	NA

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

6.4.7.2 Brielle, New Jersey

Brielle is located in the southernmost region of Monmouth County, and borders the Manasquan River of central New Jersey. For the purposes of this document, the community will include Brielle/Point Pleasant. This is an area where recreational fishermen are as traditional as commercial fishermen, and recreational fishermen have been distressed about the management of tunas and sharks.

Brielle experienced a modest population decrease between 2000 and 2010 from 4,893 to 4,744 individuals (Table 6.15). The percent of males and females remained virtually unchanged between 2000 and 2010 with 49 percent of the population comprised of males and 51 percent females. The age distribution of the Brielle population remained virtually the same for the past decade, but the median age trended slightly older at 44.8 years. The age distribution is fairly even between those under 20 years old, 20-44 years old, and 45-64 years old. Those over 65 years old are the smallest age group, comprising approximately 17 percent of the total population. Whites accounted for over 94 percent of the population in 2010, increasing slightly from 2000. The number of total households decreased slightly, while the average household size increased slightly (Table 6.15).

Table 6.15 Demographic Profile of Brielle, New Jersey. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010.

Brielle, NJ	1990	2000	2010
Total Population:	4,406	4,893	4,744
Sex			
Male	48.2%	47.4%	49.3%
Female	51.8%	52.6%	50.7%
Age			

Brielle, NJ	1990	2000	2010
Median Age	42.7	42.9	44.9
<20	23.2%	25.2%	28.0%
20-44	28.6%	27.9%	22.3%
45-64	29.1%	29.1%	32.8%
>65	19.2%	17.8%	16.8%
Race			
White	93.8%	93.1%	94.6%
Black or African American	5.4%	3.5%	2.5%
American Indian & Alaska Native	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%
Asian	0.0%	0.7%	0.9%
Other	0.0%	2.7%	1.9%
Household			
Total	1,735	1,938	1,805
Family households	74.6%	73.0%	74.0%
Nonfamily households	25.4%	27.0%	26.0%
Average household size	2.54	2.52	2.64
Average family size	3.00	3.00	3.13
Housing Occupancy			
Total housing units	1,986	2,123	2,034
Vacant housing units	12.6%	8.7%	11.3%
Housing Tenure			
Owner-occupied housing units	82.3%	83.4%	87.8%
Renter-occupied housing units	17.7%	16.6%	12.2%
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	91.3%	94.8%	NA
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	58.6%	59.4%	NA
Unemployment Rate	4.4%	2.1%	NA
Median Household Income	\$53,485	\$68,368	NA
Individuals below the poverty line*	2.3%	3.9%	NA
Industry			
Forestry, fishing, hunting, mining, and agriculture	1.6%	0.7%	NA
Construction	5.9%	7.4%	NA
Manufacturing	11.7%	8.4%	NA
Wholesale trade	6.7%	2.5%	NA
Retail trade	21.4%	7.3%	NA
Education, health & social services	18.7%	23.1%	NA
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	2.1%	7.8%	NA

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

6.4.7.3 Cape May, New Jersey

Commercial fishing is the second largest industry behind seasonal tourism in Cape May (MRAG Americas, Inc., 2008). It is the largest commercial fishing port in New Jersey, and one of the largest on the East Coast (MRAG Americas, Inc., 2008). The 2010 U.S. census recorded the Cape May population at 3,607 residents, which is 10.5 percent lower than the 2000 population (Table 6.16). The ratio of males to females flipped from a majority of females to a majority of males in the population between 2000 and 2010, but was close to 50/50 split in both Censuses. The population also seems to be getting older, as there was a decrease of approximately 4 percent in the number of individuals under the age of 18 in 2010 (Table 6.16).

Table 6.16 Demographic Profile of Cape May, New Jersey. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010

Cape May, NJ	1990	2000	2010
Total population	4,668	4,034	3,607
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)		1,987/2,047	1,845 / 1,762
Age (Percent of total population)			
Under 18 years of age		16.3	12.8
18 to 64 years of age		55.2	59.6
65 years and over	25	28.5	27.6
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)			
White		91.3	89.0
Black or African American		5.3	4.9
American Indian and Alaskan Native		0.2	0.3
Asian		0.4	0.7
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		<0.1	0.1
Some other race		1.3	2.3
Two or more races		1.5	2.7
Hispanic or Latino (any race)		3.8	8.6
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)			
Percent with less than 9th grade	3.8	2.6	N/A
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.4	87.6	N/A
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	25.2	30.8	N/A
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)			
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.7	8.9	N/A
And Percent who speak English less than very well	0.7	2.9	N/A
Household income (Median \$)			
		33,462	N/A
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)			
		9.1	N/A
Percent female headed household			
		7	N/A
Home Ownership (Percent)			
Owner occupied		56.8	54.3
Renter occupied		43.2	45.7
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)			
		212,900	N/A
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)			
		564	N/A
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)			
Percent in the labor force	63.8	57.5	N/A
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.7	3.8	N/A
Occupation (Percent in workforce)			

Cape May, NJ	1990	2000	2010
Management, professional, and related occupations	40.9	33.7	N/A
Service occupations	16.9	21	N/A
Sales and office occupations	26	33.3	N/A
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.1	0.9	N/A
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations		5.9	N/A
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		5.2	N/A
Industry (Percent in workforce)			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	1.7	0.4	N/A
Manufacturing	5.5	2.4	N/A
Percent government workers	26.5	20.2	N/A

6.4.8 Delaware

Between 2000 and 2010, Delaware's population increased by almost 15 percent (Table 6.17) and the percentage of individuals 25 years and older with a high school diploma increased by about five percent. The percentage of employed individuals has declined slightly, and both the unemployment rate and individuals below the poverty line increased over the past decade. As with many of the other states, employment in the farming, fishing, forestry, and mining industries has remained steady, whereas the education, health, and social services industries provided the greatest employment opportunities in 2010.

Table 6.17 Delaware Demographic Profile. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010

Delaware	1990	2000	2010
Population:	666,168	783,600	897,934
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	77.50%	82.60%	87.7%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	68.3%	65.7%	63.6%
Unemployment Rate	4.0%	5.2%	9.3%
Median Household Income	\$34,875	\$47,381	\$55,847
Individuals below the poverty line*	8.7%	9.2%	11.8%
Employment in some industry sectors:			
Farming, fishing, forestry & mining	2.3%	1.1%	1.1%
Construction	8.0%	7.4%	6.9%
Manufacturing	18.8%	13.2%	9.0%
Wholesale trade	3.5%	2.6%	2.2%
Retail	2.1%	11.6%	12.0%
Education, health & social services	23.0%	19.4%	23.6%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	10.4%	7.7%	8.7%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

Thirty-one commercial tuna permit holders lived in Delaware during 2011 (Table 6.51). There was one HMS dealer permit issued in Delaware during 2011 (Table 6.52). There were no commercial shark or swordfish permits issued in the state of Delaware during 2011 (Table 6.53 and Table 6.54).

The recreational fishery in Delaware Bay and offshore is popular because of the diversity of species and habitats available to anglers. In 2010, an estimated total of 293,000 anglers made 920,000 recreational trips in Delaware (NMFS 2011b). In 2009, recreational fishing trips generated over approximately \$57 million in angler trip expenses and \$211 million in durable equipment expenditures, and the marine recreational fishing service sector provided 1,270 jobs in Delaware (NMFS, 2011a). In 2011, Delaware was home to 865 HMS angling permit holders (Table 6.49). One hundred and eight HMS charter/headboats permits were issued to Delaware addresses in 2011 (Table 6.50). To date, no HMS community profiles have been developed for any Delaware communities due to the relatively low level of involvement with HMS fisheries.

6.4.9 Maryland

Maryland's population increased from 5.3 million people in 2000 to 5.8 million people in 2010 (Table 6.18). The percentage of individuals 25 years and older with a high school diploma and/or some graduate level degree has increased by 4.3 percent. The percentage of employed individuals, ages 16 and older, has declined slightly. The unemployment rate has doubled and the percentage of individuals below the poverty line has increased slightly over the past decade. As with many of the other states, employment in the farming, fishing, forestry, and mining industries has declined, whereas the education, health, and social services and the arts, recreation, lodging and food services industries provided slightly more employment opportunities in 2010.

As of October 2011, in Maryland, there are 38 commercial tuna permit holders (Table 6.51). In addition, five shark permit holders and four swordfish permit holders reside in Maryland (Table 6.53 and Table 6.54). To support these HMS fisheries, there are 15 dealers permitted for tuna, sharks and swordfish (Table 6.52).

Table 6.18 Maryland Demographic Profile. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010

Maryland	1990	2000	2010
Population:	4,781,468	5,296,486	5,773,552
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	78.4%	83.8%	88.1%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	70.6%	67.8%	69.5%
Unemployment Rate	4.3%	4.7%	8.8%
Median Household Income	\$39,386	\$52,868	\$68,854
Individuals below the poverty line*	8.3%	8.5%	9.9%
Employment in some industry sectors:			
Farming, fishing, forestry & mining	1.7%	0.6%	0.5%
Construction	7.9%	6.9%	6.8%
Wholesale trade	3.8%	2.8%	2.0%
Retail	15.0%	10.5%	9.6%
Manufacturing	10.3%	7.7%	5.3%
Education, health & social services	25.8%	20.6%	23.3%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	1.2%	6.8%	7.8%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

In 2009, 844,000 anglers took a total of 2,811,000 recreational fishing trips in the marine waters off of Maryland, with approximately 37 percent of these anglers originating from out-of-state (NMFS 2011a). Total recreational fishing trip expenditures in 2009 are estimated at \$792 million by the NMFS Office of Science and Technology (NMFS 2011a). The recreational fishing sector provided 5,714 jobs and \$256 million in income from an estimated \$770 million in sales. As of October 2011, Maryland was home to 1,187 HMS angling permit holders (Table 6.48)

The recreational fishery for sharks is largely offshore, although sharks are found in the lower reaches of the Chesapeake Bay. The offshore fishery takes place at least 15 miles out to sea and charterboats often run 60 to 70 miles offshore to areas of deep water. In Maryland, the number of HMS charter/headboat permit holders decreased from 151 in 2010 to 125 in 2011 (Table 6.50). Most of these vessels are registered in Ocean City, which is known as the “White Marlin Capital of the World”. This hotspot for recreational fishing industry is home to the Annual White Marlin Open, which brings close to \$1 million as the top prize for the tournament. Other communities involved with the HMS charter/headboat industry include Annapolis, Baltimore, Cambridge, Chesapeake City, Chester, Conowingo, Edgewater, Glen Burnie, Ocean Pines, Pasadena, Pocomoke, Salisbury, Severna, St. Michaels, Stevensville, Tilghman, White Hall, and White Haven (MRAG Americas, Inc., 2008).

6.4.9.1 Ocean City, Maryland

Ocean City is a major tourist destination and is generally considered the only substantial fishing community left in Maryland. There is a large charter boat presence at a variety of marinas, while most of the commercial activity takes place in West Ocean City on the mainland (MRAG Americas, Inc., 2008). Known as the “white marlin capitol of the world”, Ocean City is a popular destination for recreational anglers targeting HMS. Recreational anglers also target tunas and sharks, and there are a variety of annual tournaments that target white marlin, tunas, and sharks (MRAG Americas, Inc., 2008). Ocean City, MD ranked within the top 50 ports in terms of quantity of seafood landed in the United States in 2010, when 16.7 million pounds of seafood were landed. Between 2009 and 2010, total seafood landings within this port doubled (NMFS 2011b).

The 2010 census recorded the Ocean City population at 7,102, which was slightly lower than the 2000 census (Table 6.19). Changes in the population age structure were most pronounced through a decline in the proportion of individuals under 18 years of age. The population is largely Caucasian; however there was a sizable increase in the proportion of Hispanic and Latino individuals in the population. The percentage of owner-occupied households has not changed significantly between 2000 and 2010.

Table 6.19 Demographic Profile of Ocean City, Maryland. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010

Ocean City, MD		1990	2000	2010
Total population		5,074	7,173	7,102
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)		2415 / 2659	3,680 / 3,493	3,652 / 3,450
Age (Percent of total population)				
	Under 18 years of age		21.3	9.1
	18 to 64 years of age		63.5	61.3
	65 years and over		25.2	29.6
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)				
	White	4852	95.3	92.2
	Black or African American	143	2.5	2.7
	American Indian and Alaskan Native	33	0.1	0.2
	Asian	46	0.7	1.3
	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		<0.1	0.0
	Some other race	0	0.3	2.2
	Two or more races		0.9	1.4
	Hispanic or Latino (any race)		1.2	5.9
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)				
	Percent with less than 9th grade	4.8	2.6	N/A
	Percent high school graduate or higher	61	87.1	N/A
	Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	13.4	28	N/A
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)				
	Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.1	7	N/A
	And Percent who speak English less than very well		2.9	N/A
Household income (Median \$)		33350	35,772	N/A
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)			8.4	N/A
Percent female headed household		3.7	6.4	N/A
Home Ownership (Percent)				
	Owner occupied		67.4	68.4
	Renter occupied		32.6	31.6
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)		136100	152,200	N/A
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)		517	640	N/A
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)				
	Percent in the labor force		60.4	N/A
	Percent of civilian labor force unemployed		9.3	N/A
Occupation (Percent in workforce)				
	Management, professional, and related occupations		31.6	N/A
	Service occupations	18	24.1	N/A
	Sales and office occupations		29.2	N/A
	Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations		0.3	N/A
	Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations		9.5	N/A
	Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		5.2	N/A
Industry (Percent in workforce)				
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining		0.5	N/A
	Manufacturing		2.4	N/A
	Percent government workers		11.3	N/A

6.4.10 Virginia

Virginia's population increased from 7.1 million people in 2000 to 8.0 million people in 2010 (Table 6.20). The percentage of individuals 25 years and older with a high school diploma

has increased by five percent. The percentage of employed individuals, ages 16 and older, was approximately the same between 2000 and 2010; both the unemployment rate and individuals identified below the poverty line have increased over the past decade. Employment in the farming, fishing, forestry, and mining industries has declined slightly, whereas the education, health, and social services industries provided increased employment opportunities in 2010.

The Virginia seafood industry provided 19,064 jobs in 2010 in the harvester, processor/dealer, importer, wholesaler/distributor, and retail sectors, providing over \$168 million in income and \$380 million in sales. In 2010, the Hampton Roads port ranked seventh and the Reedville port ranked twenty-fourth in the nation with respect to value of commercial fishing landings (NMFS 2011b). The Reedville port ranked second in poundage of commercial fishing landings, largely due to a prolific menhaden fishery (NMFS 2011b); 426.1 million pounds of seafood valued at \$34.2 million were landed in 2010.

Virginia has 43 commercial tuna permit holders (Table 6.51). The Virginia commercial HMS fisheries have 26 licensed dealers, and two shark and one swordfish permit holder live in the Commonwealth of Virginia (Table 6.52, Table 6.53, and Table 6.54). The commercial landings of tuna, sharks, and swordfish are not as significant as the total commercial landings coming into the state; therefore, HMS fisheries are not significantly tied to any particular Virginia community and no HMS-specific community profiles have been developed for Virginia.

In 2010, the Virginia recreational saltwater fishery attracted 907,000 anglers, of whom approximately 34 percent were from out-of-state (NMFS, 2011b). Collectively, these anglers made 2,984,000 recreational fishing trips in 2009. As of October 2011, Virginia was home to 949 HMS angling category permit holders (Table 6.49). It is estimated that these saltwater anglers generated almost \$580 million in retail sales in Virginia in 2009 and their activity provided 5,167 jobs in the marine recreational fishing industry (NMFS 2011a). Principal species sought in the 2010 recreational fishery included black seabass, cobia, croaker, spot, spotted sea trout, weakfish, red drum, striped bass, flounder and tautog.

The Virginia recreational fishery for sharks is similar to that of Delaware and Maryland. There is a very small directed shark fishery in the private boat sector, but most sharks are taken incidentally to the catch of other species. There are 101 charter/headboats in Virginia with HMS permits as of October 2011 (Table 6.50). The communities with the greatest number of charterboats with HMS permits in 2006 were Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Chincoteague, Wachapreague, and Portsmouth. The principal shark fishing season for recreational anglers is June through October.

Table 6.20 Virginia Demographic Profile. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010

Virginia	1990	2000	2010
Population:	6,187,358	7,078,515	8,001,024
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	75.2%	81.5%	86.5%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	68.9%	66.8%	66.7%
Unemployment Rate	4.5%	4.2%	7.9%

Virginia	1990	2000	2010
Median Household Income	\$33,328	\$46,677	\$60,674
Individuals below the poverty line*	10.2%	9.6%	11.1%
Employment in some industry sectors:			
Farming, fishing, forestry & mining	2.6%	1.3%	1.1%
Construction	7.8%	7.3%	6.6%
Wholesale trade	3.4%	2.7%	2.0%
Retail	16.1%	11.4%	10.8%
Manufacturing	15.1%	11.3%	7.7%
Education, health & social services	23.2%	18.3%	21.1%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	1.1%	7.2%	8.5%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

6.4.11 North Carolina

Between 2000 and 2010 the population in North Carolina increased by nearly 16 percent (Table 6.21). The percentage of individuals 25 years and older with a high school diploma and/or some graduate level degree has increased by 5 percent. The percentage of employed individuals, ages 16 and older, has remained roughly the same. The unemployment rate increased by 3.7 percent and the individuals below the poverty line increased slightly over the past decade. As with many of the other states, employment in the farming, fishing, forestry, and mining industries has declined, but employment within the education, health and social services sectors increased by 2.4 percent (Table 6.21).

North Carolina's commercial fishery has a distinctive split between the North and South with Cape Hatteras as the dividing point as a result of the local oceanographic conditions. The Gulf Stream, as it skirts the Cape Hatteras shoals, is twenty miles offshore. This is the closest it approaches land after leaving the Cape Canaveral area. The cold Labrador Current influences the waters North of Cape Hatteras. The area off Dare and Hyde Counties, North Carolina is where these two water bodies mix and provides very rich fishing grounds. South and West of Cape Hatteras, the coast curves away to the West forming the relatively shallow Carolina Bight. Vessels operating in this area have further to travel from shore to the Gulf Stream and do not have the same diversity and richness found in the fisheries immediately to the North of Cape Hatteras.

Commercial and recreational fishing is important to the North Carolina economy. North Carolina has the fifth largest number of HMS angling permit holders with 1,628 permits issued to its residents in 2011 (Table 6.49). In 2009, NMFS estimated that 1,681,000 anglers fished in North Carolina's marine waters making a total of 5,698,000 recreational fishing trips (NMFS, 2011a). Of these fishermen, approximately 58 percent were from out-of-state and approximately 15 percent were from non-coastal counties in North Carolina (NMFS, 2011a). Marine recreational fishing is thus an important element in the life and economies of coastal counties. NMFS (2011a) found that in 2009, total expenditures by marine recreational fishermen in North Carolina exceeded \$466 million, and the North Carolina marine recreational industry provided 5,035 jobs.

Table 6.21 Demographic Profile of North Carolina. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010

North Carolina	1990	2000	2010
Population:	6,628,637	8,049,313	9,535,483
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	70.0%	78.1%	84.7%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	67.6%	65.7%	64.0%
Unemployment Rate	4.8%	5.3%	12.7%
Median Household Income	\$26,647	\$39,184	\$43,326
Individuals below the poverty line*	13.0%	12.3%	17.5%
Employment in some industry sectors:			
Farming, fishing, forestry & mining	2.9%	1.6%	1.4%
Construction	7.0%	8.2%	6.9%
Wholesale trade	4.2%	3.4%	3.0%
Retail	16.1%	11.5%	12.0%
Manufacturing	26.7%	19.7%	12.4%
Education, health & social services	20.3%	19.2%	23.4%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	1.0%	6.9%	9.2%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

The marine recreational fisheries in North Carolina fall into three groups by species, gear and access. First, the recreational fishery in the Sounds and behind the barrier islands is typically a small, open boat fishery for flounder, croaker and drum, spot and sea trout. Striped bass (rockfish) forms an important fishery in Albemarle Sound and around the northern inlets. Second, the inshore and ocean beach fisheries target the same species but also include striped bass, bluefish, and king and Spanish mackerel. These inshore fisheries require larger boats and heavier gear, but the boats operate within sight of land. Third, the offshore recreational fisheries target billfish, tunas (bluefin, yellowfin and blackfin), mackerels, dolphin fish (mahi mahi), wahoo, and, in the southwestern area, shark. In the area north of Hatteras and around Cape Lookout, recreational fishermen view sharks as a nuisance in their pursuit of other fish, particularly tuna, marlin, and swordfish. Typically, the boats are 22 feet long or longer, have electronic navigation systems, and are powered by an inboard engine. Generally, heavy tackle is used, and fighting chairs are usually installed for the billfish and giant tuna fishing. The offshore boats normally fish 15 to 60 miles offshore. North Carolina marine recreational fisheries are seasonal, but fishing is year-round as fish species move through the area. The North Carolina marine recreational industry provided over 17, 221 jobs in the for-hire, private boat, shore-based and supporting industry sectors, generated over 1.785 billion dollars in sales, and provided over \$555 million in income to the individuals employed in the recreational fishery or in supporting sectors (NMFS, 2011a).

As of October 2011, North Carolina had the fourth largest fleet of charter/headboats holding HMS permits with 420 vessels, behind Massachusetts, Florida, and New Jersey (Table 6.50). In addition to recreational and for-hire industries, North Carolina residents hold the third

largest number of commercial tuna permits by state with 424 permitted vessels as of October 2011 (Table 6.50). In 2011, 27 North Carolina residents held shark permits and 17 residents held swordfish permits (Table 6.53 and Table 6.54). There are 63 dealers authorized to purchase and sell tunas, sharks, and swordfish in the area, ranking North Carolina as fifth in the number of HMS dealers behind Florida, Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey (Table 6.52). As of 2006, there were approximately 78 fish houses (locations where seafood are landed and distributed into the market) in operation in North Carolina (Garrity-Blake and Nash, 2007).

6.4.11.1 Atlantic Beach, North Carolina

Fishing effort for HMS in Atlantic Beach is primarily recreational in nature, as no commercial HMS vessels homeport in the area (MRAG Americas, Inc., 2008). There are various charter boat operations that fish for HMS, which cater to seasonal tourists. They mainly target bluefin tuna from November–February, and yellowfin tuna and marlin the rest of the year (MRAG Americas, Inc., 2008). Census data for the year 2010 recorded 1,495 residents in Atlantic Beach, with an increasing trend in people aged 65 and up (Table 6.22). This increasing trend in the senior population may indicate that the area is becoming a destination for retirees with disposable incomes, which may have led to recent growth in the charter fishing sector and may bode well for the charter fishing industry in the future (MRAG Americas, Inc., 2008).

Table 6.22 Demographic Profile of Atlantic Beach, North Carolina. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010

Atlantic Beach, NC		1990	2000	2010
Total population		1,938	1,781	1,495
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)			941 / 840	800 / 695
Age (Percent of total population)				
	Under 18 years of age		9.8	10.2
	18 to 64 years of age		72	70.1
	65 years and over	12.5	18.2	19.7
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)				
	White		98	94.4
	Black or African American		0.6	0.7
	American Indian and Alaskan Native		0.2	0.5
	Asian		0.7	0.9
	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		<0.1	0.1
	Some other race		<0.1	1.1
	Two or more races		0.4	2.1
	Hispanic or Latino (any race)		0.7	1.5
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)				
	Percent with less than 9th grade	3	2.8	N/A
	Percent high school graduate or higher	85.1	90	N/A
	Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	24.1	30.7	N/A
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)				
	Percent who speak a language other than English at home	2.6	3.9	N/A
	And Percent who speak English less than very well	1	1	N/A
Household income (Median \$)			38,312	N/A
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)			7.3	N/A
Percent female headed household			5	N/A
Home Ownership (Percent)				
	Owner occupied		64.7	51.2
	Renter occupied		35.3	48.8

Atlantic Beach, NC		1990	2000	2010
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)			207,800	N/A
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)			582	N/A
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)				
	Percent in the labor force	69.8	63.3	N/A
	Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	2.9	3.2	N/A
Occupation (Percent in workforce)				
	Management, professional, and related occupations	27	36.6	N/A
	Service occupations	11.1	8.8	N/A
	Sales and office occupations	23.7	35.4	N/A
	Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.6	0.5	N/A
	Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations		14.8	N/A
	Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		3.8	N/A
Industry (Percent in workforce)				
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	2.7	0.7	N/A
	Manufacturing	7.6	2.2	N/A
	Percent government workers	17.6	17.6	N/A

6.4.11.1 Beaufort, North Carolina

Beaufort is located near Morehead City and Atlantic Beach on the North Carolina outer banks, and is home to both commercial and recreational HMS fishing activities. Commercial vessels can be found on Radio Island, which is located between Beaufort and Morehead City, along with three fish house and other commercial docking facilities in Beaufort. Charter fishing is becoming increasingly popular, as the industry is fueled by seasonal visitors and increasing numbers of retirees in the area (MRAG Americas, Inc., 2008). The area is also home to recreational fishing tournaments that target HMS. Census data for the year 2010 recorded 4,039 residents in Beaufort, an increase in population from 2000 (Table 6.23). The racial composition of the community has not changed significantly over the last decade.

Table 6.23 Demographic Profile of Beaufort, North Carolina. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010

Beaufort, NC		1990	2000	2010
Total population		3,808	3,771	4,039
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)			1,755 / 2,016	1,916 / 2,123
Age (Percent of total population)				
	Under 18 years of age		18.3	16.1
	18 to 64 years of age		61.9	63.2
	65 years and over	19.1	19.8	20.7
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)				
	White		75.9	79.0
	Black or African American		20	17.0
	American Indian and Alaskan Native		0.1	0.2
	Asian		0.4	0.7
	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		0.1	0.0
	Some other race		2.4	0.6
	Two or more races		1.2	2.4
	Hispanic or Latino (any race)		3.8	2.6
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)				
	Percent with less than 9th grade	45	6.2	N/A
	Percent high school graduate or higher	85.1	78.9	N/A

Beaufort, NC		1990	2000	2010
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher		24.1	21.7	N/A
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)				
Percent who speak a language other than English at home		2.6	7	N/A
And Percent who speak English less than very well		1.1	2.7	N/A
Household income (Median \$)		21,532	28,763	N/A
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)		17.4	16.6	N/A
Percent female headed household		23.8	15.3	N/A
Home Ownership (Percent)				
Owner occupied			56.1	47.8
Renter occupied			43.9	52.2
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)			119,200	N/A
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)		373	502	N/A
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)				
Percent in the labor force		60	56.3	N/A
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed		8.1	4.7	N/A
Occupation (Percent in workforce)				
Management, professional, and related occupations		22	26.9	N/A
Service occupations		14.1	18.6	N/A
Sales and office occupations		15.8	28.7	N/A
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations		0.9	1.2	N/A
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations			14.9	N/A
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations			9.7	N/A
Industry (Percent in workforce)				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining		3	2.4	N/A
Manufacturing		10.9	7.6	N/A
Percent government workers		25.3	13.5	N/A

6.4.11.2 Hatteras, North Carolina

Hatteras Township is located on the Outer Banks of North Carolina, and includes the villages of Avon, Buxton, Frisco and Hatteras. Hatteras Village is a rural community at the southern end of Hatteras Island on North Carolina's Outer Banks. Hatteras Island is a dynamic barrier island, bordered by the Atlantic on the East and Pamlico Sound on the West. In the 18th century, Hatteras established itself as a seaport community, where activities included whaling and exporting/importing. Since World War II, the economy of the Hatteras community has depended on charter and commercial fishing (Wilson *et al.*, 1998).

According to the 2000 and 2010 Census data, the population increased from 2,596 in 2000 to 2,921 in 2010 (Table 6.24). The number of males and females were approximately equal in 2000 and 2010. The age structure of the population has changed; the median age of the population increased from 42 years to 44 years, and the greatest percentage of the population is between 45 to 64 years of age. However, the number of people younger than age 20 has increased, and the number of people older than age 65 decreased between 2000 and 2010. The racial composition of the township has not changed significantly between the 2000 and 2010 censuses with the majority of the township predominantly of Caucasian and European ancestry. There has been a very slight increase in the percentages of the population that are African American and American Indian/Alaska Native. The number of households has increased from 1,171 in 2000 to 1,259 in 2010, while the average size of households has increased from 2.2 persons to 2.32 persons per household. These trends are consistent with an aging and declining

population as “empty-nesters” and retirement couples and widows/widowers make up a higher proportion of households. In 2000, the farming, fishing, forestry, and mining industries employed about 34 percent of the Hatteras population, a significant increase from 1990, and the greatest sources of employment (Table 6.24). Employment and industry statistics for 2010 are not yet available through the U.S. Census webpage, and will be updated in future versions of the SAFE report.

Table 6.24 Demographic Profile of Hatteras, North Carolina. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010

Hatteras, NC	1990	2000	2010
Total Population:	2,675	2,596	2,921
Sex			
Male	51.6%	49.2%	50.8%
Female	48.4%	50.8%	49.2%
Age			
Median Age	35.1	42.1	44
<20	23.9%	20.4%	21.77%
20-44	39.6%	33.7%	29.8%
45-64	25.4%	39.6%	33.8%
>65	11.1%	17.2%	14.7%
Race			
White	98.8%	97.1%	96.6%
Black or African American	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%
American Indian & Alaska Native	0.8%	0.0%	0.1%
Asian	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.9%	2.3%	3.0%
Household			
Total	1,078	1,171	1,259
Family households	69.7%	78.1%	65.0%
Nonfamily households	30.3%	21.4%	35.0%
Average household size	2.46	2.2	2.32
Average family size	2.97	2.73	2.78
Housing Occupancy			
Total housing units	1,919	2,156	2,824
Vacant housing units	43.4%	45.7%	55.4%
Housing Tenure			
Owner-occupied housing units	72.3%	79.1%	70.3%
Renter-occupied housing units	27.7%	20.9%	29.7%
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	74.4%	68.1%	N/A
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	67.3%	83.1%	64.4%
Unemployment Rate	2.8%	4.6%	N/A

Median Household Income	\$24,667	\$39,881	NA
Individuals below the poverty line*	6.4%	4.7%	NA
Industry			
Forestry, fishing, hunting, mining, and agriculture	6.4%	10.4%	NA
Construction	16.2%	15.5%	NA
Manufacturing	3.4%	2.4%	NA
Wholesale trade	2.7%	4.0%	NA
Retail trade	26.1%	14.9%	NA
Education, health & social services	11.3%	14.0%	NA
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	1.2%	13.4%	NA

6.4.11.3 Morehead City, North Carolina

Although there are commercial docks in the area, recreational fishing is more prominent in Morehead City, similar to fishing activities in neighboring Atlantic Beach and Beaufort. The recreational fishing industry has grown as the town's economy has become more reliant on tourism in recent years (MRAG Americas, Inc., 2008). Charter vessels target HMS seasonally, similarly to Atlantic Beach and Beaufort, and there are also large billfish tournaments held in the area from June-August (MRAG Americas, Inc., 2008). The population in Morehead City increased 21.4 percent between 1990 and 2000, and by 11.2 percent between 2000 and 2010. The population of Beaufort is predominantly Caucasian, although a small overall percentage of the overall population. The proportion of Asian individuals has doubled and the proportion of Hispanic or Latino individuals in the population has tripled over the past decade (Table 6.25).

Table 6.25 Demographic Profile of Morehead City, North Carolina. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010

Morehead City, NC		1990	2000	2010
Total population		6,046	7,691	8,661
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)			3,507 / 4,184	4,029 / 4,632
Age (Percent of total population)				
	Under 18 years of age		20.2	19.4
	18 to 64 years of age		59	61.3
	65 years and over	16.7	20.8	19.3
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)				
	White		81.7	82.0
	Black or African American		14	10.7
	American Indian and Alaskan Native		0.7	0.5
	Asian		0.8	1.6
	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		<0.1	0.2
	Some other race		1.1	2.4
	Two or more races		1.7	2.5
	Hispanic or Latino (any race)		2.3	6.9
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)				
	Percent with less than 9th grade	11.9	8.1	N/A
	Percent high school graduate or higher	70.6	80.1	N/A
	Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	13.2	20.8	N/A
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)				

Morehead City, NC		1990	2000	2010
	Percent who speak a language other than English at home	3.9	4.7	N/A
	And Percent who speak English less than very well	1.4	1.4	N/A
Household income (Median \$)		20,041	28,737	N/A
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)		19.1	14.6	N/A
Percent female headed household		25.4	13.7	N/A
Home Ownership (Percent)				
	Owner occupied		55.5	50.2
	Renter occupied		44.5	49.8
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)			106,400	N/A
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)		376	507	N/A
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)				
	Percent in the labor force	59.4	60.2	N/A
	Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.6	4.6	N/A
Occupation (Percent in workforce)				
	Management, professional, and related occupations	21.3	33.1	N/A
	Service occupations	17.4	19.7	N/A
	Sales and office occupations	27.1	21	N/A
	Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.4	1.1	N/A
	Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations		14.4	N/A
	Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		10.7	N/A
Industry (Percent in workforce)				
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	3	1.1	N/A
	Manufacturing	8.9	7.4	N/A
	Percent government workers	15.7	18.1	N/A

6.4.11.4 Wanchese, North Carolina

Wanchese is located on the southern part of Roanoke Island, in the northern Outer Banks. The village continues to revolve around fishing and fish processing. The first seafood dealership in Wanchese was opened in 1936 by a family that still operates two seafood businesses in the community. The Wanchese Seafood Industrial Park was constructed in 1980 by the state. It has 30 acres of leasable land, a 15-acre deep-water harbor, and 1,500 feet of commercial-style concrete docks. The industrial park is also the scene of the annual blessing of the fleet, which is organized by the Oregon Inlet Users Association. Although commercial fishing has historically been a major industry, there has been an increasing emphasis on recreational angling and tourism.

Between 2000 and 2010, the population increased from 1,527 to 1,642 individuals (Table 6.26). The population is roughly divided between males and females, however over the last decade the predominant sex shifted from male to female. The population of Wanchese is about 95 percent Caucasian, which is a slight decline from 2000. The largest age group over the past three decades is the 18-44 year old individuals; however, in 2010 there were almost as many individuals in the 45-64 year age group. In 2000, there were 614 households in Wanchese, with an average of 2.49 persons per household. The number of households had grown to 680 in 2010, with an average of 2.41 persons per household. Interestingly, the average household size has decreased while the average family size has increased between 2000 and 2010. There was also a significant increase in the percentage of renter-occupied homes in Wanchese between 2000 and 2010.

Table 6.26 Demographic Profile of Wanchese, North Carolina Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000, and 2010

Wanchese, NC	1990	2000	2010
Total Population:	1,374	1,527	1,642
Sex			
Male	51.2%	50.7%	48.8%
Female	48.8%	49.3%	51.2%
Age			
Median Age	27.7	37.2	40.9
<20	36.8%	25.9%	24.2%
20-44	35.7%	37.9%	31.0%
45-64	20.2%	24.1%	30.0%
>65	7.2%	12.0%	14.6%
Race			
White	98.5%	98.1%	95.9%
Black or African American	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
American Indian & Alaska Native	1.5%	0.6%	0.2%
Asian	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Other	0.0%	0.5%	3.5%
Household			
Total	503	614	680
Family households	76.1%	70.5%	69.1%
Nonfamily households	23.9%	29.5%	30.9%
Average household size	2.73	2.49	2.41
Average family size	3.25	2.96	2.88
Housing Occupancy			
Total housing units	574	614	680
Vacant housing units	10.8%	11.0%	13.8%
Housing Tenure			
Owner-occupied housing units	72.0%	89.0%	69.7%
Renter-occupied housing units	27.9%	11.0%	30.3%
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	74.4%	68.1%	N/A
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	67.3%	83.1%	64.4%
Unemployment Rate	2.8%	4.6%	N/A
Median Household Income	\$24,667	\$39,881	NA
Individuals below the poverty line*	6.4%	4.7%	NA
Industry			
Forestry, fishing, hunting, mining, and agriculture	6.4%	10.4%	NA
Construction	16.2%	15.5%	NA
Manufacturing	3.4%	2.4%	NA
Wholesale trade	2.7%	4.0%	NA

Wanchese, NC	1990	2000	2010
Retail trade	26.1%	14.9%	NA
Education, health & social services	11.3%	14.0%	NA
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	1.2%	13.4%	NA

Wanchese has remained a commercial fishing community, largely due to the Wanchese Industrial Seafood Park, a working waterfront complex built by the state of North Carolina in 1980. Tenets over the past decade have included the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries, seafood distributors and processors, boat builders, mechanic and repair shops, marine and fishing supply stores, hardware stores, broadcasting, and other marine-related businesses (Miley et al., 2005). Miley et al. (2005) found that in 2005 there were approximately 390 full-time employees that make an average annual wage of \$25,498.

6.4.12 South Carolina

The population in South Carolina increased by 13.3 percent between 2000 and 2010 (Table 6.27). The number of individuals with a high school diploma or greater increased from 76.3 percent in 2000 to 84.1 percent in 2010. The unemployment rate has increased by 6.9 percent and the number of individuals below the poverty line increased by 4.1 percent. Employment in the farming, fishing, forestry, and mining industries remained the same between 2000 and 2010. Increases in employment occurred in the arts, recreation, lodging, and food services industries (from 8.3 percent in 2000 to 9.9 percent in 2010), the retail industries (from 11.9 percent in 2000 to 12.4 percent in 2010) and the education, health and social services industries (from 18.6 percent in 2000 to 22.4 percent in 2010). In 2009, the seafood industry supported approximately 1,169 jobs in the harvesting, processor/dealer, importer, wholesaler/distributor and retail sectors (NMFS, 2011a).

Table 6.27 South Carolina Demographic Profile. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010

South Carolina	1990	2000	2010
Population:	3,486,703	4,012,012	4,625,364
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	68.3%	76.3%	84.1%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	66.0%	63.4%	61.9%
Unemployment Rate	5.6%	5.9%	12.8%
Median Household Income	\$26,256	\$37,082	\$42,018
Individuals below the poverty line*	15.4%	14.1%	18.2%
Employment in some industry sectors:			
Farming, fishing, forestry & mining	2.3%	1.1%	1.1%
Construction	7.9%	8.3%	6.9%
Wholesale trade	3.6%	3.3%	2.8%
Retail	16.6%	11.9%	12.4%
Manufacturing	25.7%	19.4%	13.1%
Education, health & social services	19.9%	18.6%	22.4%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	1.1%	8.3%	9.9%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

As of October 2011, South Carolina has 42 commercial tuna permit holders, holding one percent of the total commercial tuna permits (Table 6.51). Additionally, there are 26 dealers for tunas, shark, and swordfish in the state of South Carolina (Table 6.52). With 19 shark permits (directed and incidental), South Carolina holds the sixth greatest number of shark permits (Table 6.53). Due to the relatively small number of HMS permit holders and landings in South Carolina, no community profiles have been developed at this time. However, one port, Wadmalaw Island, has ranked high in terms of the number of swordfish commercially landed by port within the last several years (Figure 6.2), which could suggest an increased importance of swordfish to the South Carolina fishing industry.

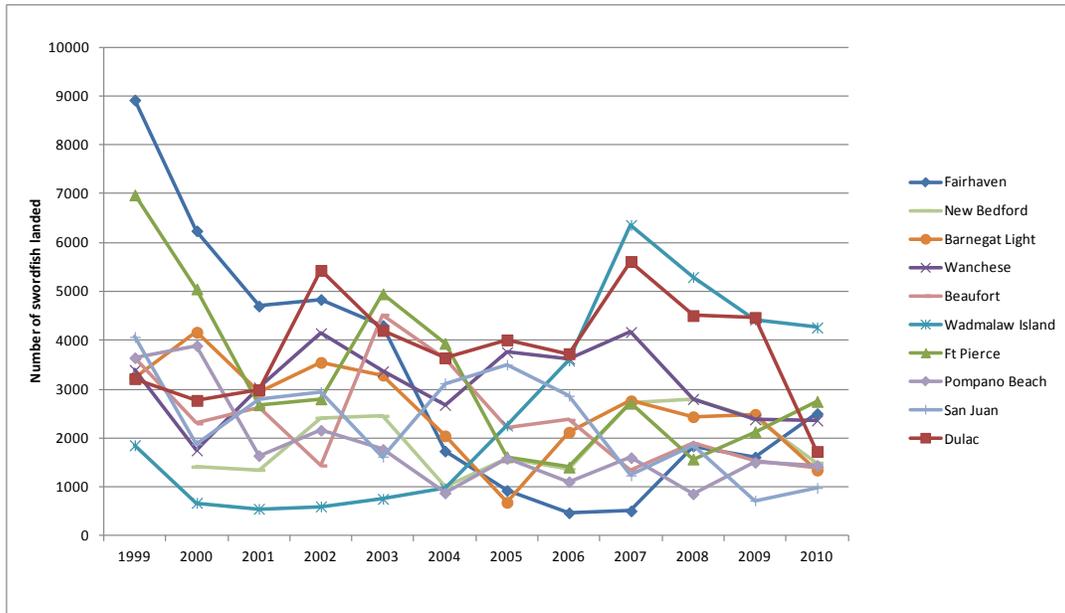


Figure 6.2. Ports landing the highest number of swordfish between 1999-2010 according to HMS Commercial Logbook Data.

As of October 2011, South Carolina was home to 714 HMS angling category permit holders (Table 6.49). About 898,000 marine anglers fished in South Carolina’s waters making 2,391,000 recreational fishing trips in 2009 (NMFS, 2011a). Of these recreational fishermen, approximately 62 percent were from out-of-state and 12.5 percent were from non-coastal counties within South Carolina. The 2009 recreational marine fishery in South Carolina generated over \$441 million in retail sales and created 5,035 jobs (NMFS, 2011a). Anecdotal information suggests that the shark fishery is incidental to other fisheries, and is primarily catch-and-release.

As of October 2011, South Carolina had a fleet of 141 charter/headboats with HMS permits, many of which fish the Gulf Stream for tuna and billfish, dolphin and wahoo, and take shark as incidental catch (Table 6.50). There is a directed fishery by charter/headboats for sharks in South Carolina. Shark fishing trips, including night fishing, are offered by a number of charter operators. Sharks are taken, in the directed fishery, from near-shore waters, inlets, and

from around breakwaters and jetties. Shark fishing is said to be particularly good from May to December, but sharks are available year-round. Principal species targeted are blacktip, hammerhead, lemon, and tiger shark. The International Game Fish Association (IGFA) world-record tiger shark was caught off Cherry Grove Beach, SC, near Myrtle Beach in 1964; this record was held until 2004 when a tiger shark weighing only 2.6 kg more was captured in a fishing tournament held off Ulladulla, Australia. Charterboat operators advertising shark fishing as special trips or part of general near-shore fishing are found in the communities of Myrtle Beach, North Myrtle Beach, Hilton Head, Georgetown, Pawley's Island, Murrell Inlet, Edisto Beach, Isle of Palms, Seabrook Island, Charleston, Mount Pleasant, Beaufort, and Little River.

6.4.13 Georgia

The population in Georgia has increased quite a bit in the last decade, from 8.2 million people in 2000 to 9.7 million people in 2010 (Table 6.28). The labor force (ages 16 and older) and unemployment has decreased slightly over the past decade, and there was a slight decline in the percentage of individuals below the poverty line. Employment in the farming, fishing, forestry, and mining industries has declined since 2000; employment increases have continued in the art, recreation, lodging, and food services industries, from one percent to seven percent. Approximately 7,390 jobs (commercial harvesters, processors, dealers, importers, wholesalers, distributors, and associated retail) were supported by the Georgia seafood industry in 2009, providing an estimated \$224,956,000 in income (NMFS, 2011a).

Table 6.28 Georgia Demographic Profile. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010

Georgia	1990	2000	2010
Population:	6,478,216	8,186,453	9,687,653
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	70.9%	78.6%	84.3%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	66.1%	66.1%	62.4%
Unemployment Rate	5.5%	5.5%	12.6%
Median Household Income	\$29,021	\$42,433	\$46,430
Individuals below the poverty line*	14.7%	13.0%	17.9%
Employment in some industry sectors:			
Farming, fishing, forestry & mining	2.7%	1.4%	1.1%
Construction	6.9%	7.9%	6.8%
Wholesale trade	5.1%	3.9%	3.2%
Retail	16.5%	12.0%	12.1%
Manufacturing	18.9%	14.8%	10.5%
Education, health & social services	20.4%	17.6%	21.3%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	1.0%	7.1%	8.8%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

Commercial shark fishing in Georgia has traditionally been only a very small segment of the commercial fisheries in the state. In 2010, only three vessels held shark permits in Georgia (Table 6.53). Both Darien and Townsend, in McIntosh County, have been involved with the commercial shark fishery within the last three decades. There are four dealers permitted to sell

HMS such as tunas, sharks, and swordfish in Georgia (Table 6.52). As of October 2011, four vessels were permitted to participate in the commercial tuna fisheries (Table 6.51). The number of HMS charter/headboat permits operating in Georgia decreased from 24 in 2010 to 20 in 2011 (Table 6.50). Some of the active charter/headboat communities are Columbus, Brunswick, Marietta, Savannah, Atlanta, Alpharetta, and St. Simons Island.

The number of Georgia residents that held HMS angling category permits declined from 196 in 2010 to 132 in 2011 (Table 6.49). In 2009, marine recreational fishing in Georgia attracted 282,000 anglers, of whom approximately 16 percent were from out-of-state and approximately 32 percent from non-coastal counties (NMFS, 2011a). Collectively, these anglers made 851,000 recreational fishing trips in 2009. The 2009 recreational marine fishery in Georgia generated over \$197 million in retail sales and created 1,613 jobs (NMFS, 2011a). Principal recreational fisheries are for croaker, drum, and southern kingfish in inshore areas, and billfish and tunas offshore. Sharks are taken incidental to these fisheries but there are targeted shark fisheries inshore on spinner, sandbar, blacktip and lemon sharks.

6.4.14 Florida

Florida's population increased by more than 3 million people between 2000 and 2010 (Table 6.29). The percentage of individuals 25 years and older with a high school diploma has increased by almost five percent in the last decade. The percentage of employed individuals has increased slightly, whereas the unemployment rate and percentage of individuals below the poverty line has increased by almost four and seven percent, respectively. As with many of the other states, employment in the farming, fishing, forestry, and mining industries has declined, whereas the education, health, and social services industries provided the greatest employment opportunities in 2010. Employment in the arts, recreation, lodging, and food services industries has increased slightly in the last decade.

Florida's fishing industry is one of the largest and most diverse in the region. Florida residents hold more than half of the commercial shark permits with 268 permit holders residing in the state (Table 6.53). Florida is also home to the greatest number of swordfish permit holders with 157 permitted vessels (Table 6.54), and Florida residents hold about eight percent of the commercial tuna permits (Table 6.51). Since the East Florida Coast pelagic longline closure was implemented in 2001, there has been a shift in commercial swordfishing effort in this area to the commercial handgear sector. In 2006, NOAA Fisheries defined and authorized buoy gear for the commercial swordfish handgear fishery. Prior to buoy gear being authorized, the swordfish handgear fishery fished free-floating handlines allowed under the NMFS definition of handline. Currently, the swordfish buoy gear fishery consists of approximately 40 vessels that generally fish on night trips out of ports ranging from Fort Pierce to the upper Florida Keys. For information on buoy gear regulations and recent catches, please see Section 4.7. Florida residents also have the greatest number of HMS dealer permits with 136 dealers permitted to purchase and sell tunas, sharks, and swordfish (Table 6.51).

Florida has the largest marine recreational fisheries in the United States. In 2010, approximately 4,669 recreational anglers fished in the waters off Florida and made 24,152 fishing trips during that year (NMFS, 2011b). Of these fishermen, approximately 75 percent were from out-of-state. More specifically to recreational HMS fisheries, Florida has the greatest

number of HMS angling permits in the United States, with 4,035 permitted individuals in 2011 (Table 6.49). The recreational fishing activities in Florida generated almost \$7 million in retail sales and created 69,759 jobs (NMFS, 2011a). The recreational swordfish fishery in Florida has grown since 2003 and is discussed in greater detail in Section 4.4.2. Sharks are an incidental catch for many fishermen, but some private boat fishermen have a directed fishery for sharks, including lemon, hammerhead, blacktip and tiger sharks.

Florida has the second highest number of HMS charter/headboat permit holders with 639 permitted vessels, following Massachusetts with 838 permitted vessels (Table 6.50). It should be noted that these 639 charterboats/headboats permit holders refer to Florida residents and do not account for the transient vessels traveling to Florida for the winter and spring fishing seasons.

Table 6.29 Florida Demographic Profile. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010

Florida	1990	2000	2010
Population:	12,937,926	15,982,378	18,801,310
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	74.0%	79.9%	85.5%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	60.4%	58.6%	60.4%
Unemployment Rate	5.8%	5.6%	13.3%
Median Household Income	\$27,483	\$38,819	\$44,409
Individuals below the poverty line*	12.7%	12.5%	16.5%
Employment in some industry sectors:			
Farming, fishing, forestry & mining	3.1%	1.3%	1.2%
Construction	7.8%	8.0%	6.6%
Wholesale trade	4.6%	3.9%	2.9%
Retail	19.6%	13.5%	13.5%
Manufacturing	10.5%	7.3%	5.5%
Education, health & social services	21.4%	18.1%	21.4%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	2.3%	10.5%	11.5%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

6.4.14.1 Apalachicola, Florida

Apalachicola is located at the mouth of the Apalachicola River and East Bay in Florida, and is home to 2,231 residents according to 2010 census data (Table 6.30). Individuals between 18 and 64 years old make up the greatest proportion of the population in 2010. White individuals comprise the largest proportion of race--63 and 67 percent in 2000 and 2010, respectively. Individuals of Black or African American race accounted for 34.9 and 26.4 percent of the total population in 2000 and 2010, respectively.

Table 6.30 Demographic Profile of Apalachicola, Florida. Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000, and 2010

Apalachicola, FL		1990	2000	2010
Total population		2,707	2,334	2,231
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)			1,107 / 1,227	1,057 / 1,174
Age (Percent of total population)				
	Under 18 years of age		21.9	21.1
	18 to 64 years of age		57.6	59.9
	65 years and over	16.3	20.5	19.0
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)				
	White		63.4	66.9
	Black or African American		34.9	26.4
	American Indian and Alaskan Native		0.2	0.6
	Asian		0.4	0.3
	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		<0.1	0.3
	Some other race		0.5	3.0
	Two or more races		0.6	2.4
	Hispanic or Latino (any race)		1.7	6.6
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)				
	Percent with less than 9th grade	21.9	9.1	N/A
	Percent high school graduate or higher	52.9	69.2	N/A
	Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	12	15.3	N/A
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)				
	Percent who speak a language other than English at home	2.3	2.6	N/A
	And Percent who speak English less than very well	1.2	1	N/A
Household income (Median \$)		12,813	23,073	N/A
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)		34.6	25.3	N/A
Percent female headed household		23.3	15	N/A
Home Ownership (Percent)				
	Owner occupied		69	62.0
	Renter occupied		31	38.0
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)			83,800	N/A
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)		285	393	N/A
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)				
	Percent in the labor force	48.7	50.5	N/A
	Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.8	3.6	N/A
Occupation (Percent in workforce)				
	Management, professional, and related occupations	16.8	25.4	N/A
	Service occupations	21.6	27.5	N/A
	Sales and office occupations	24.7	21.2	N/A
	Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.6	5.9	N/A
	Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations		5.6	N/A
	Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		14.4	N/A
Industry (Percent in workforce)				
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	5.4	4	N/A
	Manufacturing	5	2.9	N/A
	Percent government workers	22.5	20.3	N/A

6.4.14.2 Destin, Florida

Destin is a major tourist destination located on the Florida Panhandle in Oskaloosa County. The Destin population of 12,305 residents according to 2010 census data was an approximate

increase of over 1,000 people from the 2000 survey (Table 6.31). Like other communities in Florida, individuals between 18 and 64 years old make up the greatest proportion of the population in 2010. Whites comprise the largest proportion of race--96 and 90 percent in 2000 and 2010, respectively. Individuals of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity showed an increase, accounting for 2.7 and 6.5 percent of the total population in 2000 and 2010, respectively.

Table 6.31 Demographic Profile of Destin, Florida. Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000, and 2010

Destin, FL		1990	2000	2010
Total population		8,080	11,119	12,305
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)			5,610/5,509	6,241 / 6,064
Age (Percent of total population)				
	Under 18 years of age		19.4	18.6
	18 to 64 years of age		63.6	66.1
	65 years and over	13.2	17	15.3
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)				
	White		96.2	90.1
	Black or African American		0.4	1.5
	American Indian and Alaskan Native		0.4	0.3
	Asian		0.1	2.1
	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		0.1	0.1
	Some other race		0.4	3.0
	Two or more races		1.5	3.0
	Hispanic or Latino (any race)		2.7	6.5
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)				
	Percent with less than 9th grade	1.6	2.3	N/A
	Percent high school graduate or higher	88.1	91.9	N/A
	Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	24.9	31.4	N/A
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)				
	Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.3	6.8	N/A
	And Percent who speak English less than very well	0.9	2.4	N/A
Household income (Median \$)		32,712	53,042	N/A
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)		7	5.5	N/A
Percent female headed household		10.9	8	N/A
Home Ownership (Percent)				
	Owner occupied		75.3	64.5
	Renter occupied		24.7	35.5
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)			153,800	N/A
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)		506	774	N/A
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)				
	Percent in the labor force	66.6	60	N/A
	Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	1.8	3.8	N/A
Occupation (Percent in workforce)				
	Management, professional, and related occupations	28.6	36.3	N/A
	Service occupations		14.6	N/A
	Sales and office occupations	28.3	28.4	N/A
	Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	4.7	2	N/A
	Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations		10.7	N/A
	Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		8.1	N/A
Industry (Percent in workforce)				
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	4.3	1.2	N/A
	Manufacturing	5.5	4.2	N/A
	Percent government workers	11.5	9.1	N/A

6.4.14.3 Pompano Beach, Florida

Pompano Beach is a small city directly adjacent to Fort Lauderdale. The Fort Lauderdale area is known as the “Yachting Capital of the World” and the “Venice of America” because of the vast canal system, which extends throughout Broward County and creates 165 miles of waterfront in the region. Between 2000 and 2010, the population increased from 78,191 to 99,845 individuals (Table 6.32). The male to female ratio in the Pompano population changed only slightly in the past decade with a slight decrease in the number of females (49:51 to 51:49). The percent of the total population in the 45-64 year age group increased by almost six percent, while all other age groups remaining relatively constant between 2000 and 2010. Since the 2000 Census, the ethnic and racial population of Pompano Beach has shifted to increase the number of ‘other’ ethnicities in the population. In 2000, the population was 68 percent Caucasian and 25 percent Black or African American. In 2010, the population consisted of 62 percent Caucasians, 28 percent Black or African Americans, and nine percent of people of other ethnicities.

The number of households increased from 35,197 in 2000 to 42,182 in 2010 (Table 6.32). The average household size in Pompano Beach increased from 2.1 persons per household in 2000 to 2.2 people per household in 2010. The technical, administrative, and sales industries provide the greatest source of employment, with managerial and professional positions a close second. Employment in the farming, fishing, forestry and mining industries declined from 3.1 percent in 2000 to less than one percent in 2010.

Table 6.32 Demographic Profile of Pompano Beach, Florida. Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000, and 2010

Pompano Beach, FL	1990	2000	2010
Total Population:	74,411	78,191	99,845
Sex			
Male	48.2%	49.3%	51.0%
Female	51.8%	50.9%	49.0%
Age			
Median Age	39.8	42.2	42.7
<20	19.8%	19.7%	20.4%
20-44	35.0%	34.5%	32.7%
45-64	19.9%	22.5%	27.8%
>65	25.3%	23.4%	18.9%
Race			
White	70.1%	67.8%	62.6%
Black or African American	28.6%	25.4%	28.9%
American Indian & Alaska Native	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian	0.3%	0.8%	1.3%
Other	0.9%	2.0%	6.9%
Household			

Total	31,981	35,197	42,182
Family households	57.9%	52.4%	53.5%
Nonfamily households	42.1%	47.6%	46.5%
Average household size	2.26	2.13	2.27
Average family size	2.90	2.85	3.00
Housing Occupancy			
Total housing units	42,179	44,496	55,885
Vacant housing units	24.7%	20.9%	24.5%
Housing Tenure			
Owner-occupied housing units	NA	NA	59.2%
Renter-occupied housing units	NA	NA	40.8%
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	73.7%	77.2%	81.0%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	52.1%	53.8%	58.2%
Unemployment Rate	3.5%	3.6%	18.4%
Median Household Income	\$29,683	\$36,073	\$36,122
Individuals below the poverty line*	16.0%	17.0%	21.7%
Industry			
Forestry, fishing, hunting, mining, and agriculture	3.1%	0.5%	1.2%
Construction	10.4%	9.8%	8.9%
Manufacturing	8.5%	7.1%	5.8%
Wholesale trade	5.4%	4.7%	1.8%
Retail trade	18.6%	13.6%	14.8%
Education, health & social services	13.2%	14.9%	16.3%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	2.3%	11.0%	11.2%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

6.4.14.4 Fort Pierce, Florida

Fort Pierce is located in St. Lucie County, a rapidly developing area in South Florida. St. Lucie County is known as a center for citrus growing, particularly grapefruit. Fort Pierce is on the site of an Army fort built in 1838, and remained an isolated outpost until the railroad reached the town in 1900. Fort Pierce was incorporated in 1901, and soon developed as a center for industry and agribusiness. At the junction of the Florida Turnpike and Interstate 95, Fort Pierce is a thriving intermodal transportation center, distribution point, and tourist stopover point. Fort Pierce is a community in transition. Between 2000 and 2010, the population grew by four percent, increasing by about 2,000 people (Table 6.33). About 30 percent of the population is under 20 years old, and another 32 percent is between 20 and 44. The median age in 2010 was 35.7 years old.

There were 15,850 households in Fort Pierce, with an average household size of 2.59 people in 2010. It is also a relatively poor community, with a median household income of

\$28,363 in 2010, and 31 percent of the population living below the poverty level. The retail trade, education, health and social services related jobs provide the greatest source of employment. Employment in the farming, fishing, forestry and mining industries declined from 7.8 percent in 2000 to 5.6 in 2010.

Table 6.33 Demographics of Fort Pierce, Florida. Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000, and 2010.

Fort Pierce, FL	1990	2000	2010
Total Population:	36,830	37,516	41,590
Sex			
Male	47.1%	49.3%	49.3%
Female	52.9%	50.7%	50.7%
Age			
Median Age	34.2	35.4	35.7
<20	30.4%	30.3%	29.0%
20-44	30.8%	32.7%	31.6%
45-64	18.8%	19.6%	24.1%
>65	20.0%	17.5%	15.2%
Race			
White	53.8%	49.5%	45.3%
Black or African American	42.5%	40.9%	40.9%
American Indian & Alaska Native	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%
Asian	0.4%	0.9%	0.9%
Other	3.1%	5.4%	12.3%
Household			
Total	14,283	14,407	15,850
Family households	64.4%	61.2%	61.0%
Nonfamily households	35.6%	38.8%	39.0%
Average household size	2.58	2.56	2.59
Average family size	3.21	3.19	3.23
Housing Occupancy			
Total housing units	17,250	17,170	21,357
Vacant housing units	17.8%	16.6%	25.8%
Housing Tenure			
Owner-occupied housing units	53.3%	53.2%	48.3%
Renter-occupied housing units	46.7%	46.8%	51.7%
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	56.9%	59.7%	69.2%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	48.2%	55.1%	56.5%
Unemployment Rate	6.8%	4.9%	15.2%
Median Household Income	\$18,913	\$25,121	\$28,363
Individuals below the poverty line*	29.2%	30.9%	31.0%

Fort Pierce, FL	1990	2000	2010
Industry			
Forestry, fishing, hunting, mining, and agriculture	9.8%	7.8%	5.6%
Construction	8.2%	12.6%	9.8%
Manufacturing	7.1%	8.0%	5.4%
Wholesale trade	4.1%	4.8%	2.0%
Retail trade	21.0%	12.5%	15.4%
Education, health & social services	17.1%	16.9%	24.9%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	1.1%	10.8%	11.5%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

6.4.14.5 Madeira Beach, Florida

Madeira Beach is part of the Tampa Bay urban complex, one of several beach suburbs of St. Petersburg. The area is the home of the West-central Florida shark bottom longline fleet. Madeira Beach is also home to a thriving recreational HMS fishery. The population in Madeira Beach decreased by about one percent from 2000 to 2010 (Table 6.34). Median age increased from 47.6 in 2000 to 52.7 in 2010. The number of households in Madeira Beach decreased from 2,523 in 2000 to 2,302 in 2010, and the average number of persons in a household increased from 1.78 persons in 2000 to 1.85 in 2010.

Table 6.34 Demographic Profile for Madeira Beach, Florida. Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000, and 2010.

Maderia Beach, FL	1990	2000	2010
Total Population:	4,225	4,500	4,263
Sex			
Male	50.9%	52.0%	51.1%
Female	49.1%	48.0%	48.9%
Age			
Median Age	34.2	47.6	52.7
<20	11.2%	9.5%	14.2%
20-44	35.3%	32.5%	20.2%
45-64	28.0%	36.0%	41.3%
>65	25.6%	21.9%	24.2%
Race			
White	99.8%	97.4%	95.4%
Black or African American	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
American Indian & Alaska Native	0.0%	0.8%	0.6%
Asian	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Other	0.0%	1.8%	3.0%
Household			
Total	2,230	2,523	2,302
Family households	50.5%	59.8%	46.7%

Maderia Beach, FL	1990	2000	2010
Nonfamily households	49.5%	40.2%	53.3%
Average household size	1.89	1.78	1.85
Average family size	2.49	2.39	2.45
Housing Occupancy			
Total housing units	3,788	3,971	4,044
Vacant housing units	41.1%	36.5%	43.1%
Housing Tenure			
Owner-occupied housing units	NA	NA	59.4%
Renter-occupied housing units	NA	NA	40.6%
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	83.8%	87.3%	NA
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	56.9%	61.5%	NA
Unemployment Rate	1.6%	2.7%	NA
Median Household Income	\$24,748	\$36,671	NA
Individuals below the poverty line*	8.4%	9.8%	NA
Industry			
Forestry, fishing, hunting, mining, and agriculture	1.4%	0.0%	NA
Construction	8.8%	7.0%	NA
Manufacturing	7.5%	11.3%	NA
Wholesale trade	4.5%	4.1%	NA
Retail trade	30.7%	11.4%	NA
Education, health & social services	11.4%	7.9%	NA
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	2.5%	21.6%	NA

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

6.4.14.6 Panama City, Florida

Panama City is located on the Gulf of Mexico in the Florida Panhandle. Between 2000 and 2010, Panama City experienced a modest increase in its population from 36,417 in 2000 to 38,484 in 2010 (Table 6.35). The Panama City population did get older in the past decade; the median age increased from 37 years old to about 39 years old. Correspondingly, the greatest portion of the population in both decades was in the 20-44 years old age bracket. Panama City had 14,819 households in 2000, and the number of households grew to 14,792 in 2010 (Table 6.35). The average household size decreased from 2.30 persons in 2000 to 2.28 persons in 2010.

Table 6.35 Demographic Profile for Panama City, Florida. Source: U.S. Census 1990, 2000, and 2010.

Panama City, FL	1990	2000	2010
Total Population:	34,378	36,417	38,484
Sex			

Panama City, FL	1990	2000	2010
Male	46.7%	48.6%	49.1%
Female	53.3%	51.4%	50.9%
Age			
Median Age	33.9	37.2	39.7
<20	28.6%	25.6%	23.3%
20-44	34.9%	36.8%	33.5%
45-64	19.6%	21.7%	26.9%
>65	16.9%	16.0%	16.3%
Race			
White	76.1%	73.6%	71.6%
Black or African American	21.0%	21.5%	22.0%
American Indian & Alaska Native	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%
Asian	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Other	0.6%	0.8%	4.3%
Household			
Total	14,033	14,819	14,792
Family households	69.2%	61.0%	58.2%
Nonfamily households	30.8%	39.0%	41.8%
Average household size	2.37	2.30	2.28
Average family size	2.90	2.92	2.91
Housing Occupancy			
Total housing units	15,928	16,548	17,438
Vacant housing units	11.8%	10.4%	15.2%
Housing Tenure			
Owner-occupied housing units	58.3%	57.8%	53.3%
Renter-occupied housing units	41.7%	42.2%	46.7%
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	70.3%	79.2%	84.5%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	54.0%	53.9%	NA
Unemployment Rate	4.6%	3.1%	NA
Median Household Income	\$21,881	\$31,572	NA
Individuals below the poverty line*	19.6%	17.2%	NA
Industry			
Forestry, fishing, hunting, mining, and agriculture	1.6%	0.5%	NA
Construction	7.0%	6.7%	NA
Manufacturing	7.7%	7.0%	NA
Wholesale trade	3.3%	0.1%	NA
Retail trade	21.4%	13.8%	NA
Education, health & social services	19.4%	22.2%	NA
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	1.5%	14.2%	NA

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

6.4.14.7 Islamorada, Florida

Islamorada, located in the Florida Keys, is a popular destination for HMS recreational fishing. In 2000, the population was 6,846 individuals, decreasing to 6,119 in 2010 (Table 6.36). The population was roughly half male and half female in both census years. The pattern of age distribution, however, changed between 2000 and 2010. The population in Islamorada is older than Fort Pierce, Pompano, and Panama City. The median age increased from just over 46 years to 52 years old over the past decade. The dominant age group shifted from 20-44 years old to 45-64 and > 65 years old. Islamorada has a very well educated population with almost 92 percent having at least graduated high school (Table 6.36).

Table 6.36 Demographic Profile for Islamorada, Florida. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, 2010.

Islamorada, FL	1990	2000	2010
Total Population:	1,293	6,846	6,119
Sex			
Male	54.2%	53.0%	51.8%
Female	45.8%	47.0%	48.2%
Age			
Median Age	42.3	46.2	52.0
<20	13.3%	17.0%	15.5%
20-44	40.8%	30.6%	21.1%
45-64	26.7%	35.6%	41.5%
>65	19.2%	16.9%	22.0%
Race			
White	95.3%	96.8%	96.5%
Black or African American	0.9%	0.5%	0.7%
American Indian & Alaska Native	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%
Asian	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%
Other	3.9%	0.8%	1.8%
Household			
Total	672	3,174	2,882
Family households	51.6%	58.4%	58.0%
Nonfamily households	48.4%	41.6%	42.0%
Average household size	1.92	2.10	2.07
Average family size	2.54	2.63	2.57
Housing Occupancy			
Total housing units	966	5,461	5,692
Vacant housing units	32.4%	41.9%	49.4%
Housing Tenure			
Owner-occupied housing units	65.9%	71.1%	67.7%
Renter-occupied housing units	34.1%	28.9%	32.3%

Islamorada, FL	1990	2000	2010
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	77.8%	91.7%	NA
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	73.2%	62.9%	NA
Unemployment Rate	0.9%	2.3%	NA
Median Household Income	\$26,266	\$41,522	NA
Individuals below the poverty line*	9.1%	6.9%	NA
Industry			
Forestry, fishing, hunting, mining, and agriculture	6.8%	3.7%	NA
Construction	3.8%	6.6%	NA
Manufacturing	4.6%	1.9%	NA
Wholesale trade	2.9%	1.2%	NA
Retail trade	39.4%	20.2%	NA
Education, health & social services	6.1%	12.7%	NA
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	3.2%	21.1%	NA

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

6.4.14.8 Port Salerno, Florida

Port Salerno is located on the east coast of Florida, approximately 30 miles north of West Palm Beach. It is home to 10,091 residents according to 2010 census data (Table 6.37). The population's male to female ratio has remained relatively the same over the last decade. Like other communities in Florida, individuals between 18 and 64 years old make up the greatest proportion of the population in 2010. White individuals comprise the largest proportion of race-- 89 and 82 percent in 2000 and 2010, respectively. Individuals of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity showed an increase, accounting for 8.2 and 14.7 percent of the total population in 2000 and 2010, respectively.

Table 6.37 Demographic Profile of Port Salerno, Florida. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010.

Port Salerno, FL	1990	2000	2010
Total population	7,786	10,104	10,091
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	3,748 / 4,038	4,928 / 5,176	4,959 / 5,132
Age (Percent of total population)			
Under 18 years of age	19.2	19.9	18.2
18 to 64 years of age	56.8	55.4	57.1
65 years and over	23.9	24.7	24.7
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)			
White	88.0	88.8	82.2
Black or African American	6.9	7.0	9.1
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0.2	0.1	0.6
Asian	0.4	0.7	0.7
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander		0.1	0.1
Some other race	0.1	2.3	5.2

Port Salerno, FL	1990	2000	2010
Two or more races		1.3	2.1
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	4.4	8.2	14.7
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)			
Percent with less than 9th grade	6.3	3.2	N/A
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.2	85.4	N/A
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	17.9	21.5	N/A
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)			
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	10	9.5	N/A
And Percent who speak English less than very well	3.2	4.5	N/A
Household income (Median \$)	31,687	39,839	N/A
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	6.9	9.6	N/A
Percent female headed household	7.7	9.3	N/A
Home Ownership (Number)			
Owner occupied		3262	3,218
Renter occupied		1204	1,237
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)		116,900	N/A
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)		559	N/A
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)			
Percent in the labor force	57.1	54.3	N/A
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	5.5	2.8	N/A
Occupation (Percent in workforce)			
Management, professional, and related occupations	-	28.5	N/A
Service occupations	-	19.3	N/A
Sales and office occupations	-	27.6	N/A
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.6	0.8	N/A
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	-	13.9	N/A
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	-	10	N/A
Industry (Percent in workforce)			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	3.1	0.9	N/A
Manufacturing	12	8.8	N/A
Percent government workers	9.8	10.4	N/A

6.4.15 Alabama

The population in Alabama has increased by about 400,000 people between 2000 and 2010 (Table 6.38). The percentage of individuals 25 years and older with a high school diploma has increased by about seven percent. The percentage of employed individuals has remained about the same, although unemployment rate and percentage of individuals below the poverty line have increased by three and seven percent in the last decade, respectively. Employment in the farming, fishing, forestry, and mining industries has remained about the same, whereas the education, health, and social services industries provided the greatest employment opportunities in 2010. Also, the arts, recreation, lodging, and food services, and manufacturing industries have been a source of employment for Alabama residents over the past decade.

In 2011, Alabama residents held 30 commercial tuna permits (Table 6.51), seven commercial shark permits (Table 6.53) and no commercial swordfish permits (Table 6.54). The communities involved in the shark fishery are Andalusia, Bayou la Batre, Elba, Elberta, Gulf Shores, and Lillian. There are seven licensed HMS dealers working in coastal Alabama (Table

6.52). Alabama residents hold about one percent or less of the commercial tuna and shark permits.

The marine recreational fishery off Alabama attracted 555 anglers in 2010, who accounted for 1,807 fishing trips (NMFS, 2011b). Of these recreational fishermen, approximately 40 percent were from out-of-state and about 25 percent were from non-coastal counties within Alabama. In 2011, there were 412 Alabama residents who held an angling permit to fish recreationally for HMS (Table 6.49). A large number of these anglers are in Mobile, Alabama. In 2009, recreational fishing activities in Alabama generated an estimated \$474,000 in retail sales and supported 4,924 jobs in 2009 (NMFS, 2011a). Thus recreational fishing off Alabama also benefits the local tourist industry as it does in Florida. Shark fishing is largely incidental to recreational fishing for other fish species.

Table 6.38 Alabama Demographic Profile. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010.

Alabama	1990	2000	2010
Population:	4,040,587	4,447,100	4,779,736
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	66.9%	75.3%	82.1%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	61.1%	59.7%	59.7%
Unemployment Rate	6.9%	6.2%	11.8%
Median Household Income	\$23,597	\$34,135	\$40,474
Individuals below the poverty line*	18.3%	16.1%	19.0%
Employment in some industry sectors:			
Farming, fishing, forestry & mining	3.03%	1.90%	1.9%
Construction	7.1%	7.6%	7.1%
Wholesale trade	4.1%	3.6%	2.8%
Retail	16.2%	12.2%	12.3%
Manufacturing	22.9%	18.2%	13.7%
Education, health & social services	21.6%	19.3%	21.4%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	0.9%	6.4%	8.4%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

There are 77 vessels with a 2011 HMS charter/headboat permit in Alabama (Table 6.50), and many of these vessels are located in Orange Beach. Some other communities with several charter/head boat permit owners are Birmingham, Mobile, Gulf Shores and Dauphin Island. There is a small, directed shark fishery advertised by some of the charter/headboats, but most take shark incidentally to other fish species throughout the year.

6.4.15.1 Orange Beach, Alabama

Orange Beach, located along Wolf Bay in Baldwin County, is primarily a tourist beach destination and home to 5,441 residents, an increase of almost 2,000 individuals from 2000 (Table 6.39). Individuals between 18 and 64 years old made up the greatest proportion of the

population in 2010. White individuals comprise the largest proportion of race--65 and 62 percent in 2000 and 2010, respectively. Individuals of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity decreased slightly accounting for 2.8 and 2.6 percent of the total population in 2000 and 2010, respectively.

Table 6.39 Demographic Profile of Orange Beach, Alabama. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010.

Orange Beach, AL		1990	2000	2010
Total population		2,253	3,784	5,441
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)		1,153 / 1,100	1,967 / 1,817	2,704 / 2,737
Age (Percent of total population)				
	Under 18 years of age	15	16.6	18.7
	18 to 64 years of age	63.4	65.2	62.1
	65 years and over	21.6	18.2	19.2
Ethnicity or Race (Number)				
	White	99.2	94.8	94.3
	Black or African American	0.1	0.4	0.6
	American Indian and Alaskan Native	0.5	0.7	0.7
	Asian	0.1	0.2	0.8
	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Some other race	0.1	2.0	1.4
	Two or more races	0.0	1.9	2.2
	Hispanic or Latino (any race)	0.6	2.8	2.6
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)				
	Percent with less than 9th grade	3.1	2.1	N/A
	Percent high school graduate or higher	84.3	88.4	N/A
	Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	21.2	24.7	N/A
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)				
	Percent who speak a language other than English at home	4.3	6.3	N/A
	And Percent who speak English less than very well	1.1	4.3	N/A
Household income (Median \$)		30,445	40,542	N/A
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)		8.6	10.6	N/A
Percent female headed household		5.9	7.8	N/A
Home Ownership (Percent)				
	Owner occupied	798	1,305	65.9
	Renter occupied	228	474	34.1
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)		94,700	204,500	N/A
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)		374	577	N/A
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)				
	Percent in the labor force	56.7	62.7	N/A
	Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.9	3.1	N/A
Occupation (Percent in workforce)				
	Management, professional, and related occupations		25.9	N/A
	Service occupations		18.4	N/A
	Sales and office occupations		27.6	N/A
	Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	3.7	1.2	N/A
	Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations		20.4	N/A
	Production, transportation, and material moving occupations		6.5	N/A
Industry (Percent in workforce)				
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2.7	0.6	N/A
	Manufacturing	8.6	3.8	N/A
	Percent government workers	10.3	9.4	N/A

6.4.16 Mississippi

Between 2000 and 2010, Mississippi's population increased from 2.8 million people to almost 3.0 million people (Table 6.40). The percentage of individuals 25 years and older with a high school diploma has decreased by almost seven percent. The percentage of employed individuals has decreased slightly over the past decade; the unemployment rate significantly increased and the percentage of individuals below the poverty line increased by almost three percent. As with many of the other states, employment in the farming, fishing, forestry, and mining industries has declined, whereas the education, health, and social services industries provided the greatest employment opportunities in 2010. Also, the arts, recreation, lodging, and food services industries have been a source of employment in Mississippi over the past decade.

Nineteen Mississippi residents held a commercial tuna permit (Table 6.51), one held a commercial shark permit (Table 6.53) and there were no permit holders for swordfish (Table 6.54) in 2011. Communities involved in the commercial shark fishery are Moss Point, Biloxi, and Pascagoula.

Mississippi's recreational fisheries attracted approximately 216 anglers in 2010 (NMFS, 2011b). Out-of-state and in-state anglers from non-coastal counties made up 23 and 13 percent of that total, respectively. In 2011, there were 185 Mississippi residents with an HMS angling permit (Table 6.49). Marine recreational fishing activities in Mississippi generated over \$417,000 in retail sales and 3,188 jobs in 2009 (NMFS, 2011a). There are 25 charter/headboats with HMS permits home-ported in Mississippi (Table 6.50).

Table 6.40 Mississippi Demographic Profile. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010.

Mississippi	1990	2000	2010
Population:	4,040,587	4,447,100	4,779,736
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	66.9%	75.3%	82.1%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	61.1%	59.7%	59.7%
Unemployment Rate	6.9%	6.2%	11.8%
Median Household Income	\$23,597	\$34,135	\$40,474
Individuals below the poverty line*	18.3%	16.1%	19.0%
Employment in some industry sectors:			
Farming, fishing, forestry & mining	3.03%	1.90%	1.9%
Construction	7.1%	7.6%	7.1%
Wholesale trade	4.1%	3.6%	2.8%
Retail	16.2%	12.2%	12.3%
Manufacturing	22.9%	18.2%	13.7%
Education, health & social services	21.6%	19.3%	21.4%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	0.9%	6.4%	8.4%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

Marine recreational fishing in Mississippi has three modes: shoal water fishing along salt-water marshes, behind barrier islands, and in the sounds; near-shore fishing in relatively shallow water out to some 15 miles from shore, including trips to artificial reefs and oil platforms; and offshore fishing in deeper water with HMS species as a target. Sharks are, however, taken in all three modes and it is reported that some are retained for personal use by anglers.

6.4.17 Louisiana

The population of Louisiana has not changed by much between the last two census, 4.4 million people in 2000 and 4.5 million people in 2010 (Table 6.41). The percentage of individuals 25 years and older with a high school diploma has increased by almost seven percent. The percentage of unemployment and number of employed individuals increased by almost three percent over the past decade and the percentage of individuals below the poverty line declined. Employment in the farming, fishing, forestry, and mining industries has remained the same, whereas the education, health, and social services industries provided the greatest employment opportunities in 2010. Also, the arts, recreation, lodging, and food services industries have been a growing source of employment over the past decade.

Louisiana was second only to Alaska in the quantity of its commercial fisheries in the United States in 2010 and was fifth in value (NMFS, 2011b). Several of Louisiana's communities were in the top ten major U.S. ports for the greatest quantity of commercial fishery landings: Empire-Venice, Intracoastal City, and Cameron. Two communities were ranked in the top twenty for the value of the commercial fishery landings: Empire-Venice and Dulac-Chauvin, Louisiana.

Table 6.41 Louisiana Demographic Profile. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010.

Louisiana	1990	2000	2010
Population:	4,219,973	4,468,976	4,533,372
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	68.0%	74.8%	81.9%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	59.3%	59.4%	62.1%
Unemployment Rate	9.6%	7.3%	10.1%
Median Household Income	\$21,949	\$32,566	\$42,505
Individuals below the poverty line*	23.6%	19.6%	18.7%
Employment in some industry sectors:			
Farming, fishing, forestry & mining	5.7%	4.2%*	4.2%
Construction	6.8%	7.9%	8.0%
Wholesale trade	4.5%	3.5%	2.7%
Retail	17.5%	11.9%	11.7%
Manufacturing	12.5%	10.1%	8.3%
Education, health & social services	25.3%	21.7%	23.9%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	1.1%	9.1%	9.7%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

Seventy-six Louisiana residents held a commercial tuna permit in 2011 (Table 6.51). Louisiana was home to the third largest number of shark permit holders in 2011 with 43 permitted vessels (Table 6.53). There are also 35 swordfish permit holders in Louisiana (Table 6.54). To support these HMS fisheries, there are 29 dealers licensed to purchase and sell tunas, sharks, and/or swordfish in Louisiana (Table 6.52).

The recreational saltwater fisheries off Louisiana attracted 796 anglers in 2010, collectively making 3,768 fishing trips (NMFS, 2011b). Of these anglers, 15 percent were from out-of-state, and 8 percent were from non-coastal counties within Louisiana. There were 606 HMS angling permit holders residing in Louisiana during 2011 (Table 6.49). The recreational fishing activities in Louisiana generated over \$1.7 million in retail sales and supported 19,688 jobs in 2009 (NMFS, 2011a). Sharks are taken in both the bottom fishery and pelagic fishery.

In 2011, 88 charter/headboats from Louisiana communities had HMS permits (Table 6.50). The majority of websites sampled show that shark is a component of most trips offered by these vessels. As described in Section 6.3.2.1, the impacts from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita have been devastating to Louisiana and many Gulf Coast communities. NMFS is involved in several studies to determine the full economic and social impacts of these hurricanes

6.4.17.1 Venice, Louisiana

The population of Venice has declined dramatically from 2,220 in 2000 to 202 in 2010 (Table 6.42). There are a slightly greater percentage of males compared to females in the population. The median age increased from about 31 to 38 between 2000 and 2010. The number of individuals under 20 declined by almost seven percent, while those 45 and older increased by almost seven percent in the last decade. White individuals account for a majority of the resident population, but Blacks or African American individuals accounted for 5.9 percent of the total population in 2010, a significant decrease from a 29 percent in 2000.

Table 6.42 Demographic Profile of Venice, Louisiana. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010.

Venice, LA	1990	2000	2010
Total Population:	2,669	2,220	202
Sex			
Male	51.4%	51.0%	51.5%
Female	48.6%	49.0%	48.5%
Age			
Median Age	26.3	31.7	38.3
<20	42.0%	35.2%	28.6%
20-44	35.1%	35.2%	27.6%
45-64	18.3%	22.0%	28.8%
>65	4.6%	7.6%	15.0%
Race			
White	63.9%	61.9%	84.7%
Black or African American	31.3%	28.7%	5.9%
American Indian & Alaska Native	3.3%	3.4%	2.0%

Venice, LA	1990	2000	2010
Asian	1.4%	4.0%	1.0%
Other	0.0%	0.3%	6.4%
Household			
Total	836	746	71
Family households	84.7%	78.3%	62.0%
Nonfamily households	15.3%	21.7%	38.0%
Average household size	3.23	2.96	2.70
Average family size	3.58	3.38	3.52
Housing Occupancy			
Total housing units	960	933	119
Vacant housing units	14.0%	20.0%	40.3%
Housing Tenure			
Owner-occupied housing units	87.5%	87.1%	84.5%
Renter-occupied housing units	12.5%	12.9%	15.5%
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	43.5%	53.0%	NA
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	48.1%	53.0%	NA
Unemployment Rate	3.3%	2.0%	NA
Median Household Income	\$16,250	\$33,813	NA
Individuals below the poverty line*	36.2%	17.3%	NA
Industry			
Forestry, fishing, hunting, mining, and agriculture	22.5%	22.7%	NA
Construction	10.8%	8.1%	NA
Manufacturing	7.1%	4.8%	NA
Wholesale trade	9.4%	0.0%	NA
Retail trade	16.0%	13.1%	NA
Education, health & social services	5.6%	14.4%	NA
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	0.0%	10.4%	NA

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

6.4.17.2 Dulac, Louisiana

Dulac is located in the center of Terrebonne Parish, about 15 miles South of Houma, Louisiana. In 2000, the population was 2,458 individuals; it declined to 1,463 in 2010 (Table 6.43). Dulac reported a male to female ratio of 51 to 29 in 2010. Individuals under 20 years old and between 22 and 44 years old make up the greatest proportion of the population in both 2010, with individuals between 45 and 64 comprising the third largest age group. White individuals comprise the largest proportion of race--54 and 48 percent in 2000 and 2010, respectively. Individuals of American Indian and Native Alaskan race accounted for 39 and 42 percent of the total population in 2000 and 2010, respectively.

In 2000, Dulac had 768 households with an average size of 3.48 persons per household (Table 6.43). By 2010, the number of households had decreased to 490 and the average size of each household had dropped to 2.99 persons. In 2010, about 64 percent of the population was employed and almost 86 percent of the total population had graduated high school.

Table 6.43 Demographic Profile of Dulac, Louisiana. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, 2010.

Dulac, LA	1990	2000	2010
Total Population:	3,273	2,458	1,463
Sex			
Male	49.3%	50.0%	50.9%
Female	50.7%	50.0%	49.1%
Age			
Median Age	25.5	31.8	35.8
<20	41.8%	35.2%	30.1%
20-44	35.2%	32.2%	30.1%
45-64	17.0%	22.8%	27.0%
>65	6.0%	9.8%	12.8%
Race			
White	49.4%	54.0%	48.5%
Black or African American	2.3%	2.5%	1.9%
American Indian & Alaska Native	48.1%	39.4%	42.2%
Asian	0.0%	0.5%	0.8%
Other	0.3%	0.5%	6.6%
Household			
Total	922	768	490
Family households	85.8%	79.3%	73.7%
Nonfamily households	14.2%	20.7%	26.3%
Average household size	3.55	3.20	2.99
Average family size	3.93	3.55	3.48
Housing Occupancy			
Total housing units	1,182	1,063	646
Vacant housing units	33.0%	27.8%	24.1%
Housing Tenure			
Owner-occupied housing units	80.1%	79.3%	82.9%
Renter-occupied housing units	19.9%	20.7%	17.1%
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	27.1%	39.1%	85.6%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	37.8%	44.9%	64.4%
Unemployment Rate	8.0%	3.0%	10.8%
Median Household Income	\$12,653	\$22,900	NA
Individuals below the poverty line*	49.3%	30.9%	NA

Industry			
Forestry, fishing, hunting, mining, and agriculture	23.6%	25.9%	NA
Construction	3.7%	3.1%	NA
Manufacturing	14.0%	10.0%	NA
Wholesale trade	8.5%	5.7%	NA
Retail trade	17.7%	10.3%	NA
Education, health & social services	9.7%	8.5%	NA
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	0.0%	10.7%	NA

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

6.4.17.3 Grand Isle, Louisiana

Grande Isle is located in the center of Terrebonne Parish, about 15 miles South of Houma, Louisiana. In 2000, the population was 1,541 individuals; it declined to 1,296 in 2010 (Table 6.44). Grande Isle reported a male to female ratio of 53 to 47 in 2010. Individuals between 18 and 64 years old make up the greatest proportion of the population in 2010. White individuals comprise the largest proportion of race--96 and 93 percent in 2000 and 2010, respectively. Individuals of American Indian and Native Alaskan race accounted for 2.3 and 2.2 percent of the total population in 2000 and 2010, respectively.

Table 6.44 Demographic Profile of Grand Isle, Louisiana. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, 2010.

Grand Isle, LA	1990	2000	2010
Total population	1,455	1,541	1,296
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)	738/717	788 / 753	693 / 603
Age (Percent of total population)			
Under 18 years of age	28.4	23.7	17.3
18 to 64 years of age	49.4	63.1	65.7
65 years and over	7.8	13.2	17.0
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)			
White	99.5	96	93.7
Black or African American	0.1	0.2	0.8
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0.4	2.3	2.2
Asian	0.0	0.2	0.2
Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	<0.1	0.0
Some other race	0.0	0.4	1.1
Two or more races	N/A	0.9	2.1
Hispanic or Latino (any race)	0.8	1.5	3.9
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)			
Percent with less than 9th grade	23.9	17	N/A
Percent high school graduate or higher	57	68.3	N/A
Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	5.6	13.3	N/A
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)			
Percent who speak a language other than English at home	28.2	18.4	N/A
And Percent who speak English less than very well	10.9	3.2	N/A
Household income (Median \$)	19,454	33,548	N/A
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)	25.8	13.2	N/A
Percent female headed household	9.7	8.4	N/A

Grand Isle, LA	1990	2000	2010
Home Ownership (Percent)			
Owner occupied	74	80.1	56.0
Renter occupied	26	19.9	44.0
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)	42,100	69,500	N/A
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)	249	409	N/A
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)			
Percent in the labor force	55.1	57.8	N/A
Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	3.9	4.7	N/A
Occupation (Percent in workforce)			
Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	22	N/A
Service occupations	N/A	16.9	N/A
Sales and office occupations	N/A	22.5	N/A
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	5.4	8.8	N/A
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	13.9	N/A
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	15.9	N/A
Industry (Percent in workforce)			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	13.9	15.3	N/A
Manufacturing	17.6	8.9	N/A
Percent government workers	13.8	14.2	N/A

6.4.18 Texas

The population of Texas has increased by nearly five million people over the past decade, reaching 25.1 million in 2010 (Table 6.45). The percentage of individuals 25 years and older with a high school diploma has increased slightly. The percentage of employed individuals, the unemployment rate, and percentage of individuals below the poverty line, have all increased over the past decade. Employment in the farming, fishing, forestry, and mining industries, as well as the education, health, and social services industries has slightly increased and provided the greatest employment opportunities in 2010.

In the state of Texas during 2011, 27 residents possessed a commercial tuna permit (Table 6.51), seven a commercial shark permit (Table 6.53), and four a commercial swordfish permit (Table 6.54). The commercial shark fishery generally tends to be a small portion of the commercial fisheries of Texas. There are 11 licensed HMS dealers for tuna, shark, and swordfish in Texas (Table 6.52).

In 2011, there were 739 Texas residents that held an HMS angling permit (Table 6.49). Recreational fishing activities in Texas generated over \$2.8 million in retail sales and supported 22,127 jobs (NMFS, 2011a). The number of charter/headboat permit holders from Texas has increased from 129 in 2003 to 155 in 2011 (Table 6.50). Most of these take shark as an incidental catch to other near-shore and offshore fish.

Table 6.45 Texas Demographic Profile. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010.

Texas	1990	2000	2010
Population:	16,986,510	20,851,820	25,145,561
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	72.1%	75.7%	80.7%

Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	66.0%	63.6%	65.2%
Unemployment Rate	7.1%	6.1%	8.8%
Median Household Income	\$27,016	\$39,927	\$48,615
Individuals below the poverty line*	18.1%	15.4%	17.9%
Employment in some industry sectors:			
Farming, fishing, forestry & mining	4.9%	2.7%	2.9%
Construction	6.7%	8.1%	8.0%
Wholesale trade	4.9%	3.9%	2.9%
Retail	17.4%	12.0%	11.5%
Manufacturing	14.4%	11.8%	9.3%
Education, health & social services	22.5%	19.3%	21.8%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services	1.2%	7.3%	8.6%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

6.4.18.1 Freeport, Texas

Freeport, located approximately 45 miles south of Houston, TX offers a home to 12,049 residents according to 2010 census data (Table 6.46). Freeport reported an almost equal male to female ratio in the last decade. Individuals between 18 and 64 years old make up the greatest proportion of the population in 2010, with individuals less than 18 making up the second highest proportion of the population. White individuals comprise the largest proportion of race--62 and 65 percent in 2000 and 2010, respectively. Individuals of Black or African American race accounted for 13.4 and 12.2 percent of the total population in 2000 and 2010, respectively.

Table 6.46 Freeport, Texas Demographic Profile. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010.

Freeport, TX		1990	2000	2010
Total population		11,389	12,708	12,049
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)		5,692/5,697	6,353 / 6,355	6,034 / 6,015
Age (Percent of total population)				
	Under 18 years of age	34.2	35.7	34.1
	18 to 64 years of age	56.7	56.2	57.8
	65 years and over	9.1	8.1	8.1
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)				
	White	62.2	61.6	65.0
	Black or African American	15.3	13.4	12.2
	American Indian and Alaskan Native	0.4	0.6	0.8
	Asian	0.3	0.4	0.5
	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	0.0	<0.1	0.0
	Some other race	21.9	20.9	17.1
	Two or more races	0.0	3.2	4.4
	Hispanic or Latino (any race)	38.6	52	59.9
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)				
	Percent with less than 9th grade	21.3	22.6	N/A
	Percent high school graduate or higher	58.1	55.1	N/A
	Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	6.4	5.4	N/A
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)				
	Percent who speak a language other than English at home	31.9	45.3	N/A

Freeport, TX		1990	2000	2010
	And Percent who speak English less than very well	13.7	23.5	N/A
Household income (Median \$)		21,483	30,245	N/A
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)		24.1	22.3	N/A
Percent female headed household		13.4	16.8	N/A
Home Ownership (Percent)				
	Owner occupied	57	57	56.0
	Renter occupied	43	43	44.0
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)		35,800	35,700	N/A
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)		259	439	N/A
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)				
	Percent in the labor force	63.6	54.3	N/A
	Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	9.5	13.7	N/A
Occupation (Percent in workforce)				
	Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	16.4	N/A
	Service occupations	N/A	16.8	N/A
	Sales and office occupations	N/A	24	N/A
	Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	2.3	0.1	N/A
	Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	20.5	N/A
	Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	22.2	N/A
Industry (Percent in workforce)				
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	3.8	0.4	N/A
	Manufacturing	24.9	17.7	N/A
	Percent government workers	10.1	10.5	N/A

6.4.18.2 Port Aransas, Texas

Port Aransas is a small community of 3,480 residents (Table 6.47) located in Nueces County on the northern tip of Mustang Island, approximately 32 miles southwest of Corpus Christi. Port Aransas reported a male to female ratio of 51 to 49 in the last decade. Individuals between 18 and 64 years old make up the greatest proportion of the population in 2010. White individuals comprise the largest proportion of race--93 and 94 percent in 2000 and 2010, respectively. Individuals of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity accounted for 6.1 and 7.7 percent of the total population in 2000 and 2010, respectively.

Table 6.47 Port Aransas, Texas Demographic Profile. Source: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, and 2010.

Port Aransas, TX		1990	2000	2010
Total population		2,233	3,370	3,480
Gender Ratio M/F (Number)		1,146 / 1,087	1,753 / 1,617	1,779 / 1,701
Age (Percent of total population)				
	Under 18 years of age	21.6	18.9	16.4
	18 to 64 years of age	64.5	65.4	64.5
	65 years and over	13.9	15.7	19.1
Ethnicity or Race (Percent)				
	White	96.1	93.9	94.2
	Black or African American	0.2	0.4	0.3
	American Indian and Alaskan Native	0.4	1.2	0.9
	Asian	1.3	0.9	1.3
	Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander	N/A	<0.1	0.1
	Some other race	1.9	2.2	1.2

Port Aransas, TX		1990	2000	2010
	Two or more races	N/A	1.4	2.0
	Hispanic or Latino (any race)	6.2	6.1	7.7
Educational Attainment (Population 25 and over)				
	Percent with less than 9th grade	3.7	2.5	N/A
	Percent high school graduate or higher	81.2	87.4	N/A
	Percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher	23.9	27.9	N/A
Language Spoken at Home (Population 5 years and over)				
	Percent who speak a language other than English at home	8.3	9	N/A
	And Percent who speak English less than very well	3.1	2.2	N/A
Household income (Median \$)		23,396	39,432	N/A
Poverty Status (Percent of population with income below poverty line)		15.8	11.3	N/A
Percent female headed household		8.1	7.3	N/A
Home Ownership (Percent)				
	Owner occupied	59	69.3	66.4
	Renter occupied	41	30.7	33.6
Value Owner-occupied Housing (Median \$)		67,100	110,500	N/A
Monthly Contract Rent (Median \$)		317	571	N/A
Employment Status (Population 16 yrs and over)				
	Percent in the labor force	65.6	61.5	N/A
	Percent of civilian labor force unemployed	4.6	4.1	N/A
Occupation (Percent in workforce)				
	Management, professional, and related occupations	N/A	36.4	N/A
	Service occupations	N/A	21	N/A
	Sales and office occupations	N/A	20.3	N/A
	Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	6.3	2.8	N/A
	Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	N/A	11.8	N/A
	Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	N/A	7.7	N/A
Industry (Percent in workforce)				
	Agriculture, forestry, fishing, hunting and mining	7.3	3.6	N/A
	Manufacturing	5	1	N/A
	Percent government workers	20.6	21.4	N/A

6.4.19 Puerto Rico

The population in Puerto Rico decreased by nearly 100,000 people in the last decade (Table 6.48). The percentage of individuals 25 years and older with a high school diploma and/or a graduate level degree has increased by almost ten percent in the last decade. The percentage of employed individuals has increased by almost seven percent, and the percent of unemployment rate, and percentage of individuals below the poverty line declined. Education, health, and social services provide the greatest sources of employment. The farming, fishing, forestry, and mining employed less than two percent of the population in 2010.

While Puerto Rico was home to 88 commercial tuna permit holders in 2011, there were no permit holders for sharks or swordfish (Table 6.50; Table 6.52, and Table 6.53). A large number of the commercial tuna permit holders are in Aguadilla and another large group is located in Rincon. There are seven HMS dealer permit holders in Puerto Rico (Table 6.51).

Table 6.48 Puerto Rico Demographic Profile. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990, 2000 and 2010.

Puerto Rico	1990	2000	2010
Population:	3,522,037	3,808,610	3,725,789
Education:			
High school graduates (25 years or older)	49.7%	60.0%	69.5%
Employment:			
Labor force (16 years and over)	47.3%	40.7%	47.2%
Unemployment Rate	20.4%	19.2%	19.0%
Median Household Income		\$14,412	\$18,862
Individuals below the poverty line*	58.9%	48.2%	45.0%
Employment in some industry sectors:			
Farming, fishing, forestry & mining		1.7%	1.1%
Construction			5.9%
Wholesale trade		4.4%	3.3%
Retail		11.7%	13.2%
Manufacturing		13.5%	9.5%
Education, health & social services		19.3%	22.4%
Arts, recreation, lodging & food services		6.5%	8.6%

*U.S. Census uses data from 1989 and 1999 to estimate these values.

The recreational saltwater fisheries in Puerto Rico attracted 103 anglers in 2010, collectively making 536 fishing trips (NMFS, 2011b). Of these anglers, 11 percent of the anglers were not from Puerto Rico. In 2011, 674 HMS angling permit holders were residing in Puerto Rico (Table 6.49). Twenty-seven vessels from Puerto Rico held an HMS charter/headboat permit in 2011 (Table 6.50).

The fishing industry is not a prominent economic activity in Puerto Rico and variations in fishing incomes have little impact on the island's economy. Most of the recreational fishing activity occurs near the capital city of San Juan. Artisanal fishing communities are found throughout the island. These communities are extremely poor and will likely be the communities most affected by changes in regulations. The extremely deep inshore waters off these areas make billfish and other highly migratory species accessible to the artisanal fishery.

6.5 Future Assessments

In the 2008 assessment, MRAG Americas, Inc. developed a list of HMS communities using permit and census data similar to a study by Sepez *et al.* (2005). This assessment yielded 14 additional community profiles, and followed a method that is reproducible and can be applied in the future to identify new communities that have emerging involvement in HMS fisheries, as well as monitor changes in HMS communities that have been profiled in the past. Along with evaluating the number of HMS permits in relation to population to determine areas of concern, NMFS should continue to consult with the HMS permit databases, landings information, and HMS Advisory Panel members to determine the most appropriate community profiles for HMS-related fisheries.

Table 6.49 Number and Percentage of HMS Angling Permits by State and Country as of October 2011

State	HMS Angling Permits	Percentage
Florida	4035	17.4%
New Jersey	3397	14.7%
Massachusetts	3318	14.3%
New York	1688	7.3%
North Carolina	1628	7.0%
Maryland	1187	5.1%
Virginia	949	4.1%
Delaware	865	3.7%
Texas	739	3.2%
South Carolina	714	3.1%
Puerto Rico	674	2.9%
Rhode Island	629	2.7%
Louisiana	606	2.6%
Connecticut	604	2.6%
Maine	494	2.1%
Alabama	412	1.8%
New Hampshire	401	1.7%
Pennsylvania	246	1.1%
Mississippi	185	0.8%
Georgia	132	0.6%
Virgin Islands	56	0.2%
Vermont	24	0.1%
Tennessee	21	0.1%
Ohio	18	0.1%
Michigan	16	0.1%
Arkansas	9	0.0%
British Virgin Islands	8	0.0%
Missouri	8	0.0%
Indiana	7	0.0%
Oklahoma	7	0.0%
Kentucky	6	0.0%
California	5	0.0%
Illinois	5	0.0%
West Virginia	5	0.0%
Canada	5	0.0%

State	HMS Angling Permits	Percentage
Alaska	4	0.0%
Colorado	4	0.0%
Wisconsin	4	0.0%
Minnesota	3	0.0%
Montana	3	0.0%
Washington	3	0.0%
Iowa	2	0.0%
Kansas	2	0.0%
Nevada	2	0.0%
Wyoming	2	0.0%
Washington, DC	1	0.0%
Idaho	1	0.0%
North Dakota	1	0.0%
Oregon	1	0.0%
South Dakota	1	0.0%
Utah	1	0.0%
Total	23,138	100.00%

Table 6.50 Number and Percentage of HMS Charter/Headboat Permits by State and Country as of October 2011.

State	Atlantic HMS Charter/Headboat	Percentage
Massachusetts	838	20.0%
Florida	639	15.2%
New Jersey	550	13.1%
North Carolina	420	10.0%
New York	335	8.0%
Rhode Island	172	4.1%
Texas	155	3.7%
South Carolina	141	3.4%
Maine	130	3.1%
Maryland	125	3.0%
Delaware	108	2.6%
Virginia	101	2.4%
New Hampshire	96	2.3%
Louisiana	88	2.1%
Connecticut	83	2.0%
Alabama	77	1.8%
Puerto Rico	27	0.6%
Mississippi	25	0.6%
Pennsylvania	25	0.6%
Virgin Islands	23	0.5%
Georgia	20	0.5%
Michigan	4	0.1%
West Virginia	4	0.1%
Idaho	1	0.0%
Kentucky	1	0.0%
Minnesota	1	0.0%
Ohio	1	0.0%
Oklahoma	1	0.0%
Vermont	1	0.0%
Wyoming	1	0.0%
Total	4,194	100%

Table 6.51 Number and Percentage of Commercial Tuna Permits by State and Country as of October 2011

State	Commercial Tuna Permits	Percentage
Massachusetts	1341	33.2%
Maine	616	15.3%
North Carolina	424	10.5%
Florida	328	8.1%
New Hampshire	231	5.7%
New Jersey	231	5.7%
New York	202	5.0%
Rhode Island	161	4.0%
Puerto Rico	88	2.2%
Louisiana	76	1.9%
Connecticut	74	1.8%
Virginia	43	1.1%
South Carolina	42	1.0%
Maryland	38	0.9%
Delaware	31	0.8%
Alabama	30	0.7%
Texas	27	0.7%
Mississippi	19	0.5%
Virgin Islands	13	0.3%
Pennsylvania	7	0.2%
California	5	0.1%
Georgia	4	0.1%
Ohio	2	0.0%
Arizona	1	0.0%
Indiana	1	0.0%
Michigan	1	0.0%
Oregon	1	0.0%
West Virginia	1	0.0%
Total	4038	100%

Table 6.52 Number and Percentage of HMS Shark, Swordfish, and Tuna Dealers by State and Country as of October 2011

State/Country	HMS Dealer Permit	Percentage
Florida	136	18.8%
Massachusetts	127	17.5%
New York	94	13.0%
New Jersey	67	9.3%
North Carolina	63	8.7%
Rhode Island	49	6.8%
Maine	30	4.1%
Louisiana	29	4.0%
South Carolina	26	3.6%
Virginia	26	3.6%
Maryland	15	2.1%
Texas	11	1.5%
Alabama	7	1.0%
California	7	1.0%
Puerto Rico	7	1.0%
Connecticut	5	0.7%
Hawaii	5	0.7%
New Hampshire	5	0.7%
Virgin Islands	5	0.7%
Georgia	4	0.6%
Pennsylvania	3	0.4%
Washington	2	0.3%
Delaware	1	0.1%
Total	724	100%

Table 6.53 Number and Percentage of Directed and Incidental Shark Permit Holders by State as of October 2011

State	Shark Permits	Percentage
Florida	268	55.9%
New Jersey	50	10.4%
Louisiana	43	9.0%
North Carolina	27	5.6%
New York	21	4.4%
South Carolina	19	4.0%
Massachusetts	12	2.5%
Maine	7	1.5%
Alabama	7	1.5%
Texas	7	1.5%
Maryland	5	1.0%
Rhode Island	3	0.6%
Georgia	3	0.6%
Virginia	2	0.4%
New Hampshire	1	0.2%
Connecticut	1	0.2%
Pennsylvania	1	0.2%
Mississippi	1	0.2%
California	1	0.2%
Totals	479	100%

Table 6.54 Number and Percentage of Swordfish Permit Holders by State as of October 2011

State	Swordfish Permits	Percentage
Florida	157	48.6%
New Jersey	41	12.7%
Louisiana	35	10.8%
New York	22	6.8%
Massachusetts	17	5.3%
North Carolina	17	5.3%
Rhode Island	12	3.7%
Maine	6	1.9%
South Carolina	5	1.5%
Maryland	4	1.2%
Texas	4	1.2%
Connecticut	1	0.3%
Pennsylvania	1	0.3%
Virginia	1	0.3%
Totals	323	100%

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