

Appendix XI:

Detailed Community Profiles for Amendment 1
Communities of Interest

Amendment 1 to the Atlantic Herring FMP Communities of Interest

Detailed Community Profiles

This section summarizes available fishery, social, economic, and cultural information about *communities of interest* in Amendment 1 to the Herring FMP – communities which are most engaged in the herring fishery and may be more proportionately impacted by the Amendment 1 management measures. Information contained in this section is useful for assessing the economic, social, and community impacts of the Amendment 1 management measures and helps to meet the Council’s legal requirements under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) as well as other applicable laws.

COMMUNITY PROFILES

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1.0 AMENDMENT 1 COMMUNITIES OF INTEREST

The purpose of identifying *communities of interest* is to ensure that more thorough consideration is given to the potential impacts on those communities which are *most* involved in the herring fishery and/or most important to the operation of the herring fishery as a whole. This helps the Council to better meet the requirements of NEPA as well as National Standard 8 to the MSFCMA. Note that some communities have been grouped together to acknowledge geographic proximity as well as similarities in terms of participation in and dependence on the herring fishery.

Unlike some other fisheries in the region (multispecies, for example), the herring fishery is a smaller, more discrete fishery whose participating vessels and communities are easier to identify. *Communities of Interest* for Amendment 1 to the Herring FMP were selected because they meet at least one (and more than one in most cases) of the following five criteria:

1. Atlantic herring landings of at least 10,000,000 pounds (4,536 mt) in each of five years from 1994-2002, or anticipated landings above this level based on interviews and documented fishery-related developments.

This criterion was selected to identify the most active ports currently engaged in the herring fishery. Landings of 10,000,000 pounds (4,536 mt) in a year indicate a relatively substantial degree of participation in the herring fishery, as 10,000,000 pounds equates to 7.5% of the Area 1A and 3 TACs, 45.4% of the Area 1B TAC, and 9% of the Area 2 TAC. Any port with herring landings at or above this level in multiple years can clearly accommodate large vessels that land large quantities of herring.

The provision for anticipated landings above this level is included as part of this criterion to acknowledge that the shoreside aspects of the Atlantic herring fishery are still developing in some areas. Two new shoreside processing plants have opened since 2001 (in Gloucester and New Bedford), both of which are capable of receiving and processing large volumes of herring and other pelagic species. The development of these two facilities and the potential to increase landings in the communities where these facilities are located should be recognized even if these communities did not land more than 10,000,000 pounds of herring between 1994 and 2002. (For example, herring landings in New Bedford in 2004 were 7,791 mt (17.2 million pounds), reflecting increased activity as a result of the new shoreside processing facility.)

Landings data alone, however, are not adequate to identify all of the communities that are engaged in the herring fishery. Because the fishery is a high-volume fishery, the most active participating vessels are relatively large, and many vessels come into port “loaded down” with herring. When landing large volumes of fish, herring vessels generally require larger, deep-water ports to ensure that they can land safely without running aground. Consequently, large volumes of herring landings tend to be concentrated in a relatively small number of ports.

A transportation network is essential for distributing herring throughout the region from herring vessels to processing facilities, bait facilities, and lobster vessels, all of which are engaged in and dependent on the herring fishery to varying degrees. In some cases, processing facilities and other infrastructure dependent on herring are located in communities with little or no landings of herring, but these facilities employ many individuals and are important social and economic components of the fishery. As a result, it is necessary to consider criteria other than landings to identify the *communities of interest* in this amendment.

2. Infrastructure dependent in part or whole on Atlantic herring.

Infrastructure for the Atlantic herring fishery includes:

- Shoreside processing facilities for food production (sardine canneries, whole frozen);
- Shoreside processing facilities for bait production (salting, etc.);
- Shoreside processing facilities for value-added production (pearl essence);
- At-sea processing facilities (freezer vessels); and
- Trucking and other essential services for distributing fish.

Infrastructure and the opportunity to capitalize on available markets for herring are important elements of the fishery. For the most part, infrastructure in this fishery, whether it be shoreside or at-sea, is dedicated solely to serving the small pelagic fisheries (herring and mackerel, primarily). Very few elements of the infrastructure are engaged in other fisheries like multispecies, monkfish, or scallops. The investments that have been made in the infrastructure for the Atlantic herring fishery reflect a long-term commitment to this fishery.

As previously noted, the number of ports that are capable of accommodating large herring vessels that land large volumes of fish is relatively small. A transportation network is essential to ensuring that herring are distributed as rapidly as possible to processing and other facilities. Trucking and transportation services are therefore a critical element of the infrastructure for this fishery.

Herring are utilized by sardine canneries as well as whole frozen processing facilities to supply product for food markets globally. The sardine canneries rely on herring for 100% of their operations. For the most part, the whole frozen processing facilities rely on a combination of herring and mackerel for 100% of their operations. Joint venture (JV) and internal waters processing (IWP) operations at-sea remain important considerations in the Atlantic herring fishery, although interest in these operations has diminished as additional shoreside processing facilities have developed in recent years.

3. Dependence on herring as lobster and/or tuna bait.

Atlantic herring is an important bait for the lobster and tuna fisheries, as well as other primarily recreational fisheries (striped bass, for example). The utilization of herring for bait is a very important aspect of the fishery, especially in the State of Maine, which relies heavily on herring to supply the significant lobster fishery in the region. Consideration of a community's dependence on herring for bait purposes is essential, as any changes to the supply of herring bait in some areas could produce negative impacts across other fisheries like the lobster fishery. Management measures in this amendment that may affect the supply of bait could result in multiplier effects throughout the numerous coastal communities that depend largely on herring bait (mostly in Maine).

Another consideration related to dependence on herring bait is the importance of herring as a forage fish for many species and the overall role of herring in the ecosystem. Individuals from communities that are dependent on herring for bait have expressed concern about the supply of herring for forage purposes and the need to maintain an adequate amount of herring in the ocean as prey for other valuable (commercial and recreational) species. Including dependence on herring as bait as a criterion for identifying communities of interest in this amendment provides an opportunity to consider the importance of herring as forage and any social and community impacts related to this issue.

While it is not feasible to identify every community that depends on herring for bait as a *community of interest* in this amendment, several communities have been identified based on an exceptionally high degree of dependence on herring for bait. Assessment of the impacts of the Amendment 1 measures on

these communities should provide enough context to understand the potential impacts on any community that depends on herring for bait. Parallels can be drawn between the communities that are identified in this section and other similar communities engaged in the lobster, tuna, striped bass, and other recreational fisheries.

4. Geographic isolation in combination with some level of dependence on the Atlantic herring fishery.

Geographic isolation is an important consideration for communities that exhibit dependence on the Atlantic herring fishery. In general, dependence on fishing and opportunities to seek alternatives to fishing decrease as the geographic isolation of a community increases. The isolation of some coastal communities (those in Downeast Maine, for example) has clearly contributed to the dependence of these communities on the marine environment. Communities that are more geographically isolated and dependent on herring in some way may be more proportionately impacted by management measures that decrease the supply of herring or opportunities in the fishery. Since transportation is such an important element of the herring fishery, the lack of major thoroughfare in geographically-isolated communities may exacerbate problems associated with changes in supply and opportunities in the fishery.

5. Utilization of Atlantic herring for value-added production.

Utilizing herring for value-added production includes operations that can herring for sardines and process scales for pearl essence, and may include operations for pickling and/or processing herring for specialty markets in the future. Value-added production suggests that a facility may have invested in niche or specialty markets for the fishery, which may be more sensitive to changes in supply.

Based on the five criteria described above, the following *communities of interest* are identified for the purposes of analysis in this amendment:

- 1. Portland, Maine**
- 2. Rockland, Maine**
- 3. Stonington/Deer Isle, Maine**
- 4. Vinalhaven, Maine**
- 5. Lubec/Eastport, Maine**
- 6. Prospect Harbor, Maine**
- 7. Bath, Maine**
- 8. Sebasco Estates, Maine**
- 9. NH Seacoast – Newington, Portsmouth, Hampton/Seabrook**
- 10. Gloucester, Massachusetts**
- 11. New Bedford, Massachusetts**
- 12. Southern Rhode Island – Point Judith, Newport, North Kingstown**
- 13. Cape May, New Jersey**

Profiles of these communities, including important demographic and social information, are provided in the following subsections. In some cases, the groups of communities identified above have been disaggregated so that information specific to certain communities can be provided and so that important details about individual communities are not lost, as they could be if the communities remain grouped for the purposes of providing background information.

1.1 PORTLAND, MAINE

People and Places

Regional Orientation

The city of Portland, Maine (43.66 N, 70.2 W) has 56.92 miles of coastline,¹ a terrestrial area of 54.9 square miles, and 31.4 square miles of water. It is located in [Cumberland County](#) on Casco Bay, and is adjacent to South Portland, Westbrook, and Falmouth. Portsmouth and Manchester, New Hampshire are the closest large cities.²

Historical/Background Information

Prior to English settlement in 1632, resident Native Americans referred to this region as *Machigonne*, meaning “Great Neck.” This fishing and trading settlement changed names several times before it became Portland in 1786. The city was destroyed four times by various sources including Native American attacks, and the British Navy during the American Revolution, and a fire. Each time, it was rebuilt and now it is well-known for its preservation of the Victorian-style architecture.

The city’s port industries have driven its economy since its settlement. From the mid 1800s until World War I, Portland provided the only port for Montreal, Canada. Railroads from the south to the north fed through the city, facilitating trade and travel. Although Canada developed its own ports and other cities in southern New England states built larger ports, the city remained tied to its maritime roots by depending on the fishing industry. More recently, it has become a popular cruise ship destination. Although tourism plays a major role in the city’s economy, Portland functions as the second largest oil port on the east coast of the U.S., and as valuable fishing port.³ For a more detailed history of Portland and the surrounding fishing communities, refer to Hall Arber et al. (2001)⁴.

Demographic Profile

Portland is the largest city in Maine and has the highest population in New England north of Boston. According to Census 2000 data⁵, Portland City has a total population of 64,257, down from a reported population of 64,358 in 1990.⁶ Of total population, 52.1% are female and 47.9% are male, which is very similar to the U.S. average percentage of males and females. The median age in 2000 is 35.7 years and 77.4% of the population is 21 years or older while 15.7% of the population is 62 or older.

Portland’s age structure varies from smaller fishing cities, such as Gloucester, in that the age groups with the highest population in Portland are 20-29 years, 30-39 years and 40-49, while Gloucester had a much lower portion of its population between 20-29 years and higher between 0-19 years than Portland. This difference in age structure may be because Portland offers employment opportunities to 20-29 year olds

¹ Preserving Commercial Fishing Access: *A Study of Working Waterfronts in 25 Maine Communities* A report by Coastal Enterprises, Inc. submitted to the Maine State Planning Office Coastal Program, (http://www.state.me.us/mcp/downloads/waterfront_study/preserving_commercial_fishing.pdf)

² http://www.fact-index.com/p/po/portland__maine.html

³ “Seeking the Port of Portland” <http://www.oceangatewaymaine.org/history/>

⁴ Hall-Arber et al. 2001. *New England Fishing Communities*. Available at:

<http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>

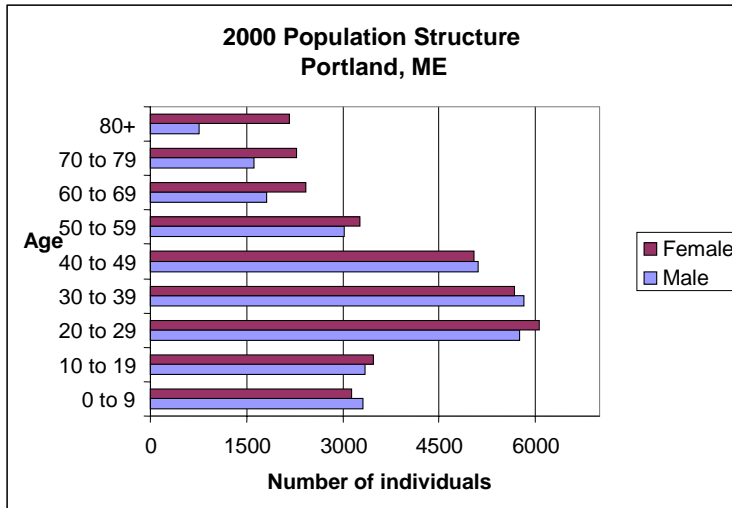
⁵ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?sse=on>

⁶ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census (STF 1, Table DP-1):

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&lang=en&ts=126539286370

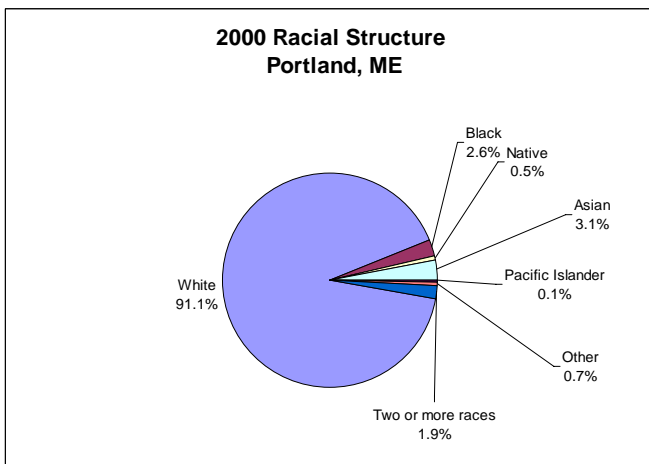
(recent high school or college graduates) that smaller cities or rural towns cannot offer, especially in Maine.

Figure 1 Portland’s Population Structure by Sex in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)⁷



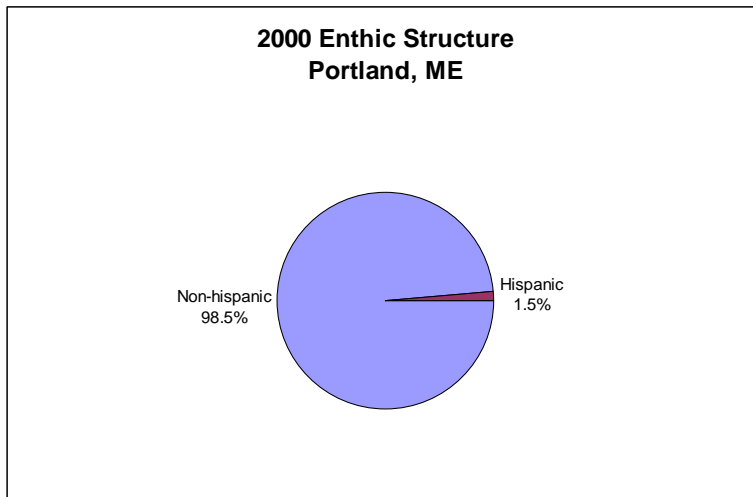
The vast majority of the population (91.3%) is white, with 2.6% Black or African American, 0.5% Native American, 3.1% Asian, 0.1% Pacific Islander or Native Hawaiian, 0.7% “other”, and 1.9% two more races. Of the total population, 1.5% regard themselves as Latino or Hispanic. Residents link their heritage to a number of European ancestries including the following: English (19.2%), French (10.5%), French Canadian (4.9%), German (6.9%) and Irish (21.2%). With regard to region of birth, 59.1% of residents were born in Maine, 32.4% were born in a different state and 7.6% were born outside the U.S. (including 5.0% who were not US citizens).

Figure 2 Portland’s Racial Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



⁷ U.S. Census : 200 Decennial Census (STF1, Table QT-P1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126785307368&_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&_program

Figure 3 Portland's Ethnic Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



In 90.1% of homes, only English is spoken, leaving 9.9% of homes bi-lingual or multilingual. Of those people who speak other languages, 3.8% of them speak English less than 'very well' according to the 2000 Census.

Of the population 25 years and over, 88.3% are high school graduates or higher and 36.4% have a bachelor's degree or higher. Again of the population 25 years and over, 4.3% did not reach ninth grade, 7.5% attended some high school but did not graduate, 25.9% completed high school, 19.3% had some college with no degree, 6.7% received their associate degree, 23.4% earned their bachelor's degree, and 13% received either their graduate or professional degree.

Although religious percentages are not available through U.S. Census data, according to the American Religion Data Archive the religions with the highest number of congregations in the metro area of Portland included United Church of Christ (33 with 10,160 adherents), Catholic (31 with 61,495 adherents), United Methodist (26 with 5,690 adherents), Baptist (15 with 2,446 adherents), and Episcopal (11 with 4,577). The total number of adherents to any religion was up 24.6% from 1990.⁸

Issues/Processes

Many newspaper articles in the past six months (February-August 2004) discuss impacts of Amendment 13 on the fishermen of Portland and surrounding fishing communities. Amendment 13 limited fishermen's Days at Sea throughout the Northeast, but Maine fishermen feel they were put at more of a disadvantage than Southern New England because Maine is farther from Georges Bank, which requires fishermen to use more of their allowed Days at Sea for travel rather than fishing.

Another issue in newspapers during this same time period is the question of how Portland's land-based fishing industry infrastructure will remain in business if landings become more sporadic. For example, if the Portland Fish Exchange were to go out of business, fishermen would have to travel to other large ports to sell their landings. To avoid this disaster, the federal government implemented a program to keep the Fish Exchange afloat during the current strict groundfish regulations.

⁸ ARDA (American Religious Data Archive 2000), See website for data: http://www.thearda.com/FR_Index.html?RCMS/2000/County/25009.htm

The main issue of worry for the fishing community in Portland and other towns in Maine is whether the fishing infrastructure can be maintained as Days at Sea and catches are limited. Most recently, there has been concern that herring fishing is threatening groundfish stocks.⁹

Cultural Attributes

In 2004, Portland's annual Blessing of the Fleet, coordinated by the Maine Fishermen's Wives Association¹⁰ and the Seafarer's Friends Society,¹¹ is celebrated in mid-June.

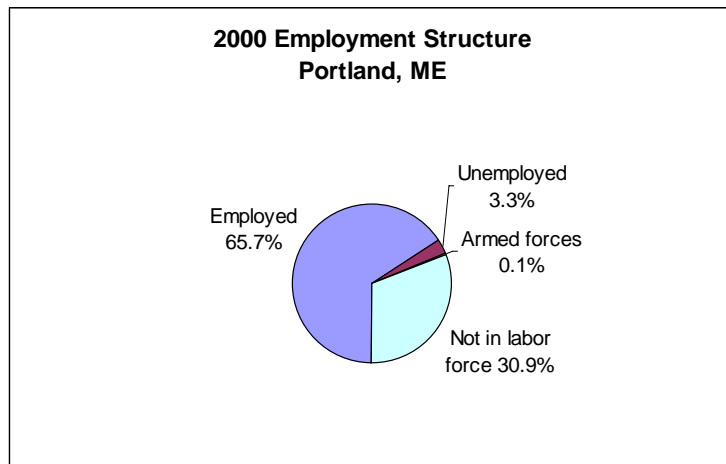
Infrastructure

Current Economy

Portland's waterfront provides most of the community's fishing industry infrastructure (e.g., Portland Fish Exchange). However, it also is the site of many other industries: recreation, tourism, light industry, transportation, cargo, and marine-related research, many of which compete for space with the fishing industry. The future of the waterfront depends on the next large scale project that the city passes in 2004-2005¹². Potential additions to the waterfront property include the building of two large drill rigs, the additions of commercial businesses, or strengthening the current fishing industry infrastructure so that it can deal with predicted increases in groundfish stocks.¹³

According to the U.S. Census 2000, 70.1% (15,266 individuals) of the total population 16 years of age and over are in the labor force, of which 3.3% are unemployed and 0.1% are in the Armed Forces.¹⁴

Figure 4 Portland's Employment Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



According to Census 2000 data, jobs with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for 144 or 0.4% of all jobs. Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounts for 2,512 or 7.1% of the labor force.

⁹ Hench, D. 2004. "Fishing industry sounds alarm over incidental catches," Portland Press Herald (Maine) 8/21/2004.

¹⁰ Contact information: 207.729.5739

¹¹ <http://www.seafarersfriend.org>

¹² <http://www.oceangatewaymaine.org/history/>

¹³ Editorial, 2004. "How will Portland's waterfront get where it wants to go?" Portland Press Herald (Maine) 4/18/2004.

¹⁴ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFacts?sse=on>

The major employers of Portland include L.L. Bean, public facilities (i.e., medical facilities, schools, post office) and private industry (i.e., phone, food, and newspaper companies, and Wal Mart). A full list is provided below.¹⁵

Table 1 Portland’s Top 25 Employers

	Employer	Emp Range
1	Maine Medical Center	5101-5300
2	L L Bean Inc	4101-4300
3	Unum Provident	3401-3600
4	Hannaford Bros Co	2401-2600
5	University Of Southern Maine	2001-2200
6	Portland City Of	1401-1600
7	Us Post Office	1401-1600
8	Portland Public Schools	1401-1600
9	Mercy Hospital	1201-1400
10	Anthem Health Systems	1201-1400
11	Fairchild Semiconductor Corp	1001-1200
12	Shaws Supermarkets Inc	1001-1200
13	Banknorth N A	1001-1200
14	Attendant Services Inc	901-100
15	Wal Mart Associates Inc	801-900
16	Standish Schools	701-800
17	Verizon New England Inc.	701-800
18	Barber Foods	701-800
19	South Portland School Dept	601-700
20	National Semiconductor Corp	601-700
21	Goodwill Of Maine Inc	501-600
22	Scarborough School Dept	501-600
23	Windham School Dept	501-600
24	Maine Turnpike Authority	501-600
25	The Portland Newspapers	501-600

Median household income in Portland was \$48,763 (which increased considerably since 1990 when the median household income was \$¹⁶) and median per capita income was \$22,698. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately \$3,655 more per year than females.

The average family consists of 2.83 persons. With respect to poverty, 9.2% of families (down from 10.3% in 1990¹⁷) and 14.1% of individuals earn below the official US Government poverty line, and 33.4% of families in 2000 earned less than \$35,000 per year.

¹⁵ Information compiled by Department of Labor in Maine (Mike Bernett: 207.287.2271, at Labor Market Information)

¹⁶ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4):
http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

¹⁷ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4):
http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

In 2000, Portland had a total of 31,862 housing units of which 93.3% are occupied and 35.1% are detached one unit homes. Just less than fifty percent (49%) of these homes were built before 1940. Almost 0.2 percent of the population lives in mobile homes, none were recorded living on boats; 29.6% of detached housing units have between 2 and 9 units. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area is \$121,200; it is likely that this median has since risen due to increasing housing costs. Of housing units, 3% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use while 57.5% of housing units were renter occupied.¹⁸

Governmental

Portland's city governance is run by an elected mayor and city council. However, unique to many communities, city development is controlled by public forum rather than city government.

Institutional

Fishing Associations

One of the most important fishing associations in Portland is the Portland Fish Exchange. It was the first open display fish auction in the United States, and remains economically strong. According to the Fish Exchange website, it offloads and auctions approximately 90% of Maine's annual regulated groundfish catch.¹⁹ Currently the auction receives landings in the mornings and auctions the fish at noon Sunday through Thursday.

Other fishing associations in Portland include Maine Urchin Harvesters Association, and the Associated Fisheries of Maine (AFM).

Fishing Assistance Centers

Information on fishing assistance centers in Portland is either unavailable through secondary data collection or it does not exist.

Other Fishing-Related Institutions

Seafarers Friend is a non-denominational Christian organization that assists fishermen and other seafarers at three New England ports: Boston, Portsmouth, and Portland.²⁰ Recently the Portland Fishermen's Monument Commission was established to increase awareness of the fishing industry by building a monument once they have raised necessary funds.²¹

Physical

The city of Portland has infrastructure that provides full access to and within the city. Portland has its own international airport, and it has several transportation options within and to the city. Amtrak, public buses, and interstate and state highway systems provide public access to the city. Public transit within the city includes a bus and a street car system.

¹⁸ U.S. Census 2000 (SF 1, Table QT-H1):
http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&_program=DEC&_lang=en

¹⁹ <http://www.portlandfishexchange.com/>

²⁰ For more information visit website at <http://www.seafarersfriend.org>

²¹ Richardson, J. "Remembering those lost at sea," Portland Press Herald (Maine): 4/12/2004

Involvement in Northeast Fisheries

Commercial

Portland's landings come primarily from the large mesh groundfish species and from lobster.

Currently there are a total of 500 moorings, berthings, slips, and tie ups for commercial and recreational fishermen, of which 30% are used by commercial fishermen in Bath. The report recorded 271 commercial harvesters. Portland has 22 commercial private and public waterfront facilities, of which nine are dedicated to commercial fishing use. Further, commercial fishing access is perceived as a problem, and issues of development pressures, increased competition from tourism/recreational use, and deterioration of infrastructure are reported as current threats to the commercial fishing access.²²

Both the number of vessels home-ported and number of vessels registered with owner's living in Portland slightly decreased between 1997 and 2003. The dollar value of landings remained relatively stable, while the level of fishing by landed port in Portland significantly dropped in 2003 relative to the six years prior.

Landings by Species

Table 2 Dollar Value by Federally Managed Groups of Landings in Portland

	Average from 1997-2003	2002 only
Largemesh²³	15,131,811	15,517,209
Lobster	13,394,540	17,014,768
Monkfish	4,970,924	4,990,587
Other	2,435,923	795,540
Herring	2,093,200	1,968,563
Scallops	77,963	36,073
Smallmesh²⁴	63,843	9,685
Skates	62,225	53,516
Tilefish	19,878	0
Butmacsq	17,526	10,653
Dogfish	15,190	5
Sfscupbsb	14,764	66
Bluefish	197	278

²² Preserving Commercial Fishing Access: *A Study of Working Waterfronts in 25 Maine Communities* A report by Coastal Enterprises, Inc. submitted to the Maine State Planning Office Coastal Program, (http://www.state.me.us/mcp/downloads/waterfront_study/preserving_commercial_fishing.pdf)

²³ Largemesh Groundfish: cod, winter flounder, witch flounder, yellowtail flounder, am. plaice, sand-dab flounder, haddock, white hake, redfish, and pollock

²⁴ Smallmesh Multi-Species: red hake, ocean pout, mixed hake, black whiting, silver hake (whiting)

Vessels by Year

Table 3 Vessel Permits/Landings Value Combined Between 1997-2003 in Portland

Year	# vessels home ported	# vessels (owner's city)	Home port value (in millions of \$)	Landed port value (in millions of \$)
1997	123	49	14	43
1998	104	43	12	35
1999	116	47	15	42
2000	115	43	16	45
2001	109	39	15	34
2002	107	40	15	40
2003	114	40	15	27

Recreational

Portland contains a number of recreational fishing companies.²⁵ Go Fish Charters, Olde Port Mariner & Trolley Fleet, Indian II Deep Sea/Bay Fishing, and Maine Fishing & Diving are the recreational fishing companies out of Portland.²⁶ They offer boat charters and fishing excursions.²⁷

Subsistence

Information on subsistence fishing in Portland is either unavailable through secondary data collection or the practice does not exist.

Atlantic Herring Fishery

Portland is an important community involved in the Atlantic herring fishery. It meets several criteria identified in Amendment 1 relative to communities of interest: #1 (herring landings), #2 (herring-related infrastructure), and #3 (lobster/tuna bait dependence). Several lobster bait dealers and a pumping station for offloading herring are located in Portland. Portland's infrastructure includes major highways, shipping terminals, and an airport. The port also provides many additional fishing-related services including ice, fuel, and vessel maintenance/repair services.

Portland ranked second in herring landings in 2004 (17,791 mt) and second cumulatively from 1995-2004 (194,486 mt, see Amendment 1 FSEIS for landings by port).

Future

Plans for the Future

Currently, in 2004, there is a heated conflict regarding the future use of the waterfront property. There are only three miles of waterfront and several industries are trying to expand, including private real estate development, commercial fisheries, cruise ship industry, and tourism and entertainment industries.^{28,29}

People's perception of the future, expectations

Information on people's perception of the future has not been collected at this time.

²⁵ <http://www.visitportland.com/sportsrecreation.aspx?za=0>

²⁶ www.marinerfleet.com.

²⁷ <http://www.gofishmaine.com/>

²⁸ http://www.aroundmaine.com/around_town/features2002/portlandmag/oilrig/default.asp

²⁹ http://www.portlandphoenix.com/features/other_stories/documents/04383241.asp

1.2 ROCKLAND, MAINE

People and Places

Regional Orientation

Rockland (44.1°N, 69.1°W) is located in Mid-Coast Maine on Penobscot Bay in Knox County. The area encompasses approximately 12 square miles of territory and has approximately 7.5 miles of coastline.³⁰ It is 44 miles from Augusta and 54 miles from Brunswick, 82 miles from Portland, and 189 miles to Boston. The nearest cities include Camden, Thomaston, Waldoboro, Belfast, and Seaport.³¹

Historical/Background Information

Rockland's economic history includes shipbuilding, commercial fishing, lime kilns, and granite quarries, the last of which is what the city is named for. "Throughout the historic period, a series of single industries have dominated Rockland's economy while its population has remained remarkably stable. Lime production, for mortar and plaster, was first, beginning with the earliest Europeans in the area in the eighteenth century and coming to its end in the 1930s. Shipping and shipbuilding were important outgrowths of the lime industry but shipbuilding ended by the early 1920s with the change from wood to steel as the favored material for shipbuilding.

Commercial fishing and fish processing followed lime as the main industry. Dominance by fishing was not nearly as long-lived as lime production; in Rockland, as elsewhere in New England, the collapse of commercial fishing took a great toll beginning in the 1980s; Rockland's fishing industry virtually ended by 1990. After a relatively brief period of decline and depression, residents and outside interests have been able to transform Rockland into a tourist destination and fine arts center. In addition, manufacturing and service (outside of tourist-related service) are important, but smaller, components of the city's economy today.⁴

Newspaper and internet sources do not state when the fishing industry became a significant part of Rockland's economy. Fishermen have probably caught lobster off of Rockland Harbor for the past century, but the groundfish catches were not significant until much later. "Two offshore fleets based here (O'Hara and National Sea Products) fished in Canadian water until 1984 when the Hague Line, the international boundary established by the International Court of Justice in The Hague, Netherlands, led to the exclusion of U.S. fishermen from Canadian fishing grounds. Groundfish processing plants that relied primarily on Canadian fish continued producing product for U.S. government contracts until the early 1990s. In the 1970s the city also had a major shrimp plant and served as a primary herring-processing center with two sardine plants, the last one of which closed about [16] years ago."³²

³⁰ Preserving Commercial Fishing Access: *A Study of Working Waterfronts in 25 Maine Communities* A report by Coastal Enterprises, Inc. submitted to the Maine State Planning Office Coastal Program, (http://www.state.me.us/mcp/downloads/waterfront_study/preserving_commercial_fishing.pdf)

³¹ <http://www.city-data.com/city/Rockland-Maine.html>

⁴ Fagan, W.F. 2003. From Lime Kilns to Art Galleries: A Historical Anthropogeography of the Maine Coast City of Rockland. PhD Dissertation. PDF available at the following website: <http://etd02.lnx390.lsu.edu/docs/available/etd-0705103-164712/>

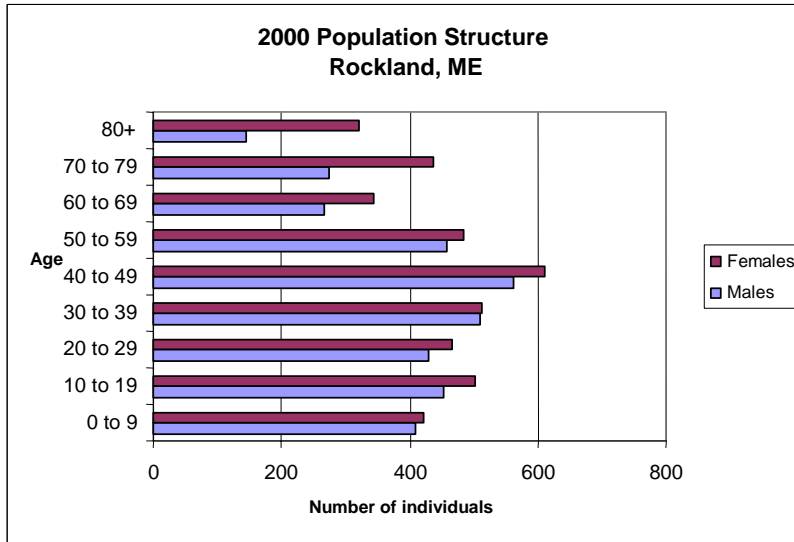
³² Hall-Arber et al. 2001. New England Fishing Communities. Available at: <http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>

Demographics

According to Census 2000 data, Rockland City has a total population of 7,609, down from the reported population of 7,972 in 1990.⁶ Of this total, 53.9% are female and 46.1% are male. The median age is 40.9 years and 75% of the population is 21 years or older while 21.8% of the population is 62 or older.

Rockland has a similar age structure to Bath and Eastport in that there is a dip in population within the 20-29 year age group.

Figure 5 Rockland’s Population Structure by Sex in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)³³



The vast majority of the population (97.9%) with 0.6%, 0.2% Black or African American, and 0.2% American Indian. In addition, Hispanics/Latinos make up 0.6% of the population. Residents link their heritage to a number of ancestries including the following: English (21.8%), Irish (13.6%), Scottish (5.3%), American (10.3%) and other (14.9%). With regard to region of birth, 73.0% were born in Maine, 24.6% were born in a different state and 1.6% were born outside of the U.S. (including 0.7% who are not United States citizens).

⁶ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census (STF 1, Table DP-1): [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_ & lang=en& ts=126539286370](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_& lang=en& ts=126539286370)

³³ U.S. Census : 200 Decennial Census (STF1, Table QT-P1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet? lang=en& ts=126785307368& ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U& program=

Figure 6 Rockland’s Racial Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000 website)

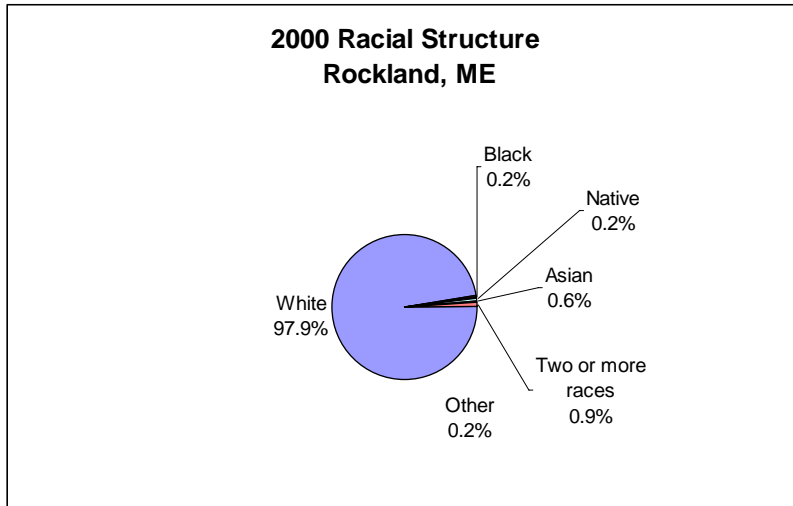
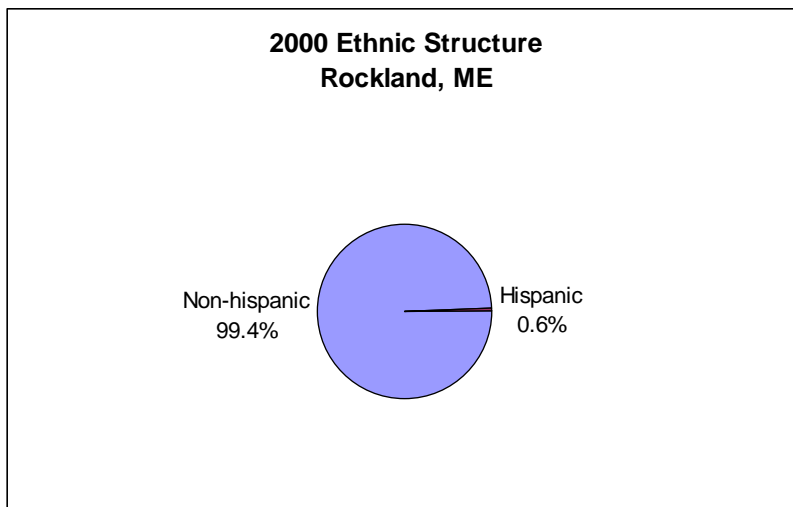


Figure 7 Rockland’s Ethnic Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



In 96.3% of homes, only English is spoken, leaving 3.7% of homes bi-lingual or multilingual. Of those people who speak other languages, 0.3% of them speak English less than ‘very well’ according to the 2000 Census.

Of the population 25 years and over, 83.3% are high school graduates or higher and 20.4% have a bachelor’s degree or higher. Again of the population 25 years and over, 4.7% did not reach ninth grade, 12% attended some high school but did not graduate, 38.3% completed high school, 20.0% had some college with no degree, 4.6% received their associate degree, 13.5% earned their bachelor’s degree, and 6.9% received either their graduate or professional degree.

Although religious percentages are not available through U.S. Census data, according to the American Religion Data Archive the religions with the highest number of congregations in Knox County included American Baptist Churches (11 with 1,490 adherents), Catholic (5 with 4,274 adherents) and United

Methodist (7 with 1,138 adherents). The total number of adherents to any religion was down 1.0% from 1990.³⁴

Issues/Processes

Like other fishing communities in the Northeast, Amendment 13 brought significant changes to the local fishing industry. However, this groundfish recovery act may have had less economic impact on Rockland than on communities farther east in Maine because other catch types such as herring and lobster have played a larger role in Rockland's economy.⁹ The following excerpt, from "The Future of the Rockland Fish Pier" conducted by Coastal Enterprises in 2003, summarizes the main fisheries issues that the city of Rockland currently faces: "With the end of large-scale fish processing in Rockland, the City has become simply one of a score of ports in the midcoast-Pen Bay region where fish and shellfish may be landed and sold, or trucked to Portland for auction at the Portland Fish Exchange. Unlike herring, where there is a critical mass of vessels and bait dealers operating at the port, Rockland has no significant competitive advantage in other fisheries. In groundfish it plays a secondary role in the region to Port Clyde; in lobsters, to Stonington, Friendship and Spruce Head; in urchins, it shares a sharply declining catch with a dozen ports. What is significant about Rockland, though, is the fact that the Fish Pier provides open, public water access – either primary or alternate – for participants in several fisheries.

"A further element in the herring fishery was the emergence and then the disappearance of foreign processing vessels buying herring caught in US waters. 1996 and 1997 saw purchases of significant tonnage in Rockland harbor, but this has not been repeated. The 1990s saw Rockland emerge as the hub of herring landings for Maine, and the point from which bait was distributed throughout the region from Casco Bay to the Canadian border. The presence of foreign processing vessels saw landings in Rockland peak in 1996 at 36,886 metric tons."¹⁰

Cultural Attributes

August 2004 marked the 57th annual celebration of the Maine Lobster festival. Presented by the Rockland Festival Corp., this festival celebrates the importance of lobster to Rockland and the surrounding area with entertainment and seafood.³⁵

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Other than fishing, and boat building and repair, Rockland City has other more recent industries stabilizing its economy such as furniture and playground equipment manufacturing, biotechnology industries, wholesale distribution, marine-related businesses, seaweed processing, metal fabricating, and food related industries. "The structure of the economy in the Rockland LMA [Labor Market Area] has been shifting from manufacturing to services, retailing, and construction for many decades."³⁶

³⁴ ARDA (American Religious Data Archive 2000), See website for data:

http://www.thearda.com/FR_Index.html?/RCMS/2000/County/25009.htm

⁹"Groundfishing Task Force Urges Subsidies, Tax Breaks in Maine," Bangor Daily News (8-11-2004). (http://www.go2uti.com/headline/newsindex.jsp?service=story&method=xml&ID=go2uti&story_id=55312568&head=Customs)

¹⁰ 2003, "The Future of the Rockland Fish Pier" (<http://www.penbay.org/rockfishpier2.html>)

³⁵ <http://www.maine lobster festival.com/history.cfm>

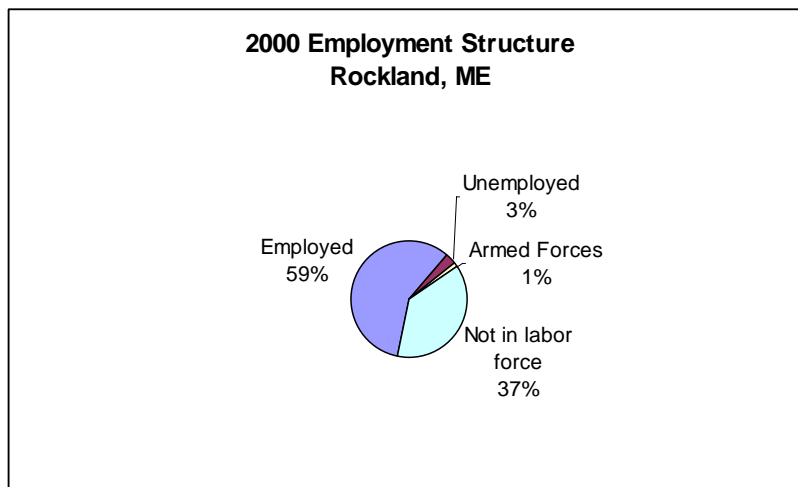
³⁶ Gill, M. and Rockland Community Development Dept. 2002. Rockland: Market Study and Community Profile. http://www.ci.rockland.me.us/engine_downloads.cfm?page=download-details&download=93

The major employers of Rockland include medical centers, banks, food distributors, schools, and government facilities. Other private industries demonstrate the diversity of Rockland’s economy. They include the following companies with the range of employees in parentheses: MBNA Marketing Systems Inc, a banking corporation (701-800); Samorock LLC, a hotel resort company part of a Florida-based group; Fisher engineering, snow and ice control equipment company (151-200); Maritime Energy, started in 1939, provides heating oil and other energy products to residents and businesses of the region (1510200); Osram Sylvania Products Inc, a lighting products company (126-150); Tibbetts Industries Inc, a medical electronic supplier (101-125); and Dragon Products, the largest supplier of ready-mix concrete in Maine (101-125).

According to the U.S. Census 2000, 63% (3,876 individuals) of the total population 16 years of age and over are in the labor force, of which 3.0% are unemployed and 1.0% are in the Armed Forces.³⁷

Major manufacture employers in Knox County in 2002 included companies producing the following: snow plows, seaweed extractives, newspapers, bio-medical products, and bituminous concrete (see footnote).

Figure 8 Rockland’s Employment Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



According to Census 2000 data, jobs with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for 119 or 3.3% of available jobs. Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounts for 502 or 13.8% of the labor force. Educational, health and social services (18.9%), retail trade (14.1%) and arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (13.3%) were the primary industries.

Median household income in Rockland city is \$30,209 (which increased considerably since 1990 when the median household income was \$22,006³⁸) and median per capita income is \$16,659. On average, male full-time year round workers make approximately \$7,000 more per year than their female counterparts.

³⁷ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?sse=on>

³⁸ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?lang=en&ts=126625731620&ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&program=

The average family consists of 2.78 persons. With respect to poverty, 10.4% of families (down from 12.6% in 1990³⁹) and 15.9% of individuals earn below the official US Government poverty line, and 46.9% of families in 2000 earned less than \$35,000 per year.

In 2000 Rockland city had a total of 3,752 housing units of which 91.5% were occupied and approximately half (52.7%) were detached single unit homes. Over fifty percent (51.1%) of these homes were built before 1940. There are a number of mobile homes in this area, accounting for 4.9% of the total housing units; 92.3% of detached units have between 2 and 9 rooms. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area was \$82,400, which is almost \$30,000 less than the county average.⁴⁰ Of housing units, 25.2% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use while 45.8% were renter occupied.⁴¹

Governmental

The city of Rockland's governance is run by the City Council and a City Manager. The city operates under the City Charter and the Rockland Code (see footnote).

Institutional

The Island Institute, located in Rockland, promotes ecological research to help conservation efforts of 15 Maine island communities, which includes research on fisheries, especially that of lobster fisheries.¹⁸ Until mid 2004 the Conservation Law Foundation (CLF) had an office based in Rockland, but it is now located Brunswick.

Fishing Associations

No active fishing associations were identified for Rockland.

Physical

There is transportation access to and within the city of Rockland. It has both an interstate and state highway system, and Amtrak will soon reach Rockland. It has one municipal airport. Larger airports near Rockland are Bangor International (52 miles), Brunswick NAS (59 miles), and Portland International (89 miles). There are no hospitals within the limits of Rockland, but the three most accessible are Penobscot Bay Medical Center in Rockport (approx. 6 miles), Waldo County General Hospital in Belfast (approx. 24 miles), and Miles Memorial Hospital in Damariscotta (approx. 27 miles). There are two public high schools in Rockland, three public and one private primary/middle school.¹⁹

Rockland has a pier designated to fishing, which was built after the Magnuson Act to promote the fishing industry during the Fish Pier Program. This provides off loading facilities and ice. Landings are then trucked to Portland for processing since the sardine canneries have all closed in Rockland.

³⁹ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4):

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_SF1_&_program=

⁴⁰ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFacts?_sse=on

⁴¹ U.S. Census 2000 (SF 1, Table QT-H1):

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&_program=DEC&_lang=en

¹⁸ <http://www.islandinstitute.org/aboutus.asp?section=whatwedo>

¹⁹ <http://www.city-data.com/city/Rockland-Maine.html>

Involvement in Northeast Fisheries

Commercial

According to the landings data collected on federally managed species, Rockland's commercial fishery is primarily based on the herring and lobster fisheries, although herring landings in 2002 are lower than the average between 1997-2003.

Currently there are a total of 675 moorings, berthings, slips, and tie ups for commercial and recreational fishermen, of which 4% are used by commercial fishermen in Rockland. The city has 21 commercial private and public waterfront facilities, of which two are dedicated to commercial fishing use. Commercial fishing access is not perceived as a problem, but both issues of development pressures and the decline in the commercial fishing industry are reported as current threats to the commercial fishing access.²⁰

Table 4 Dollar Value by Federally Managed Groups of Landings in Rockland

	average 1997-2003	2002 only
Herring	2,126,853	1,403,932
Lobster	2,066,986	2,498,980
Other	1,250,486	141,078
Largemesh	156,831	67,925
Scallop	104,188	151,842
Monkfish	97,150	36,206
Redcrab	3,799	0
Skates	725	347
Butmacsq	82	0
Smallmesh	0	2

Table 5 Vessel Permits/Landings Value Annually Between 1997-2003 in Rockland

ROCKLAND Year	# Vessels home ported	# vessels (owner's city)	Level of fishing home port (in \$100,000)	Level of fishing landed port (in \$100,000)
1997	42	17	29.6	72.7
1998	32	16	13.3	64.4
1999	28	14	14.3	39.1
2000	29	14	10.6	82.1
2001	32	15	9.8	64.2
2002	30	13	9.1	43
2003	26	15	14.3	40.8

²⁰ Preserving Commercial Fishing Access: A Study of Working Waterfronts in 25 Maine Communities A report by Coastal Enterprises, Inc. submitted to the Maine State Planning Office Coastal Program, (http://www.state.me.us/mcp/downloads/waterfront_study/preserving_commercial_fishing.pdf)

Recreational

There are a number of recreational fishing companies that are based in Rockland.⁴² These include Big A Charters⁴³ and Holy Mackerel Charters.⁴⁴

Subsistence

No information has been obtained at this time on subsistence fishing.

Atlantic Herring Fishery

Rockland is an important community involved in the Atlantic herring fishery. It meets several criteria identified in Amendment 1 relative to communities of interest: #1 (herring landings), #2 (herring-related infrastructure), and #3 (lobster/tuna bait dependence). To some extent, it meets criteria #4 (geographic isolation). Several lobster bait dealers, large and small, and a pumping station for offloading herring are located in Rockland. In addition, there are freezer facilities to store lobster bait and ice services in Rockland. The port also provides other fishing-related services. Ferry service provides transportation to Vinalhaven and nearby island communities.

Rockland ranked third in herring landings in 2004 (15,770 mt) and third cumulatively from 1995-2004 (162,839 mt, see Amendment 1 FSEIS for landings by port).

Future

Plans for the future – infrastructure development, foreseeable changes

Information on plans for the future of Rockland has not been collected at this time.

People's perception of the future, expectations

Currently, lobster stations, herring vessels, and coastal tankers respectively reap the highest revenue for the Rockland Fish Pier. Some suggest that if groundfish stocks do recover as projected within the next five years, the fishing industry of Rockland will rejuvenate. While Rockland would benefit from the predicted increase in groundfish landings, the city's fishing industry has primarily depended on herring landings (used for lobster bait), all of which are now taken to the Portland for sale and processing.⁴⁵ No matter what happens with the fishing industry, it appears that Rockland is attracting more people as a tourist destination similar to many other areas in Maine.⁴⁶

Sprucehead Island, Maine

Sprucehead has about 100 vessels on the island, and 95% of the island is said to be dependent on lobster fishing. There are four buying stations on the island, including a cooperative with about 30 vessels. The cooperative has a bonus system – vessels get paid for their lobsters, and extra profits are divided up based on the lobsters landed. Private companies also give bonuses to fishermen who stay the whole season. This is a result of competition among the buying stations to attract lobstermen.

⁴² <http://www.theoutpostmall.com/charter.htm>

⁴³ <http://coastlinememories.com/big.a.charters.html>

⁴⁴ <http://www.theoutpostmall.com/charter.htm>

⁴⁵ <http://www.penbay.org/rockfishpier.html>

⁴⁶ Robicheau, L.M. 2004. "Rockland plans celebration for city's 150th birthday," Bangor News: 08-11-2004.

Port Clyde, Maine

St. George peninsula supports about 2,500 year-round residents, and the town of Port Clyde has a population of approximately 200 people, all dependent on the fishing industry.

Infrastructure Issues

As taxes increased with the rise in waterfront real estate values, fishermen have moved their houses away from the waterfront, thereby losing dock access. Lobster cooperatives were formed, usually 10 lobstermen per co-op and about 7 cooperatives in the area. The co-ops usually use one buyer, expenses are taken out, and the remainder is divided among the vessels according to the quantities each caught.

Without herring, there would be no lobstering in Mid-coast Maine. It was said that without lobstering, even the banks would go out of business. In addition to the banks, grocery stores, salters, trucks, lobster pounds, bait dealers, lobstermen, coops, drivers, etc. all rely on the herring business either directly or indirectly.

The town of Port Clyde is very supportive of the fishing industry. The town knows the industry employs people, pays taxes and supports a significant amount of water usage (St. George Marine is the largest user of water in the town as a supplier of ice). Port Clyde General Store supplies groceries to the boats, and Beaver Enterprises (Rockland) supplies salt at a cost of \$140 to \$160 per ton. Barrels cost \$8 drilled. Exactic insulated tanks, \$450 each, are not used for salted bait.

Employment

Unemployment rates are very low right now, but fishing jobs are not looked upon with favor among young people today unless they have grown up lobstering. It is not easy, for example, to find crew for the herring boats.

Lobstering can be quite lucrative. It is not unusual to make \$150,000-\$200,000 per year. Some women now go lobstering, often with their husbands or sons. Of 5,000 permits, one interviewee noted that 5% are “huge,” that is, making a substantial amount of money. Another 10% are said to be doing “okay;” 20% are said to be just making a living. Part-timers can make about \$25,000 per year.

1.3 STONINGTON, MAINE

People and Places

Regional Orientation

The city of Stonington (44.156°N, 68.667°W) is located in Hancock County on Deer Isle in Downeast Maine. It is 103 miles northeast of Augusta, ME, and 159 miles northeast of Portland, ME, and 265 miles northeast of Boston, MA.

Historical/Background Information

Since Colonial days Stonington has been known for high quality fish. The natural upwelling and influx of nutrients from the Gulf of Maine provide critical habitat for lobsters, crabs, scallops, and mussels as well as native species of finfish like halibut, mackerel, cod and haddock.⁴⁷

⁴⁷ http://www.stoningtonseafood.com/aboutus_company.htm

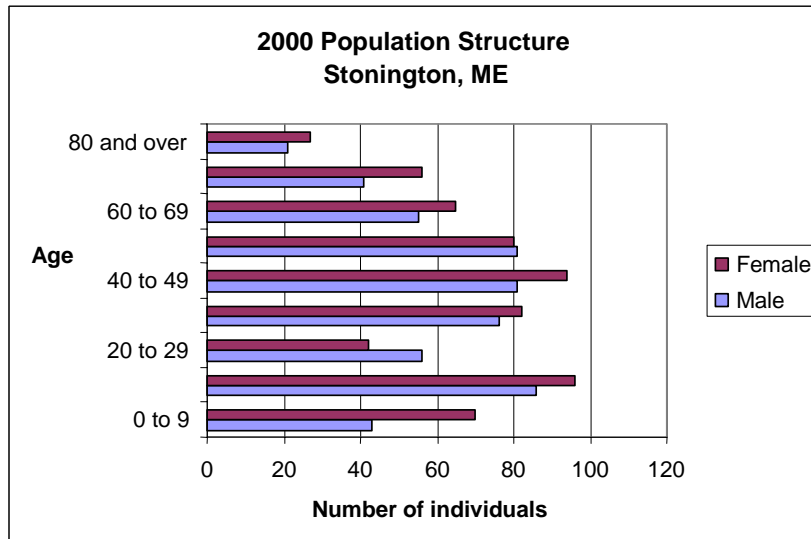
Originally Stonington’s economy revolved around its high quality granite rather than fishing. Between 1870 and 1925, enormous quantities of granite were produced from quarries in Stonington and on Crotch Island. Stonington, originally known as Green’s Landing, earned its new name because of this granite industry. In 1899, Stonington separated from Deer Isle Town. Stonington granite built parts of Rockefeller Center, the Smithsonian Institution, Boston’s Museum of Fine Arts, and several New York City bridges, including the George Washington and the Triboro. But the granite industry declined and the quarries closed, returning the town to the fishermen.⁴⁸ Currently, clams, mussel and lobster fishing activities have replaced the urchin fishing activity which was carrying Stonington’s Pier in the 1990s.⁴⁹

Demographic Profile

According to the Census 2000 data, the city has a population of 1,152, down from the reported population of 1,252 in 1990.⁵⁰ Of this 2000 total, 46.9% are males and 53.1% are females. The median age is 41.6 years and 73.3% of the population is 21 years or older while 21.5% of the population is 62 or older.

Stonington’s age structure shows a dip in population within the 20-29 year age group, similar to many small fishing communities, and then an increase with the highest percentage between 40-49 years.

Figure 9 Stonington's Population Structure by Sex in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)⁵¹



The majority of the population of Stonington is white (96.8%), with 0.6% Black or African American and 0.4% Asian. Of the total population, 0.9% identified themselves as Hispanic/Latino. In addition, residents link their heritage to a number of European ancestries including the following: English (25.8%), Irish (9.2%), French (7.1%), German (4.1%), and Scottish (3.4%). With regard to region of birth, 79.3% were born in Maine, 17.4% were born in a different state and 2.1% were born outside the U.S. (including 0.4% who are not US citizens).

⁴⁸ <http://www.coastguides.com/r5/r5.html?http%3A//www.coastguides.com/r5/5.03Stonington.html>

⁴⁹ http://www.ellsworthamerican.com/ourtown/stonington/ot_stoning4_10-31-02.html

⁵⁰ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census (STF 1, Table DP-1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&lang=en&ts=126539286370

⁵¹ U.S. Census : 200 Decennial Census (STF1, Table QT-P1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?lang=en&ts=126785307368&ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&program

Figure 10 Stonington’s Racial Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)

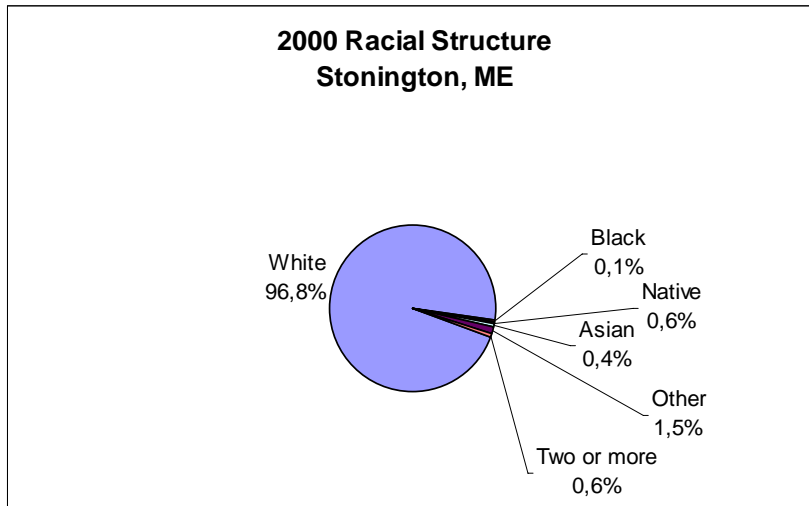
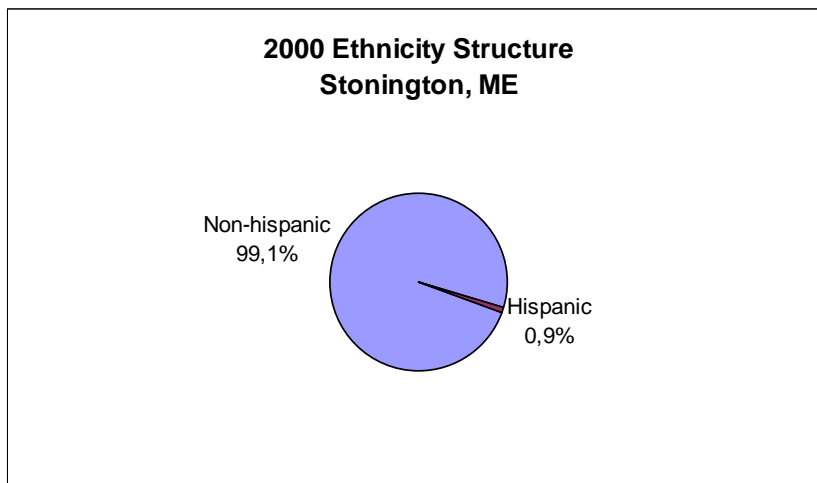


Figure 11 Stonington’s Ethnic Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



In 96.8% of homes, only English is spoken, leaving 3.2% of homes bi-lingual or multilingual. Of those people who speak other languages, 0.3 % of them speak English less than ‘very well’ according to the 2000 Census.

Of the population 25 years and over, 76.7% are high school graduates or higher and 15.6% have a bachelor’s degree or higher. Again of the population 25 years and over, 8.3% did not reach ninth grade, 15% attended some high school but did not graduate, 42.9% completed high school, 14% had some college with no degree, 4.1% received their associate degree, 10.3% earned their bachelor’s degree, and 5.3% received either their graduate or professional degree.⁵²

Although religious percentages are not available through U.S. Census data, according to the American Religion Data the religions with the highest number of congregations in Hancock County included Catholic (10 with 6,292 adherents), United Church of Christ (19 with 1,957 adherents), American Baptist

⁵² http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en&_ts=

Churches USA (17 with 1,774 adherents), and United Methodist (17 with 1,074 adherents). The total number of adherents to any religion was up 25.2% from 1990.⁵³

Issues/Processes

Stonington is one of the few Maine fishing communities that has secured waterfront access for commercial fishing.⁵⁴ This is largely due to the fact that Stonington has not yet witnessed the rise in property values that southern and midcoast Maine have experienced. Steve Johnson of the Stonington Fish Pier pointed out that there aren't any problems other than dealers in Stonington. Allegedly, dealers will not sell gas or bait to fishermen if they sell their catch to the Stonington Pier.⁵⁵

Cultural Attributes

Two of the major events held each summer are the Fourth of July parade and Fisherman's Day. Early in the morning of the Fourth of July Events are the 6K Road Race and Fun Run in Downtown Stonington. The parade is later in the morning in Deer Isle Village. The 3rd of July of each year, the Fish & Fritter Fry starts in the late afternoon on the Stonington Fish Pier followed by fireworks over Stonington Harbor at nightfall. The 18th of July the annual Lobster Boat Race takes place. The 25th of July is the annual Fishermen's Day celebration. It has become a popular event with a wide variety of activities for the whole family on and around the Stonington Fish Pier. These range from Coast Guard demonstrations to Wacky Rowboat Races to a very spirited Codfish Relay Race. The 30th of August the "Flash In The Pans" takes place at the Stonington Fish Pier to benefit Island Fishermen's Wives and the Island Community Center.⁵⁶

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Greenhead Lobster LLC opened in 1997 at its shorefront buying station in Stonington. It supplies over a million pounds of Penobscot Bay lobsters to the national market each year. These lobsters are purchased daily from independent lobstermen. GreenHead Lobster LLC has a chilled, aerated lobster holding tank with bio-bed filtration, capable of holding 8,000 pounds of live lobster. Federal Express and refrigerated trucks ensure the lobster delivery.⁵⁷ Stonington Lobster Cooperative is another wholesale and retail vendor of seafood in Stonington.⁵⁸ There are four shellfish dealers in Stonington: Carter's Seafood, Ingrid Bengis Seafood, Morning Star Seafood and Oceanville seafood.⁵⁹

According to the US Census 2000, 52.4 % (928 individuals) of the total population over 16 years of age and over are in the labor force, of which 3.4% are unemployed and 0.0% are in the Armed Forces.⁶⁰ The biggest employer on the island is Billings Diesel and Marine Services, Inc. with 60 people located in Stonington.⁶¹

⁵³ ARDA (American Religion Data Archive 2000), Interactive Maps and Reports, Counties:

<http://www.thearda.com/>

⁵⁴ <http://www.workingwaterfront.com/article.asp?storyID=20030201>

⁵⁵ <http://www.mainefishermensforum.org/REcaps2003/Fishing%20Access/Fishingaccesshome.htm>

⁵⁶ <http://www.deerislemaine.com/calendarofevents.html>

⁵⁷ <http://www.overnightseafood.com/wholesale.html>

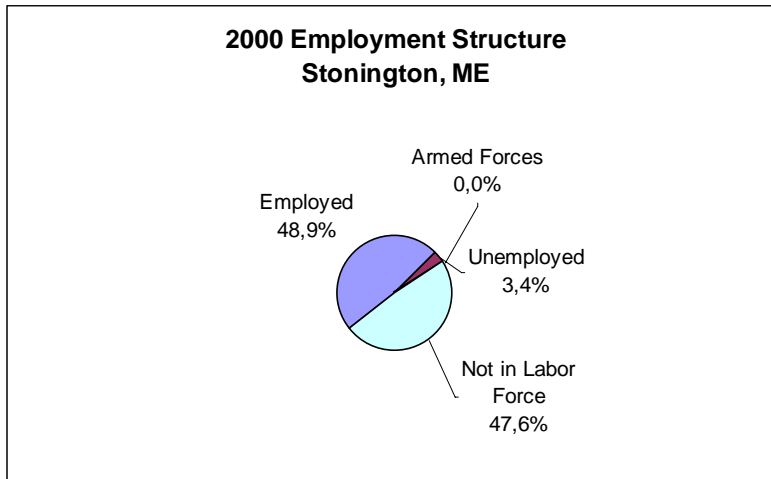
⁵⁸ <http://home.earthlink.net/~sunnynook/ThingsToDo.htm>

⁵⁹ http://www.state.me.us/dmr/rm/public_health/shellfishdealers.htm

⁶⁰ http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en&_ts=

⁶¹ Hall-Arbor et al. 2001. New England Fishing Communities. Available at:
<http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>

Figure 12 Stonington’s Employment Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



According to Census 2000 data, jobs with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for 104 or 22.9% of all jobs. Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounts for 177 or 39.0% of the labor force. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting (22.9%), retail trade (15.2%), educational health and social services (10.8 %), and arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (10.3%) were the primary industries.

Median household income in Stonington in 2000 was \$28,894 (which increased considerably since 1990 when the median household income was \$19,038⁶²) and median per capita income in 2000 was \$15,634. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately \$8,437 more per year than females.

The average family in Stonington consists of 2.78 persons. With respect to poverty, 9.6% of families (down from 13.2% in 1990⁶³) and 12.7% of individuals earn below the official US Government poverty line, and 51.1% of families in 2000 earned less than \$35,000 per year.

In 2000, Stonington had a total of 911 housing units of which 55.2% were occupied and 81.0% were detached one unit homes. Fewer than half (43%) of these homes were built before 1940. There are a number of mobile homes and some boats in this area, accounting together for 10.6% of the total housing units; 94.5% of detached units have between 2 and 9 rooms. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area was \$96,300.⁶⁴ Of housing units, 83.0% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use while 23.3% were renter occupied.⁶⁵

⁶² U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

⁶³ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

⁶⁴ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?_sse=on

⁶⁵ U.S. Census 2000 (SF 1, Table QT-H1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&_program=DEC&_lang=en

Governmental

Stonington has a Board of Selectmen (5 individuals) and a town manager.⁶⁶

Fishery Involvement in Government

Information on fishery involvement in government in Stonington is unavailable through secondary data collection methods or does not exist.

Institutional

Fishing Associations

Stonington Fisheries Alliance includes 44 participants from 6 ports in Maine. The association is a member of the Northwest Atlantic Marine Alliance (NAMA).⁶⁷

Other associations are Stonington Lobster Cooperative, Downeast Lobstermen's Association in Deer Isle, Deer Isle-Stonington Shellfish Committee, Island Fishermen's Wives Association and Maine Gillnetters Association in Stonington.⁶⁸

Fishery Assistance Centers

Island Fishermen's Wives Association has provided support to the families of the commercial fishing industry for over 10 years.

Other Fishing-Related Institutions

The Maine Sea Grant Program, the School of Marine Sciences, and the Lobster Institute, all located in Orono, ME, are involved in Stonington fisheries.⁶⁹ The Commercial Fisheries News, the premiere monthly fishing industry newspaper for the Atlantic coast, is located in Stonington.⁷⁰ The Lobster Zone Council (Zone C) is empowered to set trap limits and other management techniques on a zone-by-zone basis, subject to the oversight of the state's Department of Marine Resources.⁷¹

Physical

At the southern end of Deer Isle, Stonington is accessible via Maine's meandering Route 15, 36 miles south of the intersection of Route 15 with U.S. Route 1. Stonington has a general aviation airport. Bar Harbor in Hancock County, ME, has a national airport at 52 miles from Stonington.⁷² The city of Bangor in Penobscot County, ME, has an international airport at 58 miles from Stonington.⁷³ The Isle au Haut mailboat provides service between Stonington, ME and the town landing at Isle au Haut, with summer service to the Acadia National Park campground at Duck Harbor. Downeast Transportation operates bus services to Ellsworth from Stonington, Bucksport, Otis, and Winter Harbor.⁷⁴

⁶⁶ <http://www.penobscotbaypress.com/communityinformation/towninformation/stonington.html>

⁶⁷ <http://www.fishingnj.org/namaletter.htm>

⁶⁸ <http://www.nationalfisherman.com/marinedirectory/search6.asp?pid=351&ItemID=&CategoryID=®ion=US+Northeast&keyword=&PageNumber=1>

⁶⁹ <http://www.mainefishersforum.org/Board%20of%20Directors.htm>

⁷⁰ <http://aquanic.org/infosrcs/comfish.htm>

⁷¹ <http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/noreaster/noreaster99/ME.html>

⁷² <http://www.bhbairport.com/>

⁷³ <http://www.epodunk.com/>

⁷⁴ Hall-Arber et al. 2001. New England Fishing Communities. Available at: <http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>

Stonington’s fish pier, built with federal funds in 1984 at a cost of approximately \$3 million to support commercial fishing, maintains public space for fishermen to keep skiffs, park trucks and unload their catch. It has space for about 80 punts, and parking for 58 trucks. The fish pier serves as a place for lobstermen, urchin divers and mussel harvesters to haul out their catch. Few groundfish boats are still working out of Stonington, mostly because of a combination of federal regulations and groundfish scarcity.⁷⁵ However the waterfront counts 380 fishing vessels.⁷⁶

Involvement in Northeast Fisheries

Commercial

In 2002, recorded annual landings for Maine totaled 197 million pounds with a landed value of \$279.4 million.⁷⁷ Stonington’s annual landed value for 2002 was of \$21.7 million including an annual lobster landed value of \$19 million. In 2002, the value of landings by all vessels at the dealer-reported port was of \$21.7 million and the landed value of homeported vessels regardless of their landing site was of \$413,737. Between 1997 and 2003 the number of vessels considerably increased.

The Maine purse seine fleet consists of five vessels with principal ports of Addison, Prospect Harbor, Rockland, and Stonington. This sector made 340 trips and landed 20,256 mt of herring in 2003. The majority of the landings were from vessels with a port designation of Rockland or Stonington. Ninety five percent of the landings by this sector came from Area 1A (adjacent to Stonington) in 2003. Eighty two percent of the total revenues for this sector came from Atlantic herring in 2003. Maine had the highest reported landings (46%) in 2003, followed by Massachusetts (38%), New Hampshire (8%), and Rhode Island (7%).⁷⁸

Landings by Species

Table 6 Dollar Value by Federally Managed Groups of Landings in Stonington

Catch	2002	Average 1997-2003
Lobster	19,907,431	13,330,994
Other	965,252	1,062,517
Herring	509,804	428,190
Scallops	241,417	248,932
Largemesh⁷⁹	106,910	134,614
Monkfish	2,446	5,948
Skates	639	162
Smallmesh⁸⁰	0	35
Butmacsq⁸¹	0	27

⁷⁵ http://www.ellsworthamerican.com/ourtown/stonington/ot_stoning4_10-31-02.html

⁷⁶ <http://www.penobscotbaypress.com/communityinformation/towninformation/stonington.html>

⁷⁷ http://www.st.nmfs.gov/st1/fus/current/02_commercial2002.pdf

⁷⁸ http://www.nefmc.org/herring/final_2005_herring_specs.pdf

⁷⁹Largemesh Groundfish: cod, winter flounder, yellowtail flounder, am. Plaice, sand-dab flounder, haddock, white hake, redfish, and pollock

⁸⁰ Smallmesh Multi-species: red hake, ocean pout, mixed hake, black whiting, silver hake (whiting)

⁸¹ Butmacsq: Butterfish, Mackerel, and Squid

Vessels by Year

Table 7 Federal Vessels Permits/Landings Value Combined Between 1997-2003 in Stonington

Year	# Vessels home ported	# vessels (owner's city)	Home port value (\$)	Landed port value (\$)
1997	44	36	653,135	10,718,821
1998	44	33	506,533	9,739,864
1999	46	33	270,941	9,123,045
2000	49	35	234,698	18,003,137
2001	52	33	509,830	16,616,914
2002	59	40	429,571	21,733,899
2003	65	44	413,737	20,544,254

Recreational

Information on subsistence fishing in Stonington is either unavailable through secondary data collection or the practice does not exist.

Subsistence

Information on subsistence fishing in Stonington is either unavailable through secondary data collection or the practice does not exist.

Atlantic Herring Fishery

Stonington is involved in the Atlantic herring fishery primarily through its dependence on herring for lobster bait. It meets criteria #3 (lobster/tuna bait dependence) and #4 (geographic isolation) identified in Amendment 1 relative to communities of interest. Stonington and Deer Isle may be considered representative communities, sharing characteristics with many other small, somewhat isolated communities in Maine dependent on herring for lobster bait.

Stonington landed 4,227 mt of herring in 2004 and ranked sixth cumulatively from 1995-2004 (34,549 mt, see Amendment 1 FSEIS for landings by port). Landings of herring in Stonington were higher from 2000-2002.

Future

Plans for the future

Currently there are plans for a community marine resource center in Stonington. It will serve fishermen in the Lobster Zone C area, including North Haven, Vinalhaven, Matinicus Island, Isle au Haut, Deer Isle and the Blue Hill peninsula.⁸²

People's perception of the future, expectation

Many lobstermen in 2004 believe economic conditions will worsen due to more stringent regulations. However, many have accepted regulations and note little if any ill effect on their own economic condition.⁸³ The main concern of Stonington fishermen is the threat of the lobster fishery crashing. This

⁸² <http://www.workingwaterfront.com/article.asp?storyID=20030905>

⁸³ Hall-Arber et al. 2001. New England Fishing Communities. Available at: <http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>

is pronounced in Stonington because the community's future is completely dependant on the recent record-setting lobster catches. Many fear that the end of the lobster boom could quickly turn this fishing town into a summer colony and retirement community.⁸⁴

1.4 DEER ISLE, MAINE

People and Places

Regional Orientation

The city of Deer Isle (44.223°N, 68.678°W) is located in Hancock County on Deer Isle in Penobscot Bay in Downeast Maine. It is 79.9 miles east from Rockland, ME, 97.3 miles east of Augusta, ME, and 153 miles northeast of Portland, ME, and 258.7 miles northeast of Boston, MA.

Historical/Background Information

First settled in 1762 and incorporated in 1789, Deer Isle originally encompassed Isle au Haut, which split off in 1874, and Stonington, which split off in 1897. The town includes the northern two-thirds of the island of Deer Isle, the islands of Little Deer Isle and Sunshine, as well as a number of smaller islands. Deer Isle was a busy waterway in the 19th century, with booming granite quarries in the area and a strong fishing industry. Fishing is still the mainstay of the economy. Lobster boats still outnumber visiting yachts and sailboats. The Deer Isle waterfront counts 78 fishing vessels, and most of their landings are lobsters and clams.⁸⁵

Demographic Profile

According to the Census 2000 data⁸⁶, the city has a population of 1,876 up from a reported population of 1,829 in 1990.⁸⁷ Of this total in 2000, 48.7% are males and 51.3 are females. The median age is 44.2 years and 75.3% of the population is 21 years or older while 24.6% are 62 or older.

Deer Isle has a dip in population within the 20-29 year age group, and the highest percentage of the population is between 40-49 years.

⁸⁴ <http://news.mainetoday.com/indepth/lobstering/day3/030708stonington.shtml>

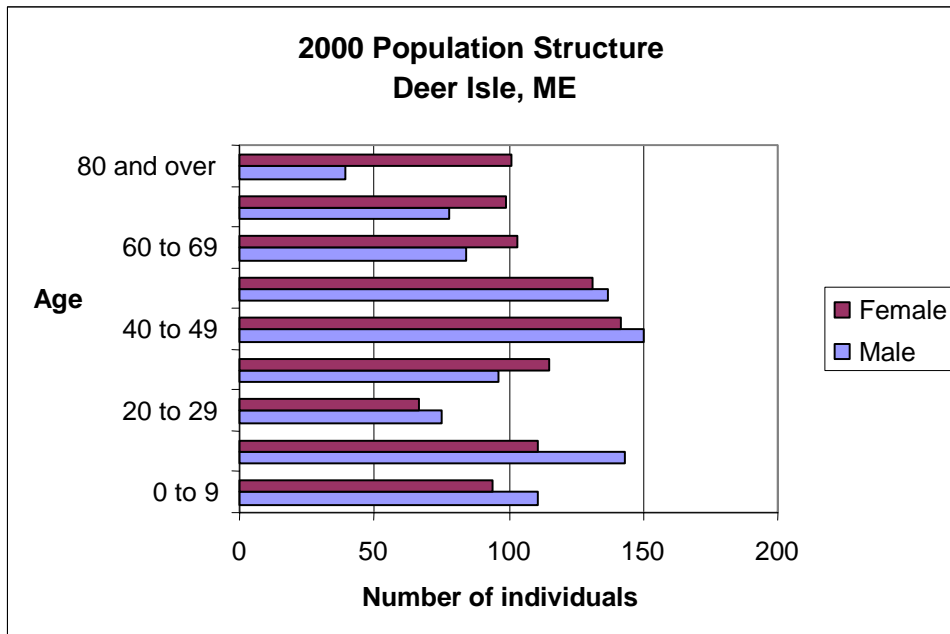
⁸⁵ <http://www.penobscotbaypress.com/communityinformation/towninformation/deerisle.html>

⁸⁶ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFacts?_sse=on

⁸⁷ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census (STF 1, Table DP-1):

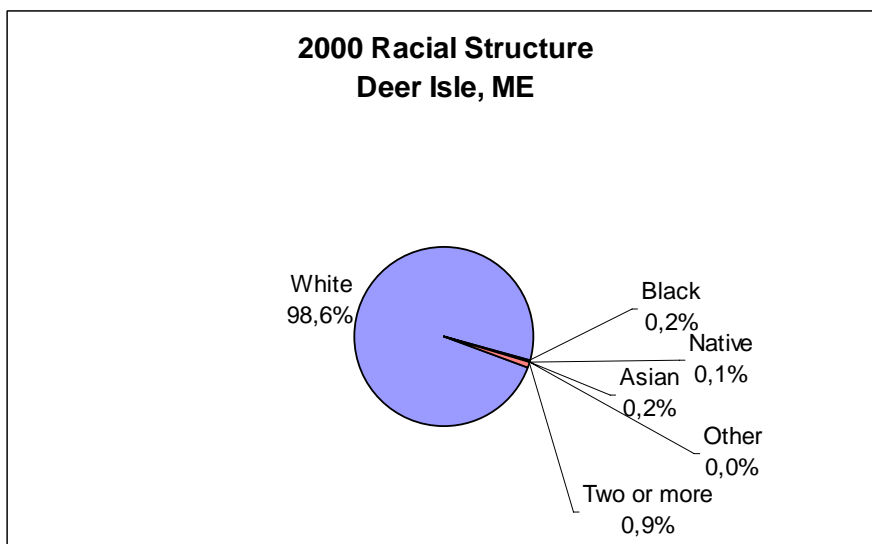
http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&lang=en&ts=126539286370

Figure 13 Deer Isle's Population Structure by Sex in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



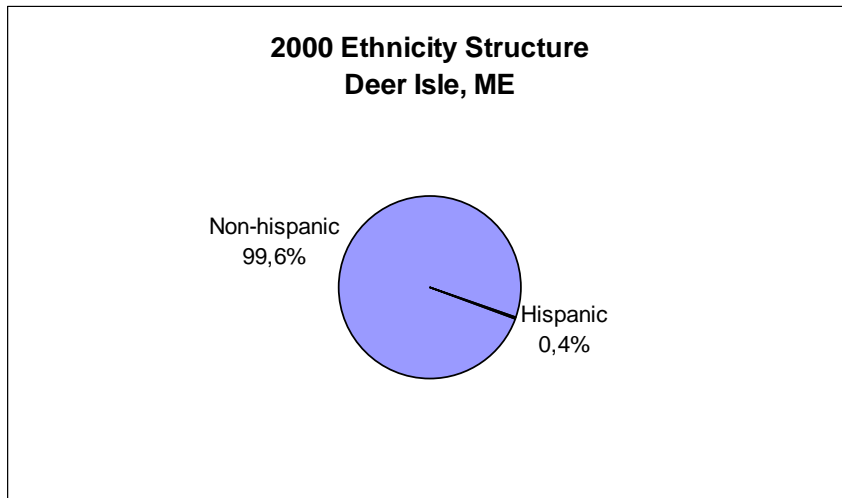
The majority of the population of Deer Isle is white (98.6%), with 0.2% Black or African American, 0.1% Native American and 0.2% Asian. Of the total population, 0.4% identified themselves as Hispanic/Latino. Residents link their heritage to a number of European ancestries including the following: English (28.8%), Irish (6.1%), Scottish (5.5%), and Italian (2.9%). With regard to region of birth, 66.9% were born in Maine, 30.9% were born in another state and 1.3% were born outside the U.S. (including 0.3% who are not US citizens).⁸⁸

Figure 14 Deer Isle's Racial Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



⁸⁸ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFacts?_sse=on

Figure 15 Deer Isle’s Ethnic Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



In 97.4% of homes, only English is spoken, leaving 2.6% of homes bi-lingual or multilingual. Of those people who speak other languages, 0.3% of them speak English less than ‘very well’ according to the 2000 Census.

Of the population 25 years and over, 83.0% are high school graduates or higher and 22.4% have a bachelor’s degree or higher. Again of the population 25 years and over, 6.1% did not reach ninth grade, 11.0% attended some high school but did not graduate, 40.5% completed high school, 12.9% had some college with no degree, 7.2% received their associate degree, 12.9% earned their bachelor’s degree, and 9.5% received either their graduate or professional degree.

Although religious percentages are not available through U.S. Census data, according to the American Religion Data Archive in 2000, the religions with the highest number of congregations in Hancock County included Catholic (10 with 6,292 adherents), United Church of Christ (19 with 1,957 adherents), American Baptist Churches in the USA (17 with over 1,774 adherents), and the United Methodist Church (17 with 1,074 adherents). The total number of adherents to any religion was up 25.2% from 1990.⁸⁹

Issues/Processes

Information has not yet been obtained regarding issues/processes in Deer Isle.

Cultural Attributes

The first or second Sunday in August is the annual Fisherman's Day celebration in Deer Isle.⁹⁰

Infrastructure

Current Economy

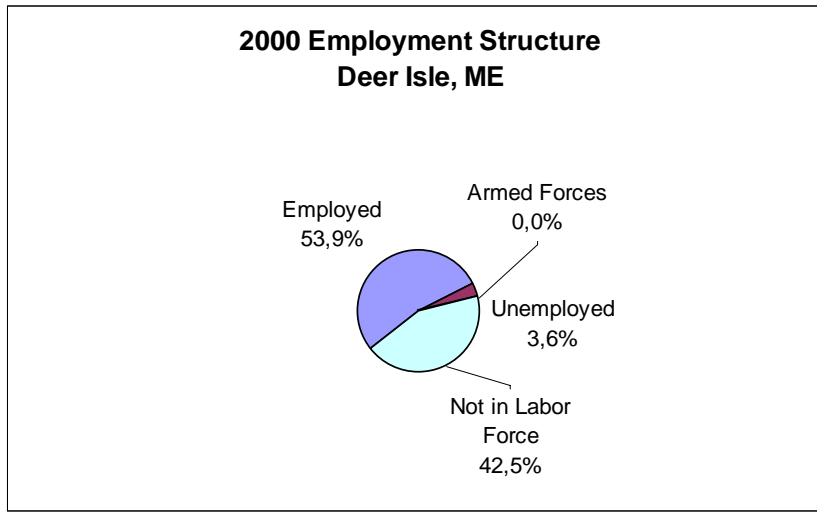
According to the U.S. Census 2000 57.5% of the population over 16 years of age and over are in the labor force, of which 3.6% are unemployed.⁹¹ The biggest employer on the island is Billings Diesel and Marine Services, Inc. with 60 people located in Stonington.⁹²

⁸⁹ ARDA (American Religion Data Archive 2000), Interactive Maps and Reports, Counties:

<http://www.thearda.com/>

⁹⁰ http://www.visitmaine.com/seasonal/summer/heritage_maritime_event.php?PHPSESSID=39234edfe5ad64e579bd0f637fcb09ca

Figure 16 Deer Isle's Employment Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000 website)



According to U.S. Census 2000 data, jobs with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for 123 or for almost a quarter of all jobs (24.4%). Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounts for 211 or 25.9% of the labor force. Educational Health and social services (18.6%), retail trade (15.7%), construction (14.0%), and arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (10.8%) were the primary industries.

Median household income in Deer Isle in 2000 was \$32,862 (which increased considerably since 1990 when the median household income was \$21,853⁹³) and median per capita income in 2000 was \$16,875. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately \$7,956 more per year than females. The average family consists of 2.82 persons. With respect to poverty, 5.9% of families (down from 6.6% in 1990⁹⁴;) and 8.8% of individuals earn below the official US Government poverty line, and 40.0% of families in 2000 earned less than \$35,000 per year.

In 2000, Deer Isle had a total of 1,573 housing units of which 50.0% are occupied and 86.1% are detached one unit homes. Over half (56.5%) of these homes were built before 1940. Mobile homes and boats account for 10.0% of the total housing units ; 91.0% of detached units have between 2 and 9 rooms. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area is \$109,300.⁹⁵ Of housing units, 90.1% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use while 14.5% were renter occupied.⁹⁶

⁹¹ <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html? lang=en& ts=>

⁹² Hall-Arber et al. 2001. New England Fishing Communities. Available at: <http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>

⁹³ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet? lang=en& ts=126625731620& ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_& program=

⁹⁴ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet? lang=en& ts=126625731620& ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_& program=

⁹⁵ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts? sse=on>

⁹⁶ U.S. Census 2000 (SF 1, Table QT-H1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet? ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U& program=DEC& lan g=en

Governmental

Deer Isle has a Board of Selectmen (3 individuals) and a town manager.⁹⁷

Fishery Involvement in Government

Information has not yet been obtained regarding fishery involvement in government in Deer Isle.

Institutional

Fishing Associations

Fishing associations are Downeast Lobstermen's Association in Deer Isle, Deer Isle-Stonington Shellfish Committee, Island Fishermen's Wives Association, and Maine Gillnetters Association in Stonington.⁹⁸

Fishery Assistance Centers

Information on fishery assistance centers in Deer Isle is either unavailable through secondary data collection or the practice does not exist.

Other Fishing Related Institutions

The Maine Sea Grant Program, the School of Marine Sciences, and the Lobster Institute all located in Orono, ME, are involved in Stonington fisheries.⁹⁹ Lobster Zone Council (Zone C) is empowered to set trap limits and other management techniques on a zone-by-zone basis, subject to the oversight of the state's Department of Marine Resources.¹⁰⁰

Physical

Deer Isle is accessible via Maine's meandering Route 15. Bar Harbor in Hancock County, ME, has a national airport at 52 miles from Deer Isle.¹⁰¹ The city of Bangor in Penobscot County, ME, has an international airport at 54 miles from Deer Isle.¹⁰² The Isle au Haut mailboat provides service between Stonington, ME and the town landing at Isle au Haut, with summer service to the Acadia National Park campground at Duck Harbor. Downeast Transportation operates bus services to Ellsworth from Stonington, Bucksport, Otis, and Winter Harbor.¹⁰³

Involvement in Northeast Fisheries

Commercial

The Conary Cove Lobster Company located in Deer Isle is wholesale and retail vendor of seafood.¹⁰⁴ In 2002 recorded annual landings for Maine totaled 197 million pounds with a landing value of \$279.4 million.¹⁰⁵ Deer Isle annual landing value for 2002 was of \$376,994 including an annual lobster landing value of \$361.105. In 2003, the value of landings at dealer-reported port was of \$896,389¹⁰⁶.

⁹⁷ <http://www.penobscotbaypress.com/communityinformation/towninformation/deerisle.html>

⁹⁸ <http://www.nationalfisherman.com/marinedirectory/search6.asp?pid=351&ItemID=&CategoryID=®ion=US+Northeast&keyword=&PageNumber=1>

⁹⁹ <http://www.mainefishermensforum.org/Board%20of%20Directors.htm>

¹⁰⁰ <http://seagrants.gso.uri.edu/noreaster/noreaster99/ME.html>

¹⁰¹ <http://www.bhbairport.com/>

¹⁰² <http://www.epodunk.com/>

¹⁰³ <http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/uppermaine.html#stonington>

¹⁰⁴ http://www.maine lobstermen.org/membership/businessmembers.htm#BAIT_DEALERS

¹⁰⁵ http://www.st.nmfs.gov/st1/fus/current/02_commercial2002.pdf

¹⁰⁶ NMFS Landings and Permit databases

Landings by Species

Table 8 Dollar Value by Federally Managed Groups of Landings in Deer Isle

Catch	2002	Average 1997-2003
Lobster	316,105	2,984,573
Scallops	0	61,374
Other	60,889	58,124
Largemesh ¹⁰⁷	0	3,557
Monkfish	0	32

Vessels by Year

Table 9 Federal Vessel Permits/Landings Value Combined Between 1997-2003 in Deer Isle

Year	# Vessels home ported	# Vessels (owner's city)	Home port value (\$)	Landed port value (\$)
1997	10	19	0	4,253,859
1998	10	19	0	6,233,997
1999	11	23	80812	7,699,074
2000	12	23	581	2,142,604
2001	13	29	0	0
2002	24	41	0	0
2003	17	34	0	896,389

Recreational

There is hunting and fishing guide service in Deer Isle, and boat charters and excursions.¹⁰⁸

Subsistence

Information on subsistence fishing in Deer Isle is either available through secondary data collection or the practice does not exist.

Atlantic Herring Fishery

Deer Isle is involved in the Atlantic herring fishery primarily through its dependence on herring for lobster bait. It meets criteria #3 (lobster/tuna bait dependence) and #4 (geographic isolation) identified in Amendment 1 relative to communities of interest. Stonington and Deer Isle may be considered representative communities, sharing characteristics with many other small, somewhat isolated communities in Maine dependent on herring for lobster bait.

¹⁰⁷ Largemesh Groundfish: cod, winter flounder, yellowtail flounder, am. Plaice, sand-dab flounder, haddock, white hake, redfish, and pollock

¹⁰⁸ <http://www.deerislemaine.com/recreation.html>

Future

Plans for the future – infrastructure development, foreseeable changes

Information has not yet been obtained regarding plans for the future in Deer Isle.

People's perception of the future, expectations

Information has not yet been obtained regarding people's perception of the future in Deer Isle.

1.5 VINALHAVEN, MAINE

People and Places

Regional Orientation

The island town of Vinalhaven, Maine is located in Knox County (W 68:50:10, N 44:04:30). The area encompasses 22.1 square miles of territory.

Historical/Background Information

Traditionally the economy of Vinalhaven has relied upon fishing, farming, logging, boat building and, for women, the knitting of fish nets. In 1826 however the high quality of Vinalhaven's granite was discovered and it became one of Maine's largest quarrying centers. This attracted workers from surrounding states and later from the British Isles and Scandinavia. By 1919 the largest granite company had closed with the advent of structural steel and concrete as building materials. However, the paving block industry continued until the late 1930s.¹⁰⁹

Fishing has also been a major part of Vinalhaven's economy as the island has always been a major supplier of seafood to markets in Portland, Boston and New York; first as salted and dried fish, then canned lobster, canned fish, fish glue, cut and packed fresh fin fish, canned herring, fresh lobsters, scallops, shrimp and sea urchins. During the 1800s and into the mid- 1900s, the Island had a large fleet of fishing vessels some bringing home catches of 10,000 pounds or more. Currently lobsters are being frozen for shipment to the U.S. and world-wide Markets. Not unlike most fishing ports Vinalhaven's fin fishing fleet has declined with the declining stocks.¹¹⁰ Nonetheless, Vinalhaven has had a healthy fishing economy based on the size of the catch of its large lobster fishing fleet.

Demographic Profile

According to Census 2000 data¹¹¹, Vinalhaven has a total population of 1,235, up from the reported population of 1,072 in 1990.¹¹² Of this total in 2000, 52.1% are female and 47.9% are male. The median age for Vinalhaven in the year 2000 was 40.2 years and 73.7% of the population was 21 years or older while 20.9% of the population was 62 or older.

Vinalhaven's age structure shows a dip in the bracket of ages 20 to 29, common in many small fishing towns. But by ages 40-49 the population almost doubles from this low point. This may indicate young people leaving for school and other work, but then returning to Vinalhaven to live.

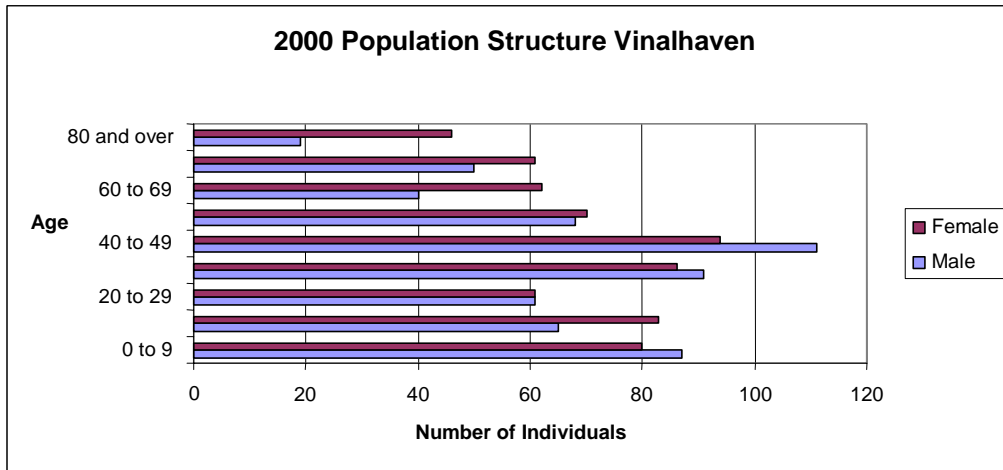
¹⁰⁹ Vinalhaven, ME; Chamber of Commerce, *available at*: <http://www.vinalhaven.org/about/history.htm>

¹¹⁰ Vinalhaven, ME; Chamber of Commerce, *available at*: <http://www.vinalhaven.org/about/history.htm>

¹¹¹ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?sse=on>

¹¹² U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census (STF 1, Table DP-1):
http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&lang=en&ts=126539286370

Figure 17 Vinalhaven’s Population Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



The majority of the population of Vinalhaven is white (98.1%), with 0.3% Native American and 0.3% Asian. No Blacks or African Americans nor Hispanic/Latino residents are reported. Residents link their heritage to a number of European ancestries including the following: English (29.6%), Irish (11.7%), French (8.2%) and Swedish (6.4%).

With regard to region of birth, 74.7% were born in Maine, 23.7% were born in a different state and no residents of Vinalhaven were born outside the U.S.

Figure 18 Vinalhaven’s Racial Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)

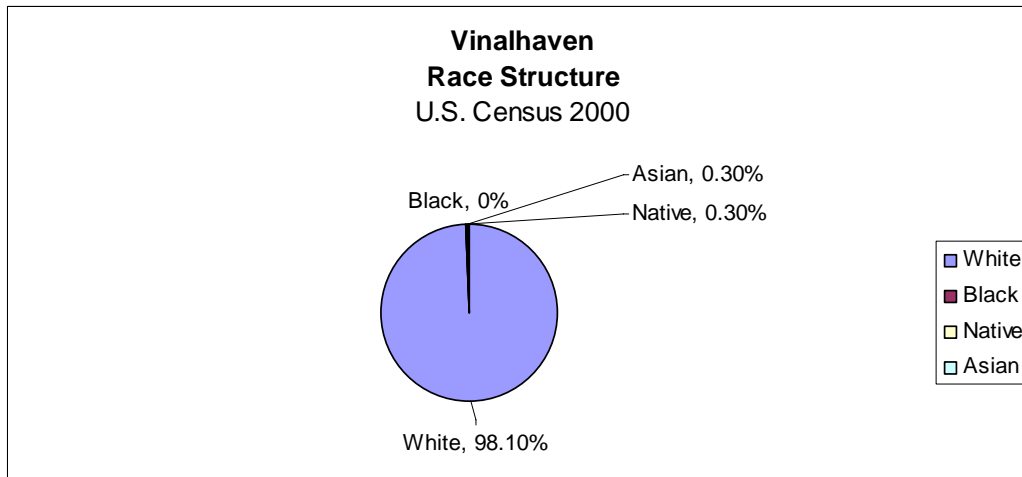
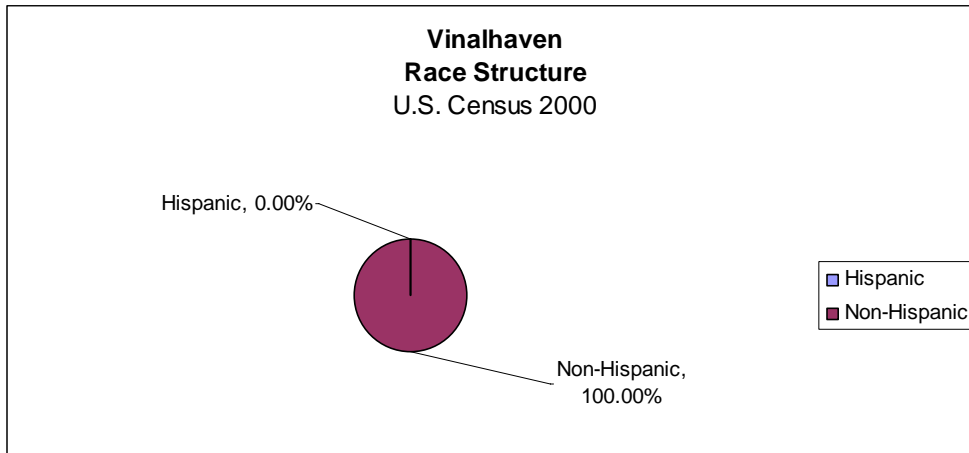


Figure 19 Vinalhaven’s Ethnic Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



In 96.0% of homes, only English is spoken, leaving 4.0% of homes bi-lingual or multilingual. Of those people who speak other languages, 0.6% of them speak English less than ‘very well’ according to the 2000 Census.

Of the population 25 years and over, 80.2% are high school graduates or higher and 20.4% have a bachelor’s degree or higher. Again of the population 25 years and over, 3.8% did not reach ninth grade, 16% attended some high school but did not graduate, 44.3% completed high school, 12.9% had some college with no degree, 2.6% received their associate degree, 15% earned their bachelor’s degree, and 5.4% received either their graduate or professional degree.

Although religious percentages are not available through the U.S. Census, according to the American Religion Data Archive in 2000 the religions with the highest number of congregations in Knox County were American Baptist USA (11 with 1,490 adherents), United Methodist (7 with 1,138 adherents) and Catholic (5 with 4,274 adherents). The total number of adherents to any religion was down 1.0% from 1990.¹¹³

Issues/Processes

In addition to depletion of fin-fishing and the increase in stringent regulation, Vinalhaven like so many other ports struggles for waterfront access. Primarily, the fishing industry falls prey to development pressure, competition with tourism and recreation and rising property values.¹¹⁴

Cultural Attributes

No information was collected regarding cultural attributes in Vinalhaven.

Infrastructure

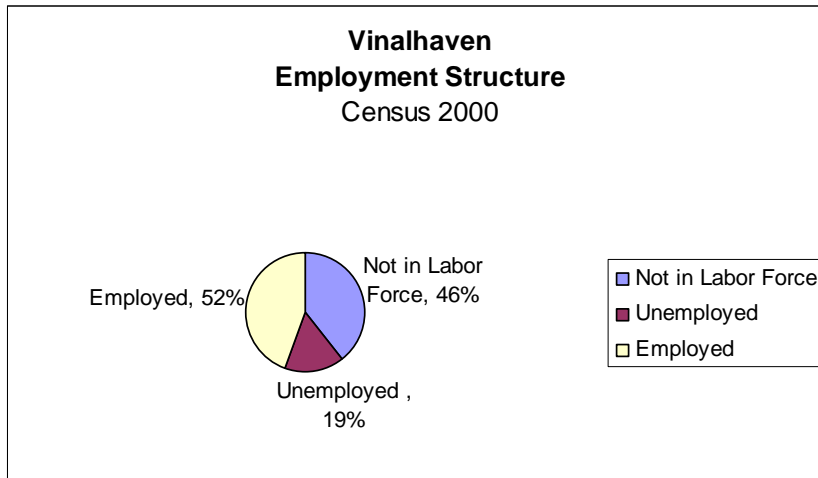
Current Economy

According to the U.S. Census 2000, 53.9% (523 individuals) of the total population 16 years of age and over are in the labor force, of which 2.0% are unemployed and 0.0% are in the Armed Forces.¹¹⁵

¹¹³ ARDA (American Religion Data Archive 2000), Interactive Maps and Reports, Counties: <http://www.thearda.com/>

¹¹⁴ The Working Waterfront, Up and down Maine’s coast, working waterfronts continue to disappear by Robert Snyder. Available at: <http://www.workingwaterfront.com/article.asp?storyID=20041003>

Figure 20 Vinalhaven's Employment Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



Median household income in Vinalhaven was \$34,087 (which increased considerably since 1990 when the median household income was \$19,706¹¹⁶) and median per capita income was \$21,287. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately \$18,443 more per year than females.

According to the U.S. Census 2000, jobs with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for 128 or 25.4% of all jobs. Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounts for 195 or 38.7% of the labor force. Construction (16.3%), educational, health and social services (14.5%) and entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (9.7%) were primary industries.

The average family in Vinalhaven consists of 2.82 persons. With respect to poverty, 5.7% of families (down considerably from 14.7% in 1990¹¹⁷) and 9.0% of individuals earn below the official US Government poverty line, and 16.4% of families in 2000 earned less than \$35,000 per year.

In 2000, Vinalhaven had a total of 1,225 housing units of which 44.8% were occupied and 89.6% were detached one unit homes. Slightly over half (58.8%) of these homes were built before 1940. Mobile homes and boats account for 2.8% of the total housing units; 91.5% of detached units have between 2 and 9 rooms. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area was \$115,800.¹¹⁸ Of housing units, 90.4% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use while 24.4% were renter occupied.¹¹⁹

¹¹⁵ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?_sse=on

¹¹⁶ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1&_program=

¹¹⁷ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1&_program=

¹¹⁸ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?_sse=on

¹¹⁹ U.S. Census 2000 (SF 1, Table QT-H1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&_program=DEC&_lang=en

Governmental

Vinalhaven has a 5 member Board of Selectmen, meeting biweekly Full time and a Town Manager.¹²⁰

Fishery Involvement in Government

No secondary information has been found on fishery involvement in government.

Institutional

Fishing Associations

Both wholesale lobster companies in Vinalhaven, Inland Seafood and Alfred Osgood, are members of The Maine Lobstermen's Association.¹²¹

Fishery Assistance Centers

Coastal Enterprises Inc.: A notable development over the past year has been the creation of the Working Waterfront Investment Initiative, an action group that provides financing, pre-development costs, business planning, publicity and legal advice to commercial fishermen. According to Elizabeth Sheehan and Hugh Cowperthwaite at CEI, technical assistance and funding have been provided to 18 projects seeking to improve access to the ocean. To date, the group has responded to over 40 inquiries.¹²²

The Working Waterfront Coalition, a statewide advocacy group convened by the planning office's Coastal Program, is working on a tool to address the investment gap. Discussion at a recent coalition meeting focused on the creation of a grant and investment program to support businesses and communities that are committed to securing the future access needs of their fishing industry. The coalition recognizes that in order for a grant and investment program to be helpful, it must be responsive to the speed of the real estate market and robust enough to support numerous six-figure waterfront purchases. The Coalition intends to reach out to farming and forestry groups to ensure that its approach complements similar efforts elsewhere in Maine. The Working Waterfront Coalition has grown from twelve to over 100 members since its inception in March of 2003.¹²³

The Island Fishermen's Wives Association supports the fishing community in many ways: school programs and scholarships, emergency financial assistance to fishing people and their families; ongoing commitment to preserve the fishing heritage and educating the public about the industry; survival and safety education with help from the US Coast Guard.¹²⁴

Other Fishing Related Institutions

No secondary data has been found on other fishing related institutions.

¹²⁰ Vinalhaven Chamber of Commerce: *available at*, <http://www.vinalhaven.org/about/generalinfo.htm>

¹²¹ Maine Lobster Association Business Member Directory: *available at*:
<http://www.maine lobstermen.org/membership/businessmembers.htm>

¹²² The Working Waterfront: <http://www.workingwaterfront.com/article.asp?storyID=20041003>

¹²³ The Working Waterfront: <http://www.workingwaterfront.com/article.asp?storyID=20041003>

¹²⁴ Economic Development and Concerns: <http://www.abilitymaine.org/cmdir/economic.html>

Physical

Vinalhaven is served daily by ferry, operated by the Maine State Ferry Service that departs from Rockland. Two boats, making several trips each day between Vinalhaven and Rockland, carry passengers, cars, bicycles and cargo trucks. Each ferry carries about 16 cars, or the equivalent. Foot passengers and bicyclists will almost always find space available on any ferry run, but the procedure by which one gets a car on the ferry can be confusing. There is no public transportation on the island.¹²⁵

Involvement in Northeast Fisheries

Commercial

The majority of landings in Vinalhaven are lobster. There are 60 vessels that use Vinalhaven as their home port.¹²⁶ Maine's Department of Marine Resources reported in 2003 that 19,758,705 pounds of lobster were landed in Knox County. Two purse seiners land herring for bait in Vinalhaven.¹²⁷ There is also some shrimp, and scallop fishing but no finfishing.¹²⁸

The number of vessels home-ported has increased slightly from 1997 to 2003. Since 1997 the home port value has decreased by more than half while the landed port value has increased from \$13 million in 1997 to \$22 million in 2003. However, a significant reduction can be seen in 1998 and 1999.

There are no processing plants in Vinalhaven in 2004, however the town previously had a processing plant that they leased out to a private company known as "Claw Island"; it had 70 employees, and ran 3 8-hour shifts which processed crabs or shrimp in winter, and lobster in summer. In 2000, Claw Island was bought out and after encountering too many problems operating the processing plant on the island, it moved to South Portland.¹²⁹

Vinalhaven has several packaging companies that ship lobster to Portland and other inland locations for processing and distribution.¹³⁰ They include: Vinalhaven Lobster Co. which packages lobster and ships inland to Portland for processing and Vinalhaven Fishermen's Co-op which operates as a wholesale lobster distributor.¹³¹ Vinalhaven has two wholesale companies: Inland Seafood and Alfred Osgood.¹³²

¹²⁵ Vinalhaven Chamber of Commerce: *available at*, <http://www.vinalhaven.org/visitor/gettinghere.htm>

¹²⁶ NMFS Permit database.

¹²⁷ Hall-Arber et al. 2001. New England Fishing Communities. Available at: <http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>

¹²⁸ Fishermen's Co-op, personal correspondence (207) 863-2263 (12/21/2005)

¹²⁹ Working Waterfront: *Portland Shellfish Diversities with Value-Added Products*, *available at* <http://www.workingwaterfront.com/article.asp?storyID=20040436> (last visited 12/21/2005).

¹³⁰ Vinalhaven Chamber of Commerce, phone conversation w/ member Vinalhaven Lobster Co. (207) 863-9982.

¹³¹ Vinalhaven Chamber of Commerce; *available at*, <http://www.vinalhaven.org/alphabet/s-v.htm#fishcoop> (last visited 12/21/2005).

¹³² Maine Lobster Association Business Member Directory: *available at*: <http://www.maine lobstermen.org/membership/businessmembers.htm>

Landings by Species

Table 10 Value of Certain Species Landed in Vinalhaven for 2002 and for 1997-2002¹³³

Species	Value in Dollars for 1997-2002	Value in Dollars for 2002
Lobster	98,663,229	20,100,439
Herring	2,265,995	326,398
Sea Scallops	167,769	6,346
Monkfish	397	397
Large Mesh Groundfish	0	0
Small Mesh Multi-Species	0	0
Dogfish	0	0
Tilefish	0	0
Bluefish	0	0
Redcrab	0	0
Salmon	0	0
Skates	0	0
Butterfish, Mackerel, and Squid	0	0
Flounder, Scup, Black Sea Bass	0	0
Surf Clam and Ocean Quahog	0	0
Other Species	2,840,955	888,465

Vessels by Year

Table 11 Vessel Permits/Landings Value Combined Between 1997 and 2003

Year	# vessels home ported	#vessels (owner's city)	Home port value (\$)	Landed port value (\$)
1997	55	58	2,003,337	13,016,421
1998	54	56	1,183,363	7,320,734
1999	59	60	1,572,567	9,273,123
2000	59	58	1,766,609	12,379,840
2001	58	60	1,036,243	18,571,121
2002	62	65	644,067	21,322,045
2003	60	60	763,276	22,055,061

Recreational

Information on recreational fishing in Vinalhaven is either unavailable through secondary data collection or the practice does not exist.¹³⁴

Subsistence

Information on subsistence fishing in Vinalhaven is either unavailable through secondary data collection or the practice does not exist.

¹³³ Maine Lobster Association Business Member Directory: *available at:* <http://www.mainelobstermen.org/membership/businessmembers.htm>

¹³⁴ Vinalhaven Chamber of Commerce: *available at:* <http://www.vinalhaven.org/alphabet/d-f.htm#ffriend>

Atlantic Herring Fishery

Vinalhaven is an important community involved in the Atlantic herring fishery primarily because of its significant dependence on lobster bait. It meets several criteria identified in Amendment 1 relative to communities of interest: #2 (herring-related infrastructure), #3 (lobster/tuna bait dependence), and #4 (geographic isolation). Several lobster bait dealers, including floating stations and a co-op, are located in Vinalhaven, as the majority of year-round residents participate in the lobster fishery. Ferry service provides transportation to Rockland.

Vinalhaven ranked ninth in herring landings in 2004 (2,674 mt) and tenth cumulatively from 1995-2004 (24,779 mt, see Amendment 1 FSEIS for landings by port).

Future

Plans for the future – infrastructure development, foreseeable changes

A new study, “Tracking Commercial Fishing Access,” produced by Coastal Enterprises Inc. (CEI) for the State Planning Office’s Coastal Program, suggests that the gap between the market value of working waterfronts and what can be financed by cooperatives and municipalities is likely to grow. The study indicates that midcoast Maine has the highest degree of vulnerability to waterfront access loss. Development pressure, competition with tourism and recreation and rising property values (an average of 58 percent coastwide between 2000 and 2004) are listed as the top causes of working waterfront loss.

People’s perception of the future, expectations

Following a boom in lobster catches in 2001, “virtually everyone, from biologists to old-time fishermen, expects the catches to drop again. But for now, Maine lobstermen are enjoying that rarest of modern maritime tales: a fisheries success story.”¹³⁵ The perspective is that the lobster fishery in Vinalhaven will survive; however, fishermen see signs that the number of young interested in becoming fishermen are dropping.¹³⁶ However, lobstermen are concerned with rising gas prices and property taxes.

Additionally, the boom in second homes sends gentrification creeping along the coast. “People move into Maine from out of state who don’t understand the value of a working waterfront,” says Patrice McCarron, executive director of the Maine Lobstermen’s Association, a commercial-fishing industry group. Many newcomers “want more mooring for sailing, but not [the smell of] bait and engines running at 4 a.m. But this is part of our identity.”¹³⁷

Additional Community Information

The information on Vinalhaven was supplied by a variety of the individuals who three members of the Herring PDT visited in July 2004.

Vinalhaven is an island of 15 x 5 miles with a year-round population of 1,300 people that swells to 5,000-6,000 in the summer. Knox County is the highest producer/harvester of lobsters in the State of Maine, and one-third of the lobsters landed in Knox County are from Vinalhaven. Approximately 200 lobster boats are based on Vinalhaven, with five buying stations on the island of which two are remote stations (floating docks). Lobstermen on the island are said to be doing well financially. The conversion to

¹³⁵ *Down East the Lobster Hauls Are Up Big*, available at http://octopus.gma.org/lobsters/ NYTimes_article.html

¹³⁶ *Down East the Lobster Hauls Are Up Big*, available at http://octopus.gma.org/lobsters/ NYTimes_article.html. (last visited 12/21/2005).

¹³⁷ *The Long Haul: Struggles of a Lobster Town*: Available at: <http://www.csmonitor.com/2004/1110/p01s01-usgn.html>.

plastic-coated steel traps, formation of co-ops, upgrading to new more efficient boats, and other adaptations have helped.

Bait is a driving force in the lobster industry. Vinalhaven has an enormous demand for herring and is almost wholly dependent on the delivery of bait by O'Hara's F/V Starlight. Some bait is also delivered by the carrier Double Eagle and F/V Western Sea. About 4,000 tons of bait is used annually by lobstermen on Vinalhaven. Shafmaster has recently opened a buying station on Vinalhaven, working with 16 boats. They want to prove that they can service these 16 (constant supply of bait) before taking on additional vessels. When they started, they were bringing bait over on the ferry, now a carrier brings bait to the station.

The ferry from Rockland is too small to transport sufficient bait, particularly at the height of the season which coincides with the height of the tourist season (nor, it was said, would the steamship authority appreciate the smell if large quantities were transported). The mail, UPS, food, and cars have priority on the ferry. There is little storage capacity on the island, so if the F/V Starlight is unable to make a bait delivery for a few days, island lobstermen are forced to tie-up. Since the F/V Starlight does not fish on the weekend, most of the buying stations have little bait available on Monday morning. Bait dealers on Vinalhaven pay a higher price for bait than dealers on the mainland.

Lobster boats from Vinalhaven used to stay out fishing until 9 p.m.; now, most boats go out earlier, fish harder, and return by 6 p.m. (trap limits and faster boats have also affected their workload). Access to salted bait makes the timing easier. In the past, lobstermen's wives would pick up the fresh bait at 4 a.m.; now, barrels can be delivered between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m., and lobstermen bait up on their own schedule. If bait were to become unavailable or if the lobster population "crashed," it would be the young lobstermen who would be most vulnerable. They have never known hard times or a shortage of lobsters, so they may not save money for slow times or otherwise engage in financial planning. Property values have increased substantially in the last five years, as have property taxes. Several interviewees anticipate that when the groundfish biomass increases, the lobster population will diminish since groundfish prey on juvenile lobsters.

The island has one grocery store, one gas station, one bank and a small health clinic. It also has a new grade/high school with classrooms equipped with up to date technology. The women are an important part of the labor force, especially since most of the men are out on the boats. Approximately 50 to 60 women work with the lobsters on shore, mainly part-time. They sell bait, buy lobsters, load trucks, etc. Alternative jobs are limited to construction/carpentry, plumbing, and electrical work, outside of the seasonal tourism trade. There is very little ethnic diversity on the island.

Inland Wholesale Lobster (Vinalhaven, ME)

Inland provides the lobster boats that sell to the company with bait and fuel. Approximately 38 boats work with Inland each year. The company has a "chilled" bait room to maintain a higher quality bait. Inland tries to keep a few extra days worth of bait in storage as a cushion, but it is not unusual to run out. When bait is scarce, only their regular 38 boats are provided with bait. It is in the company's interest to make sure the lobstermen who sell lobsters to them, have bait available at all times.

Vinalhaven Fishermen's Cooperative

The co-op has 70 members with 40 vessels and 15 employees (6 year-round). Members make one payment of \$200 for a co-op share and an annual membership fee of \$200. A volunteer Board of Directors (natives of Vinalhaven) handles most policy, though major decisions such as building a new wharf require a general meeting. Members of the co-op are required to make the majority of their income from fishing and each member has one vote. Members are not required to sell to the co-op, but the

dividends are based on the profit divided by the number of pounds each boat lands. In general, the existence of the co-op benefits even the fishermen who are not members since it “sets the price” for the other buyers. Furthermore, the dividend paid by the co-op to its members often dictates the amount other buyers give as bonuses to their regular customers/suppliers. The co-op provides:

- access to the waterfront, parking, and storage space;
- bait and fuel (they have their own gas station); and
- better prices for the lobsters.

Co-ops were started because lobstermen felt that the middlemen were taking advantage of them. Choice of dealer has to do with financial incentives, quality of bait, location, history with the dealer (e.g., family ties). Some people do not like the loss of privacy associated with the co-op since members must give their records to the board and book keeper, however, information is confidential, apart from these individuals.

There are over a dozen other fishermen’s cooperatives in Maine with whom there is an informal collaboration (when in the best interest of the fishermen):

- Sprucehead
- Cranberry Island
- Boothbay
- Islesborough
- Harpswell/Bailey’s Island
- Winter Harbor
- Jonesport
- Correia
- New Harbor
- Pemaquit
- Stonington
- Swans Island
- Friendship
- Port Clyde

1.6 LUBEC/EASTPORT, MAINE

The following profile of Eastport Maine is intended to represent the general Lubec/Eastport area.

People and Places

Regional Orientation

The city of Eastport (44.9°N, 66.9°W) is located in Cobscook Bay in Washington County on Moose Island in Downeast Maine. It is the eastern-most town in the United States with approximately 28 miles of coastline. The Bay’s deep water allows the port to provide access to large cargo vessels.

Historical/Background Information

Eastport was founded in 1780 as Plantation 8. After skirmishes between the U.S. and Britain over whose territory the town was, the countries decided to make it officially U.S. territory. Eastport is the

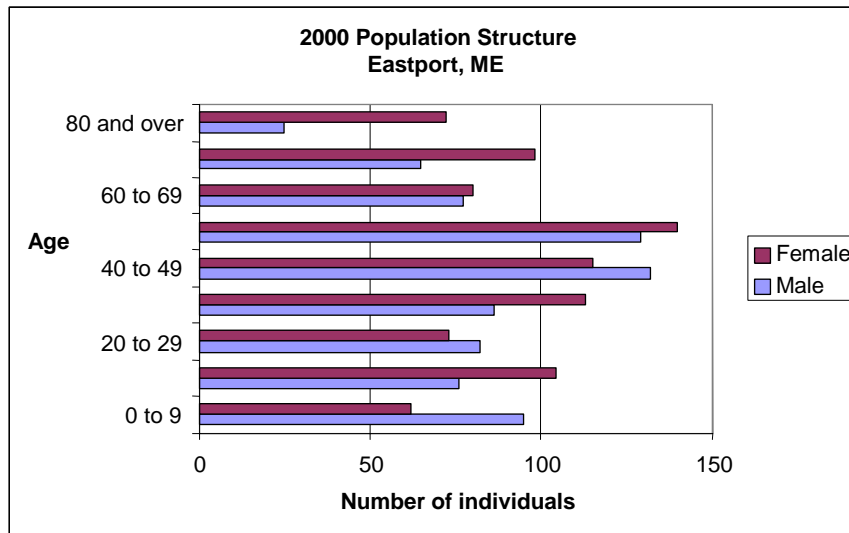
easternmost deepwater port in the United States and one of the most isolated.¹³⁸ “Eastport represents an intra-regional port of the Downeast sub-region. Eastport has a history of mixed adaptations and economy, including boat building, lumbering, fishing, and shipping. In 1883, Eastport was the second busiest port in the US, with 1,820 entries of which 1,784 were foreign vessels. Shipping by water stalled in the 1940s with the end of the Eastern Steamer line during WWII. However, since the 1970s Eastport has attracted millions of dollars in state and federal funds to rebuild its waterfront area to accommodate large cargo vessels.¹³⁹ The success due to the construction of this wharf led to the construction of another large terminal recently built off Estes Head. Today, the municipal pier is used by ocean-going freighters to primarily transport lumber and paper products to foreign ports. In the 1970s, aquaculture was introduced with salmon pens. By 1983 Ocean Products opened a freezer plant for their salmon. This company was taken over by a British Columbian company in 1999 but aquaculture has now expanded to neighboring areas such as Deer Island (Canada), Machias Bay, Campobello, and New Brunswick.

Demographics

According to Census 2000 data¹⁴⁰, Eastport has a total population of 1,640, down from the reported population of 1,965 in 1990.¹⁴¹ Of this total in 2000, 52.7% are female and 47.3% are male. The median age is 45.0 years and 77.3% of the population is 21 years or older while 25.2% are 62 or older.

Eastport’s age structure shows the highest percentage of the population is between 40-59 years, and a low population of people between 0-9 years. This age structure coupled with an overall decrease in population may be due to a recent out-migration of high school graduating residents.

Figure 21 Eastport’s Population Structure by Sex in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



The majority of the population of Eastport is white (93.6%) with only 0.4% of residents Black or African American, 4.0% Native American, 0.1% Asian, and 0.1% Pacific Islander or Hawaiian. Only 0.9% of the total population is Hispanic/Latino, though 4.0% of the local population is American Indian. Residents

¹³⁸ <http://www.coastguides.com/r7/r7.html?http%3A//www.coastguides.com/r7/7.16Eastport.html>]

¹³⁹ *Id.*

¹⁴⁰ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?sse=on>

¹⁴¹ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census (STF 1, Table DP-1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&lang=en&ts=126539286370

link their heritage to a number of European ancestries including the following: English (33.5%), Irish (24.6%), French (10.4%), and Scottish (9.5%). With regard to region of birth, 66.7% were born in Maine, 29.5% were born in a different state and 1.3% were born outside of the U.S. (including 0.5% who are not United States citizens).

Figure 22 Eastport’s Racial Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)

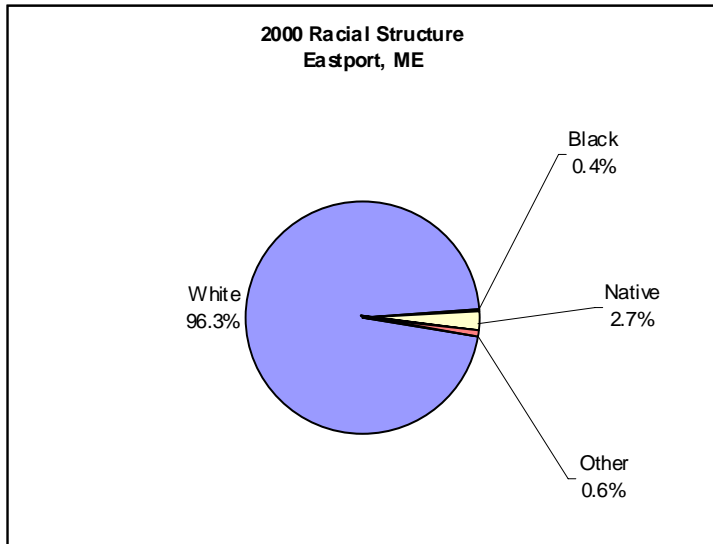
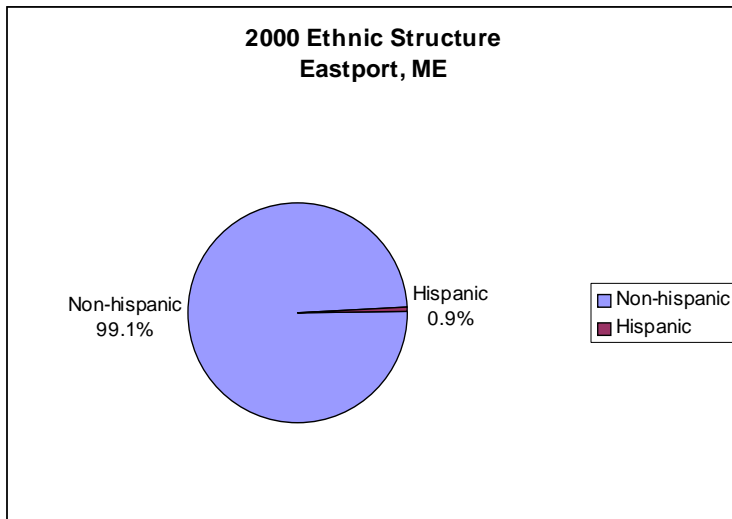


Figure 23 Eastport’s Ethnic Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



In 95.8% of homes, only English is spoken, leaving 4.2% of homes bi-lingual or multilingual. Of those people who speak other languages, 4.2% of them speak English less than ‘very well’ according to the 2000 Census.

Of the population 25 years and over, 78.0% are high school graduates or higher and 18.5% have a bachelor’s degree or higher. Again of the population 25 years and over, 6.4% did not reach ninth grade, 15.6% attended some high school but did not graduate, 35.7% completed high school, 18.4% had some college with no degree, 5.4% received their associate degree, 11.0% earned their bachelor’s degree, and

7.5% received either their graduate or professional degree.

Although religious percentages are not available through the U.S. Census, according to the American Religion Data Archive in 2000 the religion with the highest number of congregations and adherents in Washington County was Catholic with 12 congregations and 4,551 adherents. Other prominent congregations in the county were United Methodist (15 with 1,301 adherents), and United Church of Christ (9 with 577 adherents). The total number of adherents to any religion was down 3.2% from 1990.¹⁴²

Issues/Processes

Similar to many fishing communities in Maine, Eastport suffers from increased competition for waterfront access from both tourism and recreational use. Although Eastport's commercial shipping wharves are periodically renovated and much state and federal money is given to support this industry, waterfront access for fishermen is hindered by the deterioration of its fishing wharves and infrastructures.¹⁴³ Eastport struggles with little industry and high unemployment and many look to Calais 28 miles away for entertainment and income. The National Trust for Historic Preservation has recently named Eastport as one of its "Main Street Programs in Maine" which will try to stimulate economic development.

Cultural Attributes

Eastport Salmon Festival (Sept 11-12, 2004) is sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and is celebrated annually the weekend after Labor Day. These festivities are to celebrate the history of the fishing industry and the more recent advent of the Atlantic salmon aquaculture industry. Celebrating the Fourth of July for several days has been an important tradition for Eastport for more than a century. This festival involves many activities that celebrate Eastport's marine heritage such as water sports and a codfish relay.¹⁴⁴ Eastport's Quoddy Maritime Museum has a large focus on the fishing history of Eastport.¹⁴⁵

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Eastport has a diversity of employment including: an Atlantic salmon aquaculture facility, shipping industry, fishing, and lumbering. The city's aquaculture endeavors began in the 1970s, probably to replace the outgoing businesses of herring canneries. Eastport has the only Nori seaweed processing plant in the United States.

According to the U.S. Census 2000, 56.3% (1,329 individuals) of the total population 16 years of age and over are in the labor force, of which 15.6% are unemployed and 0.4% are in the Armed Forces.¹⁴⁶

¹⁴² ARDA (American Religion Data Archive 2000), Interactive Maps and Reports, Counties: <http://www.thearda.com/>

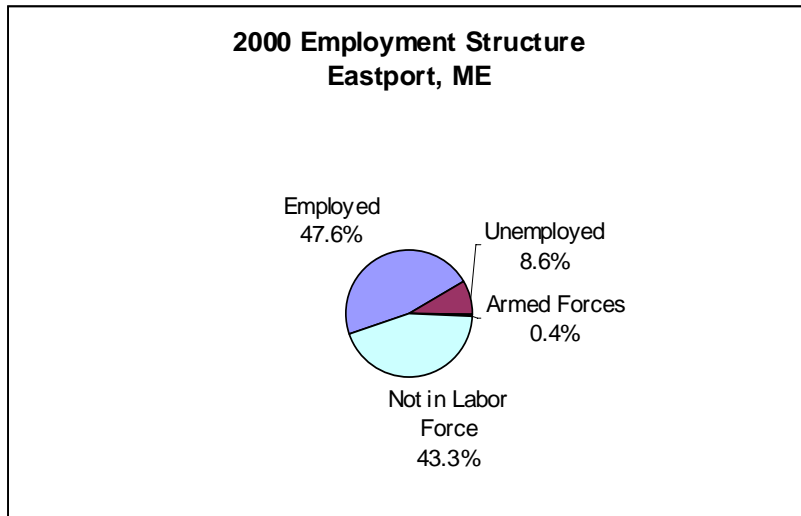
¹⁴³ Preserving Commercial Fishing Access: A Study of Working Waterfronts in 25 Maine Communities, http://www.state.me.us/spo/mcp/downloads/waterfront_study/preserving_commercial_fishing.pdf.

¹⁴⁴ <http://www.coastguides.com/r7/r7.html?http%3A/www.coastguides.com/r7/7.16Eastport.html>

¹⁴⁵ <http://www.mainemuseums.org/htm/museumdetail.php3?orgID=1564>

¹⁴⁶ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?sse=on>

Figure 24 Eastport's Employment Structure in 2000



Other than medical centers, schools, banks, and government, the major employers in the Machias-Eastport Labor Market Area (LMA) are Marshall Nursing Services, Inc. (101-125 employees), Hannaford Bros Co (76-100 employees), Creative Apparel Associates (76-100), and Heritage Salmon (51-75 employees). Other businesses within the top 25 employers of this LMA include more schools, as well as senior living facilities and a trucking company. Heritage Salmon, a subsidiary of a Canadian foods conglomerate, owns five salmon farms in Eastport.

According to Census 2000 data, jobs with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for 64 or 9.8% of all jobs. Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounts for 65 or 10.0% of the labor force. Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (30.3%), manufacturing (16.7%) and retail trade (10.3%) were the primary industries.

Median household income in Eastport was \$23,488 (which increased considerably since 1990 when the median household income was \$17,282¹⁴⁷) and median per capita income was \$14,864. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately \$4,958 more per year than females.

The average family in Eastport town consists of 2.69 persons. With respect to poverty, 11.2% of families (down from 12.6% in 1990¹⁴⁸) and 17.2% of individuals earn below the official US Government poverty line, and 54.6% of families in 2000 earned less than \$35,000 per year.

In 2000, Eastport had a total of 1,061 housing units of which 70.7% were occupied and 73.4% were detached one unit homes. Approximately two-thirds (66.4%) of these homes were built before 1940. There are a number of mobile homes in this area, accounting for 5.7% of the total housing units; 99.6% of detached units have between 2 and 9 rooms. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area was

¹⁴⁷ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

¹⁴⁸ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

\$51,600.¹⁴⁹ Of housing units, 9% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use while 33.8% were renter occupied.¹⁵⁰

Governmental

Eastport was founded in 1780, incorporated as a town in 1798, and then incorporated as a city in 1893. The city is run by a city manager who is elected by a five person city council. Each member serves a three year term. By charter the Waterfront Management Council and the Boat School Waterfront Management Council must have a representative of the commercial fishing industry on each.¹⁵¹

Institutional

Eastport has two available piers for fishing and cargo vessels, and more than 75,000 square feet of covered storage. Because the port is naturally deep (Estes Head Terminal is 64 feet at low tide), no dredging is needed, keeping maintenance costs lower relative to other ports.

Federal Marine Terminals conducts all stevedoring cargo operations at the port. Labor to process cargo is provided by the Northeastern Longshoreman's Association (NELA). Federal Marine Terminals maintains the gear necessary to safely handle the cargo.

The Port of Eastport operates two piers, making three berthing spaces available simultaneously. There are 77 slots for boat access (sum of moorings, berthings, slips, and tie ups), of which 91% of these are used by commercial fishermen. The Estes Head pier, built in 1998, is 634 feet and 100 feet wide. Its outer berth can accommodate a ship up to 900 feet in length, while its inner berth can hold ships up to 500 feet long. The Port's downtown pier is 420 feet long with a low tide depth of 42 feet, allowing it to accommodate ships up to 750 feet in length. This pier has served the Port of Eastport since 1988. There are several warehouses run by the Marine Industrial Park and the downtown pier.

Fishing Associations

No fishing associations or assistance centers were identified in this research.

Physical

The City of Eastport, Maine, is located on several islands of which the principal two are Moose Island and Carlow Island in the junction of Cobscook Bay and Passamaquoddy Bay. The Islands are connected to the mainland by means of a causeway on which Route 190 travels. Eastport is linked to a coastal bus route that runs along Route 1 and connects to Bangor, Maine. During the summer there is a ferry that provides access to Deer Island, in Canada. The ferry has the capability of carrying approximately ten automobiles.¹⁵²

¹⁴⁹ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?_sse=on

¹⁵⁰ U.S. Census 2000 (SF 1, Table QT-H1):

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&_program=DEC&_lang=en

¹⁵¹ Dean Pike owner Moose Island Marine, Chairman of Eastport Port Authority 207-853-6058

¹⁵² Eastport Coast Guard Station, 2017-853-2845.

Involvement in Northeast Fisheries

Commercial

Residents of Eastport never solely depended on one commercial fishery for their economy, but some may have depended on catches of several species. Since the collapse of cod, strict regulations on all groundfish, and decline in other fish stocks, the community of Eastport is even less dependent. As of 1998¹⁵³ most of the commercial fishery in Eastport is based on Scallops, urchin, clams, and sea cucumbers. Scallops are sold to a dealer in Millbridge and sea urchins are shipped to Asian markets. The most dominant commercial industry in Eastport at the time the Hall Arber et al. (see footnote) report was written was scallops. However, no federal landings of scallops are reported since the year 2000. Because the Passamoquoddy and Cobscook Bays are not productive habitat for lobster, there is little investment in this fishery relative to other parts of Maine's coast. According to the Coastal Enterprises report (2002)¹⁵⁴, there are 47 commercial harvesters in Eastport. Shore side services such as haul outs, marine electric repair, hull repair, are handled exclusively by Moose Island Marine. Moose Island Marine also boasts the largest marine supply store in the region.¹⁵⁵ Cobscook Bay Boatworks also handled shore side services but recently went out of business.

Landings by Species

Table 12 Dollar Value by Federally Managed Groups of Landings in Eastport

	2002	1997-2003
Other	72,229	123,395
Scallops	0	19,310

Table 13 Vessel Permits/Landings Value Combined Between 1997-2003 in Eastport

Year	# Vessels home ported	# vessels (owner's city)	Home port value (\$)	Landed port value (\$)
1997	10	4	101,792	0
1998	8	3	102,883	0
1999	6	2	0	0
2000	7	2	15,384	0
2001	11	4	0	65,771
2002	8	2	0	72,229
2003	7	2	0	4,705

Recreational

There are two businesses listed as fishing charters in Eastport and one that provides fishing rental gear. Captain Butch Harris runs Eastport Windjammers which offers day charters for fishing and whale-watching trips. Likewise, Fairwinds operates out of Eastport.

¹⁵³ Hall-Arber et al. 2001. New England Fishing Communities. Available at: <http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>

¹⁵⁴ Preserving Commercial Fishing Access: A Study of Working Waterfronts in 25 Maine Communities A report by Coastal Enterprises, Inc. submitted to the Maine State Planning Office Coastal Program, (http://www.state.me.us/mcp/downloads/waterfront_study/preserving_commercial_fishing.pdf)

¹⁵⁵ *Supra*, Dean Pike.

Subsistence

No information has been obtained at this time on subsistence fishing.

Atlantic Herring Fishery

Lubec/Eastport is involved in the Atlantic herring fishery through its dependence on lobster bait and the pearl essence processing plant located in Eastport (Engelhard, see description in Amendment 1 FSEIS). It meets several criteria identified in Amendment 1 relative to communities of interest: #2 (herring-related infrastructure), #3 (lobster/tuna bait dependence), and #4 (geographic isolation). No herring landings were reported in Lubec/Eastport in 2004, however.

Future

Plans for the future- infrastructure development, foreseeable change

Currently, a Liquefied Natural Gas terminal is being proposed for the city of Eastport. Fishermen, the Eastport City Manager George “Bud” Finch and the City Council object to the proposal because they believe that it will have a negative effect on boating and fishing.¹⁵⁶ Like most Maine fishing communities the primary concern, other than fishing regulations, is the increasing taxes and competition for waterfront property. Some shore side businesses, such as Moose Island Marine, have avoided purchasing waterfront property in anticipation of more increases in waterfront property tax. A solution to this problem has been proposed by Maine's Working Waterfront Coalition. It proposes allowing properties related to commercial fishing to be taxed on their current use, rather than their "highest and best" use as required under Maine law. During the next 18 months, the Coalition intends to conduct public forums, meet with legislators and counsel public officials. The goal is to change state law to allow current-use taxation on commercial properties.¹⁵⁷

People's perception of the future, expectations

Information has not yet been obtained regarding people's perception of the future in Eastport.

1.7 PROSPECT HARBOR, MAINE

People and Places

Regional Orientation

Prospect Harbor is part of the Town of Gouldsboro, Maine (Latitude 44.47 & Longitude -68.07), located on the Schoodic Peninsula across Frenchman Bay from Bar Harbor, and is 20 mi (32 km) east of Ellsworth. Gouldsboro includes the villages of South Gouldsboro, Birch Harbor, Prospect Harbor, and Corea, all of which are within three miles of one another. Gouldsboro occupies an area of 50.4 sq/miles and has a population density of 42/sq mile.

Historical/Background Information

Gouldsboro was incorporated as a town on February 16, 1789; however people settled in the West Bay area around 1763. As the population increased Gouldsboro expanded and became a busy village with a grist mill, woolen mill, shipyard, post office and school. These early settlers were generally farmers, fishermen and later factory workers. In Birch Harbor and Bunkers Harbor, most men made their living from fishing and lobstering. Corea, originally called “Indian Harbor,” was almost exclusively a lobstering

¹⁵⁶ <http://www.workingwaterfront.com/article.asp?storyID=20041214>

¹⁵⁷ <http://www.workingwaterfront.com/article.asp?storyID=20030613>

village. Since Prospect Harbor was deep and generally clear of major navigational obstacles it became a popular birthing place for large schooners and home to many sea captains.¹⁵⁸

During the Revolutionary War this area of Maine had been attacked by the British on two different occasions. Both times, US forces were defeated and serious damage had been inflicted on the civilian population of the Penobscot. After the Revolutionary War this area of Maine remained important, as it was the boundary between the United States and English territory. The United States government began a series of coastal fortifications in the area as a way to improve defenses. In anticipation of a conflict with Britain over Maine's border the Federal Government appropriated funds to begin construction in 1841 on Fort Knox. In 1843, monies were paid for the land where Fort Knox was eventually built. Actual construction of the Fort was begun in 1844.¹⁵⁹

The Naval Security Group Activity Winter Harbor began in Winter Harbor as the Otter Cliffs Radio Station on Aug. 28, 1917. A large portion of the Navy Base was found in Prospect Harbor where several antennas. During World War II it served as the "most important and most efficient station in the world," according to Navy documents.¹⁶⁰ The Naval Station was decommissioned in 2001, and the 100 acre site will revert back to the National Park Service. However, the Navy plans to retain the small antennae facility in Prospect Harbor.¹⁶¹ Prospect Harbor remains the town center today and herring and lobster have been a way of life in Gouldsboro for generations.¹⁶²

Demographic Profile

Census data are only available for Gouldsboro as a whole and not for the individual villages. According to Census 2000 data¹⁶³, Gouldsboro has a total population of 1,941, down slightly from the reported population of 1,986 in 1990.¹⁶⁴ Of this total in 2000, 48.4% are female and 51.6% are male. The median age for Gouldsboro was 42.3 years and 76.8% of the population was 21 years or older while 20.8% of the population was 62 or older.

Gouldsboro's age structure shows the highest population levels in the middle years (30-59) and the lowest from 70 and up. This is unlike many small fishing communities where there is a large dip in the population of ages 20-29. Males predominate by a large margin through age 29 but then drop closer to the level of females, perhaps due to out-migration.

¹⁵⁸ http://www.ellsworthamerican.com/ourtown/gouldsboro/ot_gouldsboro5_08-01-02.html

¹⁵⁹ <http://fortknox.maineGuide.com/education.html>

¹⁶⁰ The Navy Newsstand: *End of an Era: NSGA Winter Harbor to Close Its Doors*, available at: http://www.news.navy.mil/search/display.asp?story_id=1063.

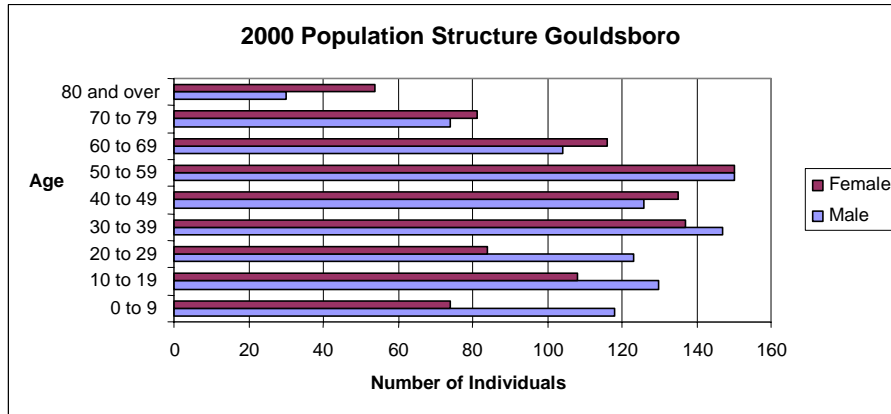
¹⁶¹ <http://www.nps.gov/acad/schoodic/pdf/overview.pdf>

¹⁶² http://www.ellsworthamerican.com/archive/2003/12-25-03/ea_news7_12-25-03.html

¹⁶³ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?sse=on>

¹⁶⁴ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census (STF 1, Table DP-1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&lang=en&ts=126539286370

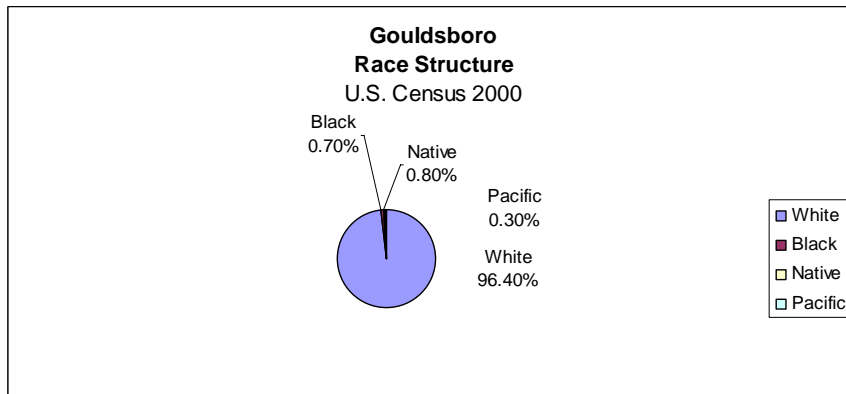
Figure 25 Gouldsboro's Population Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)¹⁶⁵



The majority of the population of Gouldsboro is white (96.4%), with 0.7% Black or African American, 0.8% Native American, 0.2% Asian, and 0.3% Pacific Islander or Hawaiian. Of the total population, 1.9% are Hispanic/Latino. Residents link their heritage to a number of European ancestries including the following: English (24.2%), Irish (11.3%), German (8%), Scottish (3.9%), Italian (2.1%), and Portuguese (.4%). With regard to region of birth, 60.9% were born in Maine, 35.3% were born in a different state and 2.2% were born outside of the U.S. (including 0.7% who are not United States citizens).

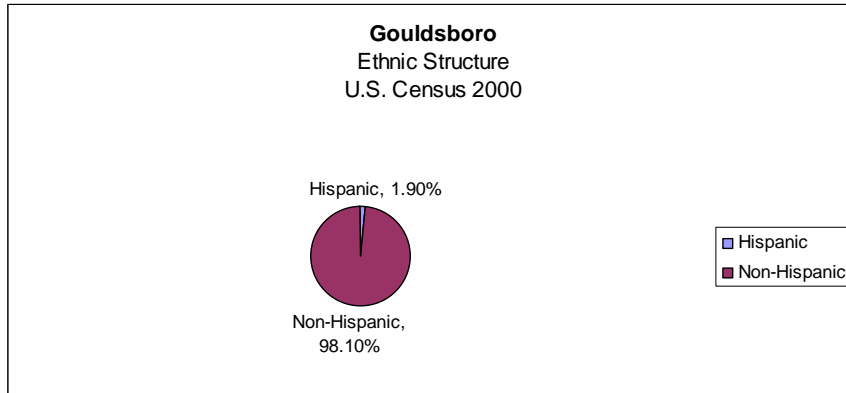
In 96.0% of homes, only English is spoken, leaving 4.0% of homes bi-lingual or multilingual. Of those people who speak other languages, 0.9% of them speak English less than 'very well' according to the 2000 Census.

Figure 26 Gouldsboro's Racial Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



¹⁶⁵ U.S. Census : 200 Decennial Census (STF1, Table QT-P1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126785307368&_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&_program

Figure 27 Gouldsboro's Ethnic Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



In 96% of homes, only one language is spoken leaving 4% of homes bi-lingual. Of those people who speak other languages, 0.9% of them speak English less than 'very well' according to the 2000 Census.

Of the population 25 years and over, 88.6% are high school graduates or higher and 14.7% have a bachelor's degree or higher. Again of the population 25 years and over, 3.4% did not reach ninth grade, 8% attended some high school but did not graduate, 88.6% completed high school, 16.4% had some college with no degree, 7.1% received their associate degree, 14.7% earned their bachelor's degree, and 7.7% received either their graduate or professional degree.

Although the religion percentages are not available through U.S. Census data, the majority of Gouldsboro's residents are most likely Methodist and Baptist since there are only two Methodist Churches and one Baptist Church in Gouldsboro.¹⁶⁶ Further, according to the American Religion Data Archive in 2000 the religions with the highest number of congregations in Hancock County were United Church of Christ (19 with 1,957 adherents), United Methodist (17 with 1,074 adherents), American Baptist USA (17 with 1,774 adherents) and Catholic (10 with 6,292). The total number of adherents to any religion was up 25.2% from 1990.¹⁶⁷

Issues/Processes

Presently, the number one issue in Gouldsboro is a proposal to construct a Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal in Prospect Harbor. "The fishermen are dead set against this," one resident noted, "What most people don't realize is the amount of gear that would be cut by these tankers."¹⁶⁸ At fishing docks around Gouldsboro, the reaction was the same.

Not unlike most Northeastern fishing ports waterfront access for the fishing industry and high property taxes associated with those properties is an issue.¹⁶⁹ The waterfront access issue is exacerbated by the growing number of retirees who have moved to town for its coastal scenery and beauty.¹⁷⁰ In fact a lawsuit by non-fishing industry residents recently demanded out of state fishermen "be told to cease and

¹⁶⁶ http://www.ellsworthamerican.com/ourtown/ot_gouldsboro.html

¹⁶⁷ ARDA (American Religion Data Archive 2000), Interactive Maps and Reports, Counties: <http://www.thearda.com/>

¹⁶⁸ <http://news.mainetoday.com/indepth/lng/news/040905gouldsboro.shtml>

¹⁶⁹ <http://news.mainetoday.com/indepth/lng/news/040905gouldsboro.shtml>

¹⁷⁰ <http://news.mainetoday.com/indepth/lng/news/040902lng.shtml>

desist of all commercial fishing and leave the landing, the moorings and the bay to the residence [sic] of Gouldsboro Point immediately."¹⁷¹

Because Gouldsboro has no public pier but nearly 200 fishermen, the town has begun plans to build one. Gouldsboro sees the new pier as a way to ensure commercial access to the waterfront.¹⁷² This was due to a recognition that the area has become an increasingly popular tourist destination; vacation home sites have begun to take root and commercial access to the shore has become more and more limited.¹⁷³ Others voiced concern about loss of access to fishing areas, damage to lobster habitat and destruction of gear. The increase demand for ocean front property can be seen in the 15.1% increase in property tax county wide and 16.1% in Gouldsboro.¹⁷⁴

Cultural Attributes

While Gouldsboro itself does not host any fishing related events, numerous events take place in other communities close by, such as Winter Harbor and Bar Harbor.¹⁷⁵

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Lobster fishing accounts for about 60 percent of revenue in town, said Brad Vassey, Gouldsboro's town manager. Stinson Foods is the major employer in Gouldsboro and reported \$918.1 million in revenue for 2003¹⁷⁶; 150 employees pack sardines and fish steaks.¹⁷⁷

According to the U.S. Census 2000, 60.5% (1,598 individuals) of the total population 16 years of age and over are in the labor force, of which 2.1% are unemployed and 6.9% are in the Armed Forces.¹⁷⁸

¹⁷¹ <http://www.workingwaterfront.com/article.asp?storyID=20030906>

¹⁷² http://www.ellsworthamerican.com/archive/2004/10-07-04/ea_news6_10-07-04.html

¹⁷³ http://www.ellsworthamerican.com/archive/2004/09-09-04/ea_news1_09-09-04.html

¹⁷⁴ http://www.ellsworthamerican.com/archive/2004/11-11-04/ea_news3_11-11-04.html

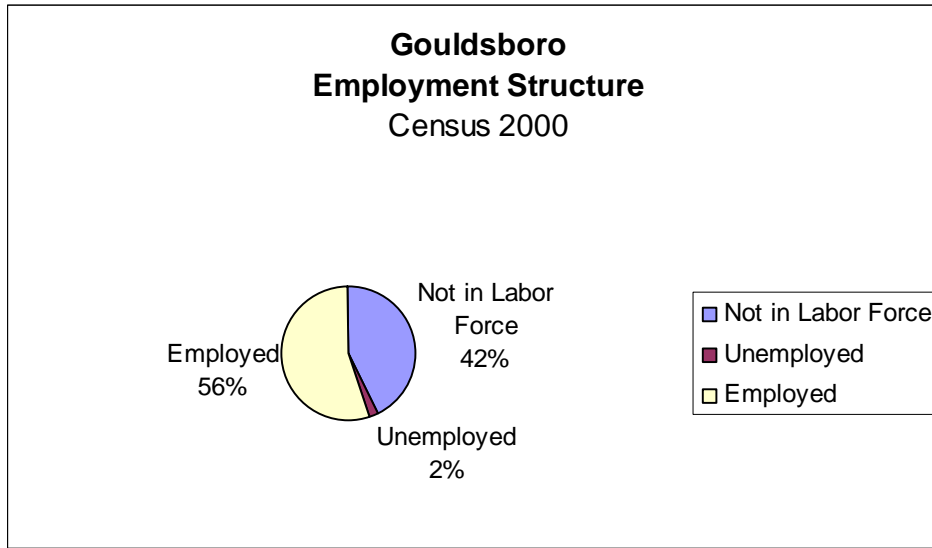
¹⁷⁵ http://www.etravelmaine.com/state/regions/downeast_acadia/downeast.htm

¹⁷⁶ http://www.ellsworthamerican.com/archive/2004/02-26-04/ea_news6_02-26-04.html

¹⁷⁷ <http://news.mainetoday.com/indepth/lng/news/040902lng.shtml>

¹⁷⁸ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?sse=on>

Figure 28 Gouldsboro’s Employment Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



According to Census 2000 data, jobs with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for 108 or 13.1% of all jobs. Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounts for 208 or 25.2% of the labor force. Educational, health and social services (16.7%), manufacturing (15.7%), retail trade (10%), construction (8.3%) and entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (6.9%) were the primary industries.

The median household income in 2000 was \$36,542 (which increased considerably since 1990 when the median household income was \$24,617¹⁷⁹) and median per capita income was \$18,203. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately \$5,513 more per year than females.

The average family in Gouldsboro consists of 2.78 persons. With respect to poverty, 7.0% of families (down from 8.3% in 1990¹⁸⁰) and 10.4% of individuals earn below the official US Government poverty line, and 38.0% of families in 2000 earned less than \$35,000 per year.

In 2000, Gouldsboro had a total of 1,329 housing units of which 60.3% were occupied and 82.7% were detached one unit homes. A little under one-third (28.9%) of these homes were built before 1940. There are a number of mobile homes in this area, accounting along with boats for 13.3% of the total housing units; 90.1% of detached units have between 2 and 9 rooms. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area was \$98,600, though it is likely this number has since increased due to escalating housing prices..¹⁸¹

¹⁷⁹ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

¹⁸⁰ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

¹⁸¹ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?_sse=on

Of housing units, 19.1% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use while 89.4% were renter occupied.¹⁸²

Governmental

Gouldsboro's local government is comprised of a Chairperson, town manager, and four Selectmen.

Fishery Involvement in Government

According to Bill Crowe, the managing editor of the Fishermen's Voice (see below for more information), there is no official interaction between the local government and the fishing industry.¹⁸³

Fishery Assistance Centers

According to Dwight Rogers of the Corea Lobster Cooperative no fishery assistance centers exist in Gouldsboro, Maine.¹⁸⁴

Other Fishing-Related Institutions

The Corea Lobster Cooperative is located in Gouldsboro and besides affording a drop off for lobsters, provides fuel and supplies to fishermen. The Fishermen's Voice, also located in Gouldsboro, is a monthly newspaper that covers issues pertinent to the fishing industry in Maine.

Physical

Downeast Transportation runs public buses throughout the Schoodic Peninsula. By car, Gouldsboro accesses Maine's coastal Route 1. From Gouldsboro people can use a year round Ferry service that runs out of nearby Winter Harbor and connects to Bar Harbor.¹⁸⁵

Involvement in Northeast Fisheries

Commercial

Herring and Lobster have been a way of life for Gouldsboro for generations. And while the once-booming fishery and attendant sardine industry play a minor role in most Maine communities now, Gouldsboro is an exception to that rule. Stinson Foods buys herring from 12 to 15 separate vessels in the course of a year. For the most constant of these suppliers, the real benefit is the stability of a 12-month demand for their catch.¹⁸⁶ Between Stinsons and Connors, tuna alone contributed 59 percent of total revenue. Herring and sardines, Connors' specialty, accounted for only 16 percent of revenues. Two varieties of salmon made up 11 percent and specialty seafood products made up the remainder.¹⁸⁷ Most commercial fishermen, however, land their catch at Portland and Rockland.¹⁸⁸

Gouldsboro also has the Young Brothers Company that builds lobster boats that are marketed nationally; they employ approximately 10 people.¹⁸⁹ Young Brothers noted that there has been no noticeable loss of

¹⁸² U.S. Census 2000 (SF 1, Table QT-H1):

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&_program=DEC&_lang=en

¹⁸³ Phone correspondence (207) 963-7195 (12/21/2005).

¹⁸⁴ Phone correspondence (207) 963-7467 (12/21/2005).

¹⁸⁵ <http://www.exploremaine.org/ferry/index.html#downeast>

¹⁸⁶ http://www.ellsworthamerican.com/archive/2003/12-25-03/ea_news7_12-25-03.html

¹⁸⁷ http://www.ellsworthamerican.com/archive/2004/02-26-04/ea_news6_02-26-04.html

¹⁸⁸ <http://www.stripers247.com/Maineplaces.htm>

¹⁸⁹ <http://www.youngbrothersboats.com/>

business over the last 5 years. However, because of low catches in 2004 some orders for new vessels were cancelled.¹⁹⁰ The Corea Lobster Co-Op sells wholesale lobsters, fuel, and marine supplies.¹⁹¹

Landings by Species

Table 14 Prospect Harbor: Dollar Value of Landings by Species

Species	2002	1997-2003
Lobster	2,046,852	5,371,569
Herring	350,675	2,224,356
Other Species	0	147
L Mesh	0	0
S Mesh	0	0
Dogfish	0	0
Scallops	0	2,017
Tilefish	0	0
Monkfish	0	0
Bluefish	0	0
Redcrab	0	0
Salmon	0	0
Skates	0	0
Butter, Mackerel, Squid	0	0
Sfscupbsb	0	0
Quahog	0	0

¹⁹⁰ Phone conversation (800) 887-3754 (12/21/2005).

¹⁹¹ <http://www.maineports.com/mpa/detail.asp?county=%25&offset=25&city=all&ID=1137>

Table 15 Corea: Dollar Value of Landings by Species

Species	2002	1997-2003
Other Species	772	25,512
L Mesh	0	0
S Mesh	0	0
Dogfish	0	0
Scallops	0	6,020
Lobster	0	0
Tilefish	0	0
Monkfish	0	0
Herring	0	0
Bluefish	0	0
Redcrab	0	0
Salmon	0	0
Skates	0	0
Butter, Mackerel, Squid	0	0
Sfscupbsb	0	0
Quahog	0	0

Table 16 Birch Harbor: Dollar Value of Landings by Species

Species	2002	1997-2003
Other Species	136	88,281
L Mesh	0	0
S Mesh	0	0
Dogfish	0	0
Scallops	0	0
Lobster	0	0
Tilefish	0	0
Monkfish	0	0
Herring	0	0
Bluefish	0	0
Redcrab	0	0
Salmon	0	0
Skates	0	0
Butter, Mackerel, Squid	0	0
Sfscupbsb	0	0
Quahog	0	0

Table 17 South Gouldsboro: Dollar Value of Landings by Species

Species	2002	1997-2003
Other Species	3,004	4,424
L Mesh	0	0
S Mesh	0	0
Dogfish	0	0
Scallops	0	0
Lobster	0	0
Tilefish	0	0
Monkfish	0	0
Herring	0	0
Bluefish	0	0
Redcrab	0	0
Salmon	0	0
Skates	0	0
Butter, Mackerel, Squid	0	0
Sfscupbsb	0	0
Quahog	0	0

Vessels by Year

Table 18 Prospect Harbor: Vessel Permits/Landings Value Combined Between 1997 and 2003

Year	# vessels home ported	# vessels (owner's city)	Home Port Value	Landed Port Value
1997	9	6	2,318,953	CANNOT REPORT
1998	9	6	1,420,611	207,623
1999	10	6	1,449,517	577,496
2000	11	7	CANNOT REPORT	881,913
2001	9	7	0	517,772
2002	9	5	0	2,397,527
2003	9	8	CANNOT REPORT	2,932,758

Table 19 Corea: Vessel Permits/Landings Value Combined Between 1997 and 2003

Year	# vessels home ported	# vessels (owner's city)	Home Port Value	Landed Port Value
1997	19	14	14,071	30,239
1998	18	13	0	0
1999	21	16	CANNOT REPORT	0
2000	21	16	CANNOT REPORT	0
2001	20	12	0	CANNOT REPORT
2002	18	12	CANNOT REPORT	CANNOT REPORT
2003	22	14	1,306	CANNOT REPORT

Table 20 Birch Harbor: Vessel Permits/Landings Value Combined Between 1997 and 2003

Year	# vessels home ported	# vessels (owner's city)	Home Port Value	Landed Port Value
1997	7	18	CANNOT REPORT	0
1998	7	18	CANNOT REPORT	0
1999	6	17	CANNOT REPORT	0
2000	8	22	CANNOT REPORT	0
2001	7	22	0	0
2002	8	22	CANNOT REPORT	CANNOT REPORT
2003	8	21	0	CANNOT REPORT

Table 21 South Gouldsboro: Vessel Permits/Landings Value Combined Between 1997 and 2003

Year	# vessels home ported	# vessels (owner's city)	Home Port Value	Landed Port Value
1997	2	1	CANNOT REPORT	0
1998	2	1	0	0
1999	2	0	CANNOT REPORT	0
2000	4	0	CANNOT REPORT	0
2001	4	0	CANNOT REPORT	0
2002	3	0	0	CANNOT REPORT
2003	4	0	0	CANNOT REPORT

Recreational

The Gouldsboro area, especially Prospect Harbor and Corea, are focal points for a significant portion of Maine's recreational fishing. Much of the saltwater sport fishing in Maine occurs in these waters and out of this area.¹⁹²

¹⁹² <http://www.stripers247.com/Maineplaces.htm>

Subsistence

Information on subsistence fishing in Gouldsboro is either unavailable through secondary data collection or the practice does not exist.

Atlantic Herring Fishery

Prospect Harbor/Gouldsboro is an important community involved in the Atlantic herring fishery. It meets several criteria identified in Amendment 1 relative to communities of interest: #2 (herring-related infrastructure), #3 (lobster/tuna bait dependence), #4 (geographic isolation, to some extent), and #5 (value-added production). A pumping station for offloading herring and the last remaining sardine cannery are located in Prospect Harbor (see additional information in Amendment 1 FSEIS).

Prospect Harbor ranked eighth in herring landings in 2004 (2,898 mt) and ninth cumulatively from 1995-2004 (25,254 mt, see Amendment 1 FSEIS for landings by port). Much of the herring used by the sardine cannery is trucked to the plant from other ports like Rockland, Portland, and even ports in Rhode Island in the winter.

Future

Plans for the future- foreseeable changes

Cianbro, a Maine corporation, announced plans to pursue the development of an LNG terminal on Navy-owned land in Corea - a Gouldsboro fishing village. To build the terminal 600 construction workers would be hired, which could offer up to 100 year-round positions. Residents of Gouldsboro are unanimously opposed to this project. "This is the most asinine thing that has come down the pike on the coast of Maine," said Colby Young, Corea's harbormaster. "The fishing industry as we know it today will be totally devastated."¹⁹³

The Downeast Coastal Access Initiative Project is not unique to Gouldsboro alone but seeks to overcome the waterfront access and infrastructure related issues in communities such as Gouldsboro.¹⁹⁴ Plans for a 120-foot steel-and-concrete pier became official at a special town meeting Sept. 29, 2004 when a roomful of fishermen and other residents voted in favor of spending \$150,000 of town's surplus money to match a federal grant. If all goes as planned, the pier will be built in the summer of 2005 on land donated to the town by Connors Bros. (Stinson Foods), which runs the sardine cannery in town.¹⁹⁵ To attract additional revenues to Gouldsboro, the town is seeking to locate an L.L. Bean call center in Gouldsboro. Both the city of Ellsworth and the town of Gouldsboro have their sights set on the full-time and seasonal jobs such a facility would create.¹⁹⁶

People's perception of the future, expectations

"Very dismal," was how Marine Patrol Lt. Alan Talbot described the turnout for this year's fishery. He recalled when just six years ago, 175 boats came out for the first day of the season in Cobscook Bay, and 50 were working the waters of Gouldsboro Bay. This year, those bays drew about 30 and 10 boats respectively for opening day. Since then, the fleets have thinned more, he said. "The resource is just in such short supply in Maine," he said. He recalled the opening days of seasons in the late 1990s when 7,000 and 8,000 pounds of scallops came through the door. That's just not happening now.¹⁹⁷

¹⁹³ <http://news.maintoday.com/indepth/lng/news/040905gouldsboro.shtml>

¹⁹⁴ <http://www.sunrisecounty.org/dcai.html>

¹⁹⁵ http://www.ellsworthamerican.com/archive/2004/10-07-04/ea_news6_10-07-04.html

¹⁹⁶ http://www.ellsworthamerican.com/archive/2004/12-30-04/ea_news3_12-30-04.html

¹⁹⁷ http://www.ellsworthamerican.com/archive/2004/02-26-04/ea_news6_02-26-04.html

The Bumblebee/Stinson canning plant has a positive outlook on the future. It believes that good communications and solid relationships with fishermen guarantee the plant as steady a flow of herring as the fishery can provide.¹⁹⁸

1.8 BATH, MAINE

People and Places

Regional Orientation

The city of Bath (43.9N, 69.8 W) is located at the junction of the Kennebec River and US Route 1 in Midcoast Maine. The city has nearly 32 miles of coastline and is approximately 12 miles from the Atlantic Ocean on the peninsula along the Kennebec River from north to south. It is north of Sebasco in Sagadahoc County and is one of the most highly populated towns in the state.

Historical/Background Information

Bath is well-known for its history of ship building. The cultural and social value of this heritage is apparent in its events and community organizations. The area around Bath was settled by Europeans beginning in 1607. Jonathan Philbrook and family pioneered the first ship building 1743 and many others followed in their footsteps. In 1884, Bath Iron Works was established at the site of an iron foundry in Bath. The city has depended primarily on the shipbuilding industry and its location along the railroad. In the early 20th century the Carlton Bridge was constructed to allow trains to pass over the Kennebec River. Bath Iron Works (BIW) prides itself in having built 82 ships for the U.S. Navy in WWII, between 1940 and 1945, which was more than the entire Japanese fleet. To preserve the shipbuilding heritage, the city built the Maine Maritime Museum in 1971.

No information was found on the history of fishing in Bath other than the existence of a sardine processing plant (see “Economic” section).

Demographics

According to Census 2000 data¹, Bath City has a total population of 9,266, down from the reported population of 9,799 in 1990¹⁹⁹. Of this total in 2000, 52.2% are female and 47.8% are male. The median age is 36.9 years and 71.6% of the population is 21 years or older while 16.3% is 62 or older.

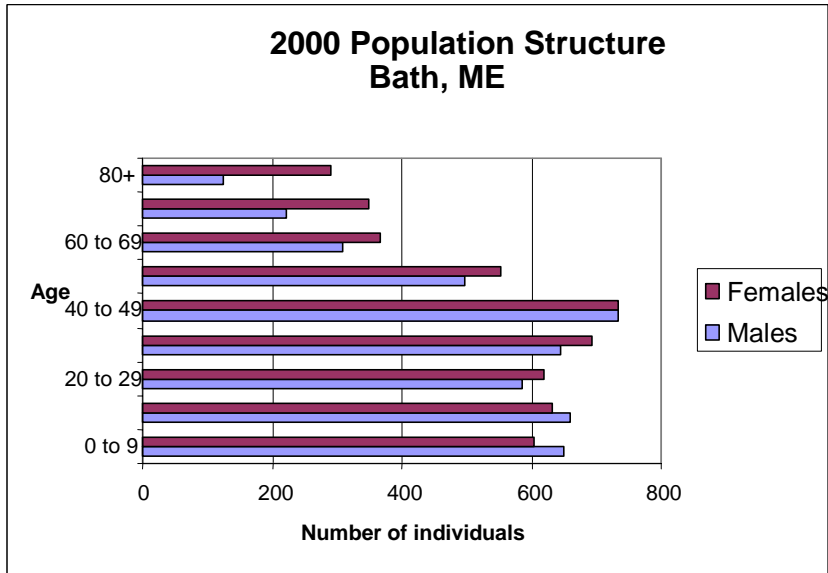
Bath’s age structure by sex is different than other small coastal cities in Maine, such as Rockland, in that its age groups between 0 and 59 are relatively similar percentages of the population. Age groups with the highest population are those within the ages of 0-49 years. In these age groups the sex ratio is nearly 1:1.

¹⁹⁸ http://www.ellsworthamerican.com/archive/2003/12-25-03/ea_news7_12-25-03.html

¹ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?_sse=on

¹⁹⁹ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census (STF 3, Table DP-1) http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

Figure 29 Bath's Population Structure by Sex in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



The vast majority of the population in Bath (94.9%) is white. There are very few other races represented locally and according to the Census 1.8% of the population are either Hispanic or Latino and 1.6% is Black or African American. Residents link their heritage to a number of European ancestries including the following: English (21.4%), French (12.7%), German (10.1%), and Irish (14.5%). With regard to region of birth, 58.1% of residents were born in Maine, 37.1% were born in a different state and 3.6% were born outside the U.S. (including 1.7% who are not U.S. citizens).

Figure 30 Bath's Racial Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000 website)

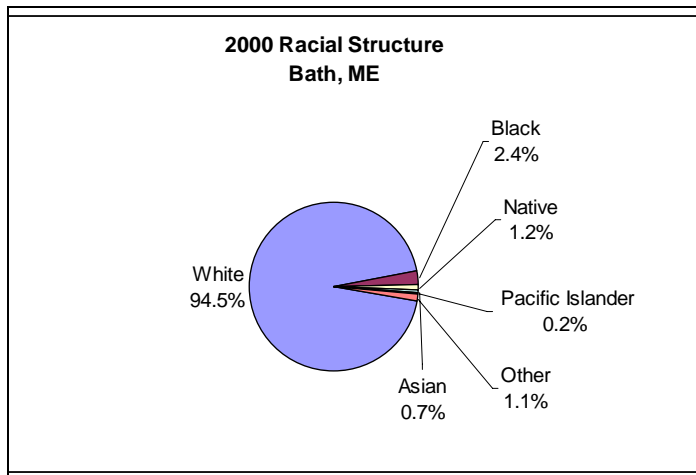
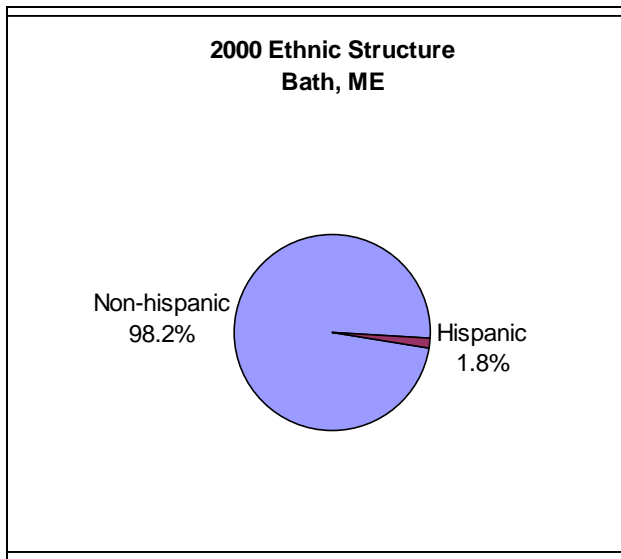


Figure 31 Bath's Ethnic Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



In 95.5% of homes, only English is spoken, leaving 4.5% of homes bi-lingual or multilingual. Of those people who speak other languages, 1.0% of them speak English less than 'very well' according to the 2000 Census.

Of the population 25 years and over, 88.2% are high school graduates or higher and 22.4% have a bachelor's degree or higher. Again, of the population 25 years and over, 3.6% did not reach ninth grade, 8.1% attended some high school but did not graduate, 37.3% completed high school, 20.6% had some college with no degree, 7.9% received their associate degree, 14% earned their bachelor's degree, and 8.4% received either their graduate or professional degree.

Although religious percentages are not available through the U.S. Census, according to the American Religion Data Archive in 2000, the religions with the highest number of congregations in Sagadahoc County included Baptist (7 with 989 adherents), United Church of Christ (3 with 464 adherents), Catholic (3 with 2,612 adherents), Church of the Nazarene/Evangelical (5 with 183 adherents) and United Methodist (3 with 531 adherents). The total number of adherents to any religion was down 23.8% from 1990.²⁰⁰

Issues/Processes

While most Maine fishing communities have fully developed waterfronts, Bath has a half mile of undeveloped access sites directly adjacent to the downtown. Many of these sites, however, have deteriorated piers that would need substantial renovation. The city is currently reviewing these sites to determine whether to zone them residential. While waterfront access is available fishermen are still concerned about rising waterfront property values and the skyrocketing taxes associated with them.

Cultural Attributes

Although there are no cultural festivities based on fishing in the city of Bath, Bath Heritage Days celebrates the city's ship building heritage. The tourism shops are filled with fishing-based souvenirs and

²⁰⁰ ARDA (American Religion Data Archive 2000), Interactive Maps and Reports, Counties: <http://www.thearda.com/>

restaurants offer fresh fish, lobster, and clam chowders similar to many small coastal towns in Maine that entertain tourists.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Bath does not have a current or historical economic bind to the harvest sector. Until very recently, it was home to one of Stinson Seafood's two sardine processing plants. Stinson Seafood (now Bumblebee Seafoods) is the only Maine-owned sardine processor. The company's remaining sardine cannery in the United States is in Prospect Harbor.

The majority of Bath residents are employed by the manufacturing, naval, and education, and service industries. The major employers of Bath include Bath Iron Works (BIW),²⁰¹ Brunswick Naval Air Station, L.L. Bean, and Bowdoin College (200 years old). Bath Iron Works is the largest employer in not only Bath, but all of Maine. BIW employed up to 12,000 people in 1990 but downsized to 8500 by 1996. According to the City of Bath website, this company has enough Navy contracts to economically secure its future. L.L. Bean, a company that has been an employer in the area since 1917 and has been open 24 hours per day since 1951, is located in Freeport but it is relatively short commute from Bath (20 miles, approximately 30 minutes).

According to the U.S. Census 2000, 67.7% (4,898 individuals) of the total population 16 years of age and over are in the labor force, of which 2.1% are unemployed and 2.3% are in the Armed Forces²⁰².

Further, jobs with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for 63 or 1.4% of all jobs. Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounts for 399 or 8.7% of the labor force. Educational, health and social services (22.3%), manufacturing (19.8%) and retail trade (13.2%) were the primary industries.

The median household income is \$36,372 (which increased considerably since 1990 when the median household income was \$29,892²⁰³) and the median family income is \$45,830. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately \$12,919 more per year than females.²⁰⁴

The average family consists of 2.91 persons. With respect to poverty, 9.3% of families (up from 9.1% in 1990²⁰⁵) and 11.8% of individuals earn below the official US Government poverty line, and 48.0% of families in 2000 earned less than \$35,000 per year.²⁰⁶

²⁰¹ <http://www.gdbiw.com/>

²⁰² U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?_sse=on

²⁰³ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP4):

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

²⁰⁴ US Census, Decennial Census 2000 (SF 3, Table QT-P31):

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126545958000&_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&_program=

²⁰⁵ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP4):

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_lang=en&_ts=126539286370

²⁰⁶ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?_sse=on

Figure 32 Bath's Employment Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



In 2000, Bath had a total of 4,383 housing units, of which 92.2% were occupied and 53.9% were detached one unit homes. Just less than fifty percent (48.5%) of these homes were built before 1940. Approximately 2 percent of the population lived in mobile homes or on boats; 34.3% of detached units were in buildings with between 2 and 9 units. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area was \$95,200 and it is likely that this median has since risen due to increasing housing costs. Of housing units, 19.9% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use while 45.5% were renter occupied.²⁰⁷

Governmental

Bath was incorporated as a town in 1781, and then became an official city in 1847. It operates under a city charter, as all cities must do in Maine. The charter is parallel to that of a constitution, composed rules on how to govern the city. The city government is a Council-Manager plan, with the city council members are responsible for the policy development of the city. A City Manager resides over the budget, while a five-member School Board controls the education policy.¹⁵

Institutional

Fishing Associations

Independent Fishermen Investing in Sustainable Harvesting (IFISH), established in 2002¹⁶ and located in Bath, is part of the Northwest Atlantic Marine Alliance (NAMA). NAMA is an institution that facilitates collaboration between many community-based organizations located around the Gulf of Maine. It serves to “to restore and enhance an enduring Northwest Atlantic marine system, which supports a healthy diversity and abundance of marine life and human uses, through a community-based, self-organizing and self-governing institution.”¹⁷ IFISH members include residents of Bath, Sebasco Harbor, and other nearby Midcoast Maine towns.

²⁰⁷ U.S. Census 2000 (SF 1, Table QT-H1)
http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&_program=DEC&_lang=en

¹⁵ <http://www.cityofbath.com/bathmain.asp>

¹⁶ IFISH contact: 207.443.4466

¹⁷ NAMA website (<http://www.namanet.org/about.htm>)

Other Fishing Related Institutions

Information has not yet been obtained regarding other fishing related institutions in Bath.

Physical

Although no airports exist in Bath, there are several options to gain access by nearby facilities. Westport Airport, which provides service for small jet, is 10 minutes from Bath. The Portland Jetport is 35 minutes from Bath, which gives access to the rest of the country. Both Augusta and Lewiston have small airports within 35 minutes. Greyhound provides service to Bath and out of Bath. The following port facilities provide access to the waterfront in Bath: the Maine Maritime Museum, the Bath Iron Works, the City of Bath public pier, the Long Reach piers, and Stinsons Seafood Company.¹⁸

Bath is located 36 miles by land from Portland and 136 miles from Boston.

Involvement in Northeast Fisheries

Commercial

Currently there are a total of 136 moorings, berthings, slips, and tie ups for commercial and recreational fishermen, of which 11% are used by commercial fishermen in Bath. Bath has eight commercial private and public waterfront facilities, of which one is dedicated to commercial fishing use. According to the Coastal Enterprises (2002) report commercial fishing access is perceived as a problem, and both issues of increasing taxes and the decline in the commercial fishing industry are reported as current threats to the commercial fishing access.¹⁹

Landings by Species

Table 22 Dollar Value of Federally-Managed Groups of Landings in Bath

	2002 only	Average from 1997-2003
Largemouth	8,228	1,203
Other	3,817	17,672
Monkfish	604	159
Skates	2	0
Herring	0	264,084
Lobster	0	241,257

¹⁸ <http://www.cityofbath.com/community/comdetail.asp?articleID=144&Cid=13>

¹⁹ Preserving Commercial Fishing Access: A Study of Working Waterfronts in 25 Maine Communities A report by Coastal Enterprises, Inc. submitted to the Maine State Planning Office Coastal Program, (http://www.state.me.us/mcp/downloads/waterfront_study/preserving_commercial_fishing.pdf)

Vessels by Year

Table 23 Vessel Permits/Landings Value Combined Between 1997-2003 in Bath

Year	# vessels home ported	# vessels (owner's city)	Home port value (\$)	Landed port value (\$)
1997	7	13	46,256	0
1998	7	6	17,347	0
1999	7	9	1,590,621	0
2000	5	6	1,330,785	2,969,464
2001	5	9	1,763,429	687,207
2002	3	7	1,643,200	12,651
2003	2	6	1,763,787	1310

Recreational

Bath appears to have only one recreational fishing company, Obsession Sportsfishing charters.²⁰⁸

Subsistence

No information has been obtained at this time on subsistence fishing in Bath.

Atlantic Herring Fishery

Until very recently, Bath was home to one of Stinsons/Bumblebee's two sardine canneries in the United States. Bumblebee consolidated their U.S. sardine processing operations in the plant in Prospect Harbor in early 2005. It is unclear at this time what Bath's involvement in and dependence on the herring fishery will be in the future.

Bath ranked 16th in herring landings in 2004 (144 mt) and eighth cumulatively from 1995-2004 (30,324 mt, see Amendment 1 FSEIS for landings by port).

Future

Plans for the future- infrastructure development, foreseeable changes

A new study, "Tracking Commercial Fishing Access," produced by Coastal Enterprises Inc. (CEI) for the State Planning Office's Coastal Program, suggests that the gap between the market value of working waterfronts and what can be financed by cooperatives and municipalities is likely to grow. The study indicates that midcoast Maine has the highest degree of vulnerability to waterfront access loss. Development pressure, competition with tourism and recreation and rising property values (an average of 58 percent coast wide between 2000 and 2004) are listed as the top causes of working waterfront loss.²⁰⁹

People's perception of the future, expectations

Information has not yet been obtained regarding people's perception of the future in Bath.

²⁰⁸ <http://www.obsessioncharters.com/>

²⁰⁹ The Working Water Front: Up and down Maine's coast, working waterfronts continue to disappear by Robert Snyder <http://www.workingwaterfront.com/article.asp?storyID=20041003> (last visited 12/21/2005).

1.9 SEBASCO ESTATES, MAINE

People and Places

Regional Orientation

Sebasco Estates (Latitude 43.78 & Longitude -69.85) is a small village within the town of Phippsburg – a subdivision of Sagadahoc County.²¹⁰ The town of Phippsburg also includes the villages of Phippsburg, Parker Head, Popham Beach, West Point, and Sebasco.

Historical/Background Information

Sebasco Estates, located in the town of Phippsburg, contains the site of the earliest English colony in New England. Eighty percent of Phippsburg is forested and there are about 9,000 acres of parcels, more than 10 acres in forest.²¹¹ Colonists first occupied the peninsula on the eastern side in 1607.²¹² At Small Point Harbor, on the south-west side of the town, is the site of a fishing settlement established in 1716. A fort was erected in the settlement to protect the settlers. A sloop named “Pejepscot” transported lumber and fish to Boston and returned with merchandise and settlers from there.²¹³ The settlement was destroyed during Lovewell’s War (1722-1725).²¹⁴ In 1734 Col. Arthur Noble built a strong garrison on the north side of the peninsula near Fiddler’s Reach and by 1737 re-settlement of the area began. Phippsburg was then an annex of Georgetown, but in 1814 Phippsburg was separated from that town and incorporated under its present name.²¹⁵

Naturally, Phippsburg’s location on a peninsula has made the marine industry a key to Phippsburg economy. From the time of the original settlement to present day fishing has been a mainstay of Phippsburg’s and is vital to the economy of the community today.²¹⁶ Additionally, ice was a thriving business around 1876. Ice was cut from the ponds, packed in sawdust and hauled to the docks by workhorses and sleds. It was then transported by ship to cities along the Atlantic seaboard to be used in iceboxes.²¹⁷ Phippsburg became known for its shipbuilding but after the Civil War, shipbuilding went into decline. The decline in Maine wooden shipbuilding industries is accompanied by increased production of steel steamers at Bath after 1895. The last full rigged ship was built in Phippsburg in 1893.²¹⁸ During the Civil War construction of Fort Popham began but was abandoned in 1869. During this time Phippsburg was busy with steamships and schooners hauling passengers and cargo up the Kennebec. Sebasco was once a stopping point for these steamships.²¹⁹

Because of its location on a peninsula and proximity to large cities such as Boston, tourism has played, and continues to play, a major role in Phippsburg’s economy. For decades, the area has been home to a number of large hotels catering to summer vacationers from the larger northeastern cities. According to

²¹⁰ According to the Phippsburg Postmaster, Sebasco Estates is primarily a PO box address, with people having Sebasco Estates zip codes living side by side with those having Phippsburg zip codes. Few data are available for Sebasco Estates alone, so Phippsburg will be the primary referent, with additional Sebasco Estates specific data supplies as available.

²¹¹ Comprehensive Plan:

<http://www.phippsburg.com/Municipal/Selectmen/SMagenda/SMagenda04/A031004.pdf>

²¹² <http://history.rays-place.com/me/hippsburg-me.htm>

²¹³ <http://history.rays-place.com/me/hippsburg-me.htm>

²¹⁴ <http://www.nh.gov/markers/120.html>

²¹⁵ <http://history.rays-place.com/me/hippsburg-me.htm>

²¹⁶ Comprehensive Plan: <http://www.phippsburg.com/Municipal/Compplan/SUMMARYFINAL111704.pdf>

²¹⁷ <http://www.sebasco.com/history.htm>

²¹⁸ <http://www.davistownmuseum.org/lecShipbuilding.html>

²¹⁹ <http://www.sebasco.com/history.htm>

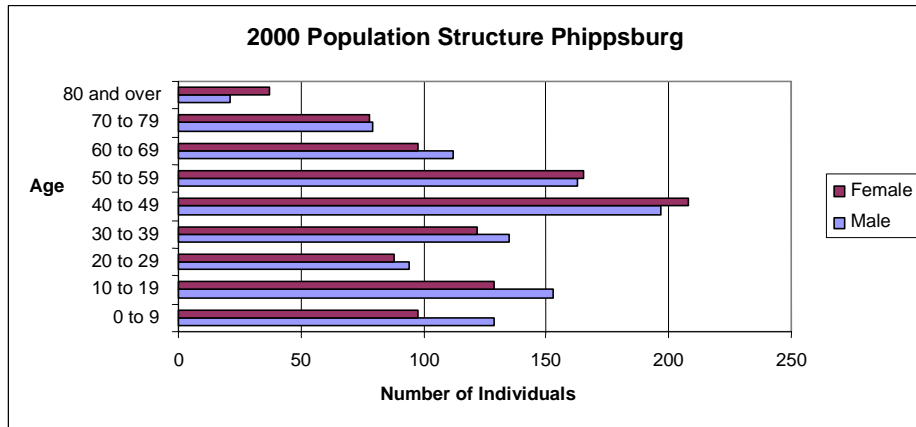
the 2000 census, 89% of Phippsburg’s workforce commutes to work outside of town; and while marine related industries and tourism continue to be important to Phippsburg’s economic development, census figures show that Phippsburg is increasingly becoming a “bedroom community.”²²⁰

Demographic Profile

According to Census 2000 data²²¹, Phippsburg has a total population of 2,106, up from the reported population of 1,815 in 1990.²²² Of this total, 48.6% are female and 51.4% are male. The median age for Phippsburg in the year 2000 was 42.8 years and 75.3% of the population was 21 years or older while 18.1% of the population was 62 or older.

Like Vinalhaven, ME the age structure in Phippsburg shows a severe drop in the ages of 20-29, but almost doubles in the 40-49 age group. This may show an outmigration after high school followed by a return home in the middle years.

Figure 33 Phippsburg’s Population Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)²²³



The majority of the population of Phippsburg is white (98.5%), with 0.3% Black or African American, 0.2% Native American, 0.2% Asian, and 0% Pacific Islander or Hawaiian. Hispanics/Latinos account for 0.6% of the total population. Residents link their heritage to a number of European ancestries including the following: English (28.2%), Irish (11.7%), French (10.3%), German (9.5%), and Italian (2.2%).

With regard to region of birth, 66.7% were born in Maine, 30.8% were born in a different state, and 1.9% were born outside of the United States (including 0.8% are not US citizens).

²²⁰ Comprehensive Plan: <http://www.phippsburg.com/Municipal/Compplan/SUMMARYFINAL111704.pdf>

²²¹ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFacts?sse=on>

²²² U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census (STF 1, Table DP-1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&lang=en&ts=126539286370

²²³ U.S. Census : 200 Decennial Census (STF1, Table QT-P1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?lang=en&ts=126785307368&ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&program

Figure 34 Phippsburg’s Racial Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)

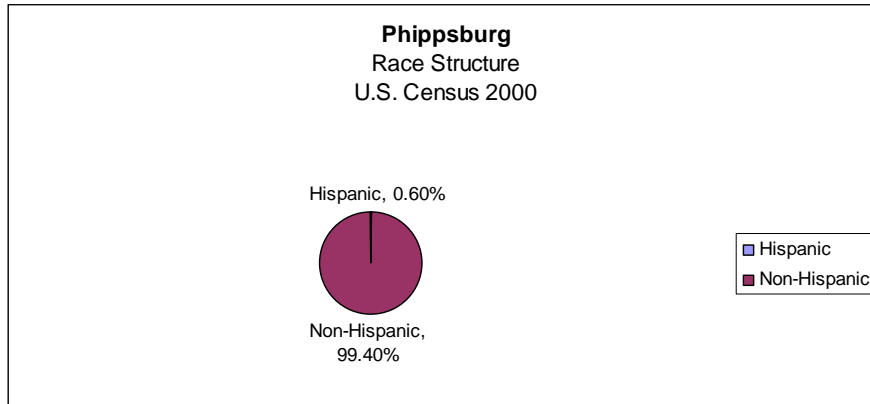
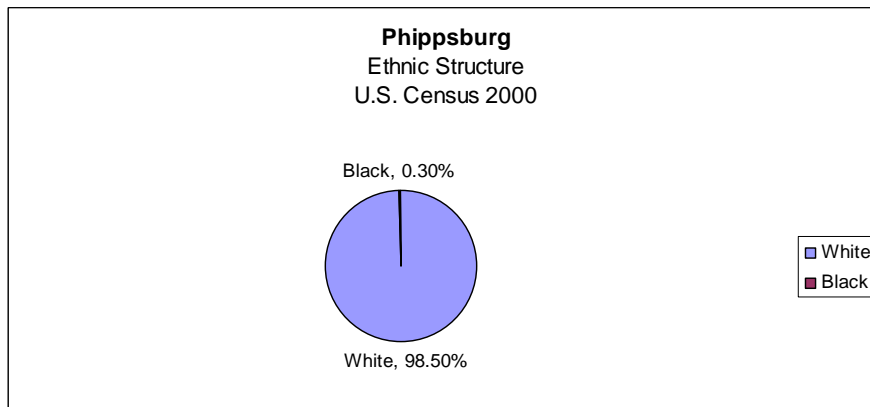


Figure 35 Phippsburg’s Ethnic Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



In 97.5% of homes, only English is spoken, leaving 2.5% of homes bi-lingual or multilingual. Of those people who speak other languages, 0.4% of them speak English less than ‘very well’ according to the 2000 Census.

Of the population 25 years and over, 83.9% are high school graduates or higher and 23.9% have a bachelor’s degree or higher. Again of the population 25 years and over, 5.4% did not reach ninth grade, 10.6% attended some high school but did not graduate, 35.9% completed high school, 15% had some college with no degree, 9.2% received their associate degree, 15.5% earned their bachelor’s degree, and 8.4% received either their graduate or professional degree.

Although religious percentages are not available through U.S. Census data Phippsburg has six listings for churches. They include Baptist, Congregational, Church of the Nazarene, and an Interdenominational Community Church.²²⁴ In addition, according to the American Religion Data Archive in 2000 the religions with the highest number of congregations in Sagadahoc County are American Baptist USA (7 with 989 adherents), Church of the Nazarene (5 with 183 adherents), and Catholic (3 with 2,612 adherents). The total number of adherents to any religion was down 23.8% from 1990.²²⁵

²²⁴ <http://www.rootsweb.com/~mesagada/churchlist.htm>

²²⁵ ARDA (American Religion Data Archive 2000), Interactive Maps and Reports, Counties: <http://www.thearda.com/>

Issues/Processes

Not unlike most small Maine fishing communities, Phippsburg's commercial fishermen lack adequate waterfront access. This is largely due to the desirability of waterfront property which has driven town land values up forcing the valuation (and resulting taxes) beyond the reach of many long time residents and young families.²²⁶ Proctor Wells, Chair Selectmen and commercial fisherman, noted in 2004 that he has "[s]een taxes on commercial waterfront held by long-time, family-based businesses go up as much as 300 percent in some areas."²²⁷ He also stated that rising sales figures prompt increased property valuations, creating an onerous tax burden for holders of waterfront property who have low or moderate incomes. The problem Proctor says is that "[I] have to use sales ratios as the backbone for property tax assessments because the State requires that." Yet that system, he says, creates "a vicious circle" that drives out long-time waterfront users who cannot afford increased taxes. "We're in a terrible tailspin," Wells concludes. Phippsburg, for example, now has 93 percent of its shorefront owned by non-residents, according to town selectman Proctor Wells.²²⁸ Inadequate parking is also an issue that not only confronts commercial fishermen but also the large tourism and recreational boating interests.²²⁹

Cultural Attributes

There is little cultural recognition of the fishing industry in Phippsburg. However, the historic Clipper building is used for summer theater productions, as well as meeting space and social functions including bingo, lobster bakes and rehearsal dinners.²³⁰

Infrastructure

Current Economy

According to the U.S. Census 2000, 66.3% (1,119 individuals) of the total population 16 years of age and over are in the labor force, of which 2.2% are unemployed and 1.0% are in the Armed Forces.²³¹

²²⁶ Comprehensive Plan: <http://www.phippsburg.com/Municipal/Compplan/SUMMARYFINAL111704.pdf>

²²⁷ http://www.hwaters.com/downloads/mcl_summer03.pdf

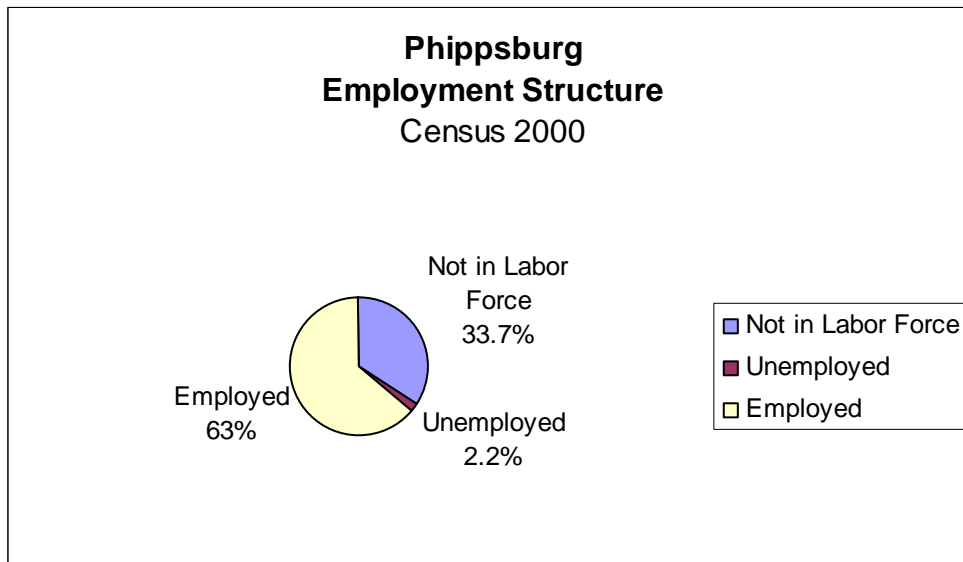
²²⁸ http://www.hwaters.com/downloads/mcl_summer03.pdf

²²⁹ Comprehensive Plan: <http://www.phippsburg.com/Municipal/Compplan/SUMMARYFINAL111704.pdf>

²³⁰ <http://www.sebasco.com/history.htm>

²³¹ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?sse=on>

Figure 36 Phippsburg’s Employment Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



According to Census 2000 data, jobs with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for 80 or 7.5% of all jobs. Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounts for 183 or 17.2% of the labor force. Manufacturing (18.2%), educational, health and social services (18.1%), retail trade (13.5%), and entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (8.8%) were major employment categories.

Median household income in Phippsburg was \$46,739 (which increased considerably since 1990 when the median household income was 30,822\$²³²) and median per capita income was \$22,205. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately \$6,964 more per year than females.

The average family in Phippsburg town consists of 2.82 persons. With respect to poverty, 5.8% of families (down considerably from 17.5% in 1990²³³) and 9.2% of individuals earn below the official US Government poverty line, and 26.5% of families in 2000 earned less than \$35,000 per year.

In 2000, Phippsburg had a total of 1,552 housing units of which 55.3% were occupied and 85.7% were detached one unit homes. Just over one quarter (27.3%) of these homes were built before 1940. There are a number of mobile homes in this area, along with boats accounting for 11.4% of the total housing units; 99.1% of detached units have between 2 and 9 rooms. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area was \$131,100.²³⁴ Of housing units, 94.2% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use while 13.6% were renter occupied.²³⁵

²³² U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

²³³ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

²³⁴ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?_sse=on

²³⁵ U.S. Census 2000 (SF 1, Table QT-H1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&_program=DEC&_lang=en

Governmental

Fishery Involvement in Government

Evidenced by the amount of attention the town's recent Comprehensive Plan affords commercial fishermen, Phippsburg boasts a significant amount of local government attention to the commercial fishing industry. The town has a Town Landing Committee which includes at least two commercial fishermen. The Committee is advisory to the Selectmen who promulgate rules. Phippsburg also has a Harbor Commission and Shellfish Committee that all take an active part in commercial fishery matters. The Chair Selectman of Phippsburg, Proctor Wells, is a commercial fishermen and Mike Young, also a Selectman, designed and currently maintains the website for the Maine's Fishermen's Forum.²³⁶

Fishery Assistance Centers

There are currently no fishery assistance centers in Phippsburg. However, the formation of a fishermen's Co-op is an idea that is being discussed by town leaders and the fishing industry. Similarly, the formation of a Commercial Fisheries Commission by town Selectmen has also been suggested under the Comprehensive Plan.²³⁷

Other Fishing-Related Institutions

Phippsburg appears to rely on the Maine Lobstermen's Association and the Island Institute for support.²³⁸

Physical

Phippsburg has 16 miles of state highways and 33.3 miles of town roads. There is no public transportation system; however, the Comprehensive Plan suggests developing access to regional public transportation systems.²³⁹

Involvement in Northeast Fisheries

Commercial

West Point and Sebasco have the greatest number of commercial, water-dependent users, followed to a lesser degree by Small Point Harbor and Popham Harbor. The town itself controls a limited amount of waterfront property with shore access suitable for marine related business. Sebasco Harbor is the largest harbor in Phippsburg. The north side of the harbor is used extensively by commercial fishermen and has 11 commercial piers and numerous small private piers. There is one commercial boat yard with marine railway/mobile boatlift and a commercial bait business. Small Point Harbor has a large number of commercial vessels year round. Mooring space is full during the summer-season. There is a fish pier and 15 boat marina at Hermit Island and a fishermen's cooperative pier at Small Point. West Point Harbor has seven commercial/private fish piers and one service pier for gas/diesel fuel. The mooring area is generally full during the most active recreational boating and commercial fishing season.²⁴⁰

²³⁶ Phone Conversation with Mike Young 12/21/2005; information on Fishermen's Forum available at: www.mainefishermensforum.org

²³⁷ Comprehensive Plan: <http://www.phippsburg.com/Municipal/Selectmen/SMagenda/SMagenda04/A031004.pdf>

²³⁸ Comprehensive Plan: <http://www.phippsburg.com/Municipal/Selectmen/SMagenda/SMagenda04/A031004.pdf>

²³⁹ Comprehensive Plan: <http://www.phippsburg.com/Municipal/Selectmen/SMagenda/SMagenda04/A031004.pdf>

²⁴⁰ Comprehensive Plan: <http://www.phippsburg.com/Municipal/Selectmen/SMagenda/SMagenda04/A031004.pdf>

Landings by Species

Table 24 Dollar Value by Federally Managed Groups of Landings in Phippsburg

Species	2002	1997-2003
Lobster	1,570,922	1,874,229
Other Species	370,501	1,805,422
Large Mesh	27,002	49,800
Monkfish	3,370	11,832
Skates	33	183

Table 25 Dollar Value by Federally Managed Groups of Landings in Sebasco Estates

Species	2002	1997-2003
Lobster	1,921,446	6,358,431
Other Species	22,170	770,297
Large Mesh	18,872	187,578
Monkfish	6,910	59,555
Skates	585	1,229
Small Mesh	0	337
Dogfish	0	17
Herring	0	120
Butter, Mackerel, Squid	0	514

Vessels by Year

Table 26 Federal Vessels Permits/Landings Value Combined Between 1997-2003 for Phippsburg

Year	# vessels home ported	# vessels (owner's city)	Home port value (\$)	Landed port value (\$)
1997	9	19	221,629	388083
1998	9	34	53,827	CANNOT REPORT
1999	8	38	10,117	CANNOT REPORT
2000	7	38	8,564	0
2001	6	38	CANNOT REPORT	439,372
2002	5	39	CANNOT REPORT	1,971,828
2003	5	41	CANNOT REPORT	716,851

Table 27 Federal Vessels Permits/Landings Value Combined Between 1997-2003 for Sebasco Estates

Year	# vessels home ported	# vessels (owner's city)	Home port value (\$)	Landed port value (\$)
1997	20	25	449,767	692,764
1998	17	12	262,410	233,362
1999	19	10	184,436	68,664
2000	16	9	180,621	1,299,498
2001	16	8	174,136	1,235,544
2002	15	8	131,202	1,969,983
2003	16	8	138,712	1,878,263

Recreational

Phippsburg supports a large recreational fishing fleet. In fact, recreational shellfishing is encouraged by the town.²⁴¹ There are also some businesses that take tourists on fishing excursions.²⁴²

Subsistence

Information on subsistence fishing in Phippsburg is either unavailable through secondary data collection or the practice does not exist.

Atlantic Herring Fishery

Sebasco Estates/Phippsburg is an important community involved in the Atlantic herring fishery primarily due to its dependence on herring for lobster bait. It is another suitable “representative community,” sharing characteristics similar to many other small communities in Maine that are dependent on the herring fishery through its involvement in the lobster fishery. Several lobster bait dealers, large and small, are located in this area.

Future

Plans for the future

State Representative Percy of Phippsburg is proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Maine to provide property tax relief to owners of property used for commercial fishing and homestead land²⁴³ Town Selectmen have suggested that the town Landing Committee investigate using SPO access grants, as well as acquire and develop new opportunities for access to salt water and for fishing gear storage on the coast. Selectmen also suggest using funds collected from boat registrations, mooring fees, and marine related law violations for establishing a dedicated fund for the development of shoreland access and other marine related projects. The town is also trying to develop a program that would provide incentives for private landowners to allow access to the water over their property.²⁴⁴

²⁴¹ Comprehensive Plan: <http://www.phippsburg.com/Municipal/Selectmen/SMagenda/SMagenda04/A031004.pdf>

²⁴² http://www.flyfishinginmaine.com/saltwater/popham_beach.shtml

²⁴³ Resolution, LR 509 http://janus.state.me.us/legis/lto/LR122r1/LR_list2004-2-123.htm

²⁴⁴ Comprehensive Plan: <http://www.phippsburg.com/Municipal/Selectmen/SMagenda/SMagenda04/A031004.pdf>

People's perception of the future, expectations

According to the Phippsburg Comprehensive Plan, opinion surveys indicate that a majority of the respondents (resident and non-resident) want to preserve and support the commercial fishing activity in Phippsburg.²⁴⁵ According to a Phippsburg town survey the majority of the fisheries license holders: Are satisfied with shellfish policies; Would like much tighter controls on pollution; Would like better access to clam flats; Feel supplies for fishing should be available locally – Bath and Brunswick are too far away; and Feel that small boat launch facilities are neither sufficient in numbers nor adequate in quality. The majority (85%) of Phippsburg residents want to encourage marine fishing. Additionally, fishermen wish the town would be more supportive of them and feel there is an urgent need to address waterfront property taxation.²⁴⁶

1.10 NEWINGTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

People and Places

Regional Orientation

The city of Newington (43.1°N, 70.8342°W) is located in New Hampshire's Seacoast Region in the county of Rockingham, 59 miles northeast of Boston, and 55 southwest of Portland. The town is bordered on three sides by the Piscataqua River and the Great Bay Estuary. Newington contains 8.2 square miles of land area and 4.1 square miles of inland water area.²⁴⁷

Historical/Background Information

This town was first named Bloody Point, in memory of a victory by the early colonists over an attacking band of Indians in the late 1600s. Early in the 1700s, it was renamed Newington Parish. Newington is surrounded on three sides by the Piscataqua River and Great Bay.²⁴⁸ The extensive Great Bay estuary with miles of navigable waterways made transportation by vessel easier than by wagons over roads. The early European settlers invented the gundalow, a sailing barge. From 1650s to the early 1900s, gundalows plied the waters from miles up small rivers through the bay down the great Piscataqua River 20 miles to the Atlantic Ocean at Portsmouth. The gundalows carried bricks made of Great Bay blue clay, cord wood, fish, salt marsh hay, and other materials to Boston.

The shore of the lower estuary in New Hampshire is now heavily industrialized along the Piscataqua River. Oil depots and power plants plus a new, major port pose some concerns about the health of the estuary. However, contingency plans are in place. Non-point source pollution is being addressed. Residents and visitors to the area enjoy recreational activities on the estuary. The public and decision makers are beginning to recognize the significance of the Great Bay Estuary to the shellfish and other marine fisheries.²⁴⁹

²⁴⁵ Comprehensive Plan: <http://www.phippsburg.com/Municipal/Selectmen/SMagenda/SMagenda04/A031004.pdf>

²⁴⁶ <http://www.phippsburg.com/Municipal/Compplan/CompCom.htm>

²⁴⁷ <http://www.rockingham-county.com/Facts/Newington.htm>

²⁴⁸ <http://www.rockingham-county.com/Facts/Newington.htm>

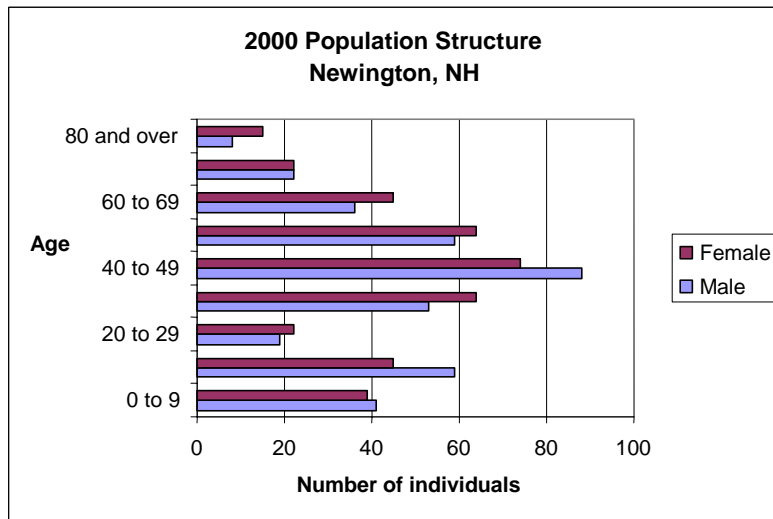
²⁴⁹ <http://cdmo.baruch.sc.edu/hpages/GRB/sitedescription.html>

Demographic Profile

According to the Census 2000 data, the city has a population of 775, down from the reported population of 990 in 1990.²⁵⁰ Of this 2000 total, 49.7% are males and 50.3% are females. The median age is 42.6 years and 75.6% of the population is 21 years or older while 16.5% of the population is 62 or older.

Newington's population structure by age group shows that the highest percentage of the population is between 40 and 49 years, and the percentages subtly decrease as age groups increase by decade. As is common in many smaller communities, there is a severe dip in the 20-29 age group, perhaps indicating out migration after high school for college or work. The fact that the population level at 40-49 is almost triple that of 20-29 may indicate people returning home in middle years.

Figure 37 Newington's Population Structure by Sex in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



The majority of the population of Newington is white (96%), with 1.8% Black or African American, 1.0% Asian and 0.3% Native American. Of the total population, 1.8% identified themselves as Hispanic/Latino. Residents link their heritage to a number of ancestries including the following: English (18.1%), Irish (9.7%), Scottish (7%), French (6.3%), and French Canadian (5.2%). With regard to region of birth, 47.6% were born in New Hampshire, 47.6% were born in a different state and 3.7% were born outside the U.S. (including 1.4% who are not US citizens).

²⁵⁰ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census (STF 1, Table DP-1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&lang=en&ts=126539286370

Figure 38 Newington’s Racial Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)

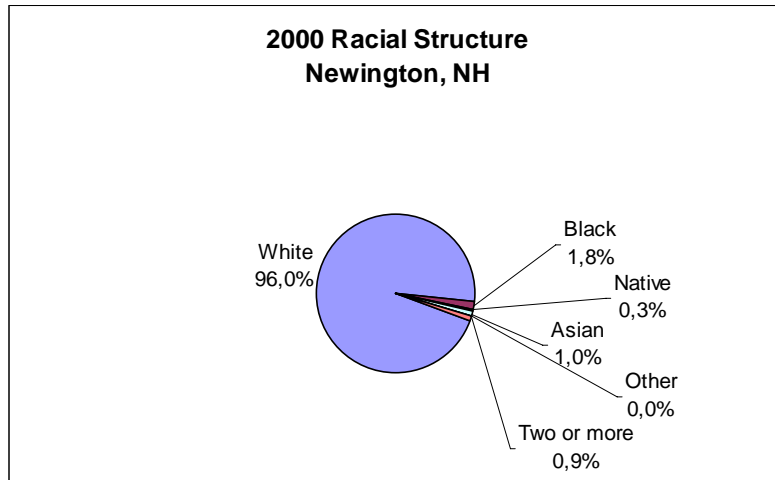
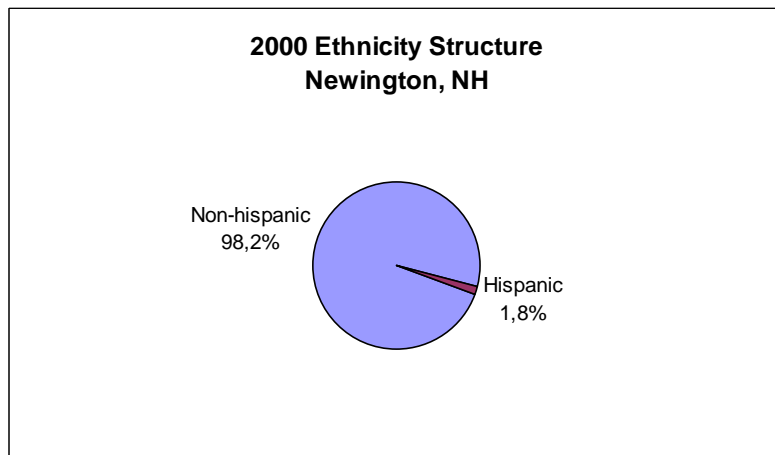


Figure 39 Newington’s Ethnic Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



In 92.3% of homes, only English is spoken, leaving 7.7 % of homes bi-lingual or multilingual. Of those people who speak other languages, 3.4% of them speak English less than ‘very well’ according to the 2000 Census.

Of the population 25 years and over, 86.4% are high school graduates or higher and 31.2% have a bachelor’s degree or higher. Again of the population 25 years and over, 5.5% did not reach ninth grade, 8.1% attended some high school but did not graduate, 27.5% completed high school, 17.5% had some college with no degree, 10.2% received their associate degree, 23.1% earned their bachelor’s degree, and 8.1% received either their graduate or professional degree.

Although religious percentages are not available through U.S. Census data, according to the American Religious Data Archive the religions with the highest number of congregations in Rockingham County included Catholic (25 with 117,542 adherents), United Church of Christ (23 with 6,352 adherents), and

American Baptist (21 with 4,449 adherents). The total number of adherents to any religion was up 70.5% from 1990.²⁵¹

Issues/Processes

New Hampshire in general, but towns closest to Portland such as Newington especially, are overrun by intense coastal development and tourism.²⁵² This is mainly because of Newington's picturesque coast and proximity to large cities such as Boston. The Newington fishing industry also competes with other water dependant industries. For example, Newington exports tallow, the by-product from animal fat renderings and deep-fryer grease; and steel scrap. One recent export is wood chips to Europe by ship for use as fuel for electrical power generating plants.²⁵³

Cultural Attributes

Information on cultural attributes in Newington is either unavailable through secondary data collection or the practice does not exist.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

In nearby Exeter, NH, the Sealure North American Company allow lobster fishermen to purchase sealure which is a natural hide bait specially treated with a highly potent, scientifically developed chemoreceptor scent.²⁵⁴ In Newington, the Little Bay Lobster Company, formed in 1980, harvests and delivers lobster nationally and internationally.²⁵⁵ Seven vessels of 75 feet each make week long trips to fish for lobster for the company. Besides the tanks for lobsters and crabs, their facility has freezer space and manufactures its own electricity.²⁵⁶ The Shafmaster Fleet Services in Newington also harvest and deliver lobsters.²⁵⁷ And in Portsmouth, the New England Marine and Industrial, Inc. formed in 1984 sells industrial supplies and commercial fishing gear.²⁵⁸

Of the total population over 16 years of age and over, 60.6% (470 individuals) are in the labor force with 0% unemployed and 1.0% in the Armed Forces.

²⁵¹ ARDA (American Religion Data Archive 2000), Interactive Maps and Reports, Counties:

<http://www.thearda.com/>

²⁵² Hall-Arbor et.al. 2001.

²⁵³ http://www.seacoastonline.com/2003news/10312003/col_wate/58061.htm

²⁵⁴ <http://www.sealure.com/>

²⁵⁵ <http://www.littlebaylobster.com>

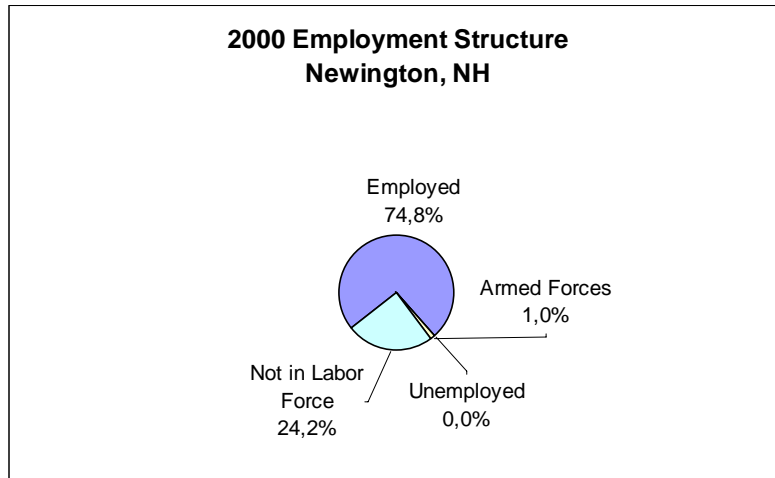
²⁵⁶ ²⁵⁶ Hall-Arber et al. 2001. New England Fishing Communities. Available at:

<http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>

²⁵⁷ http://www.switchboard.com/Fishing_&_Hunting/Portsmouth/NH/22091-/yellowpages.htm

²⁵⁸ <http://www.newenglandmarine.com/>

Figure 40 Newington's Employment Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



According to Census 2000 data, jobs with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for no local jobs. Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounts for 58 or 12.5% of the labor force. Educational health and social services (19.2%), manufacturing (15.3%), professional, scientific, management, administrative services (11.8%), and retail trade (9.9%) were major employment categories. Major employers in the city include Fox Run Mall (retail) with 600 employees and Neslab (light manufacturing lab equipment) also with 600 employees.²⁵⁹

Median household income in Newington in 2000 was \$59,464 (which increased considerably since 1990 when the median household income was \$41,607²⁶⁰) and median per capita income was \$31,172. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately \$18,500 more per year than females.

The average family in Newington consists of 3.01 persons. With respect to poverty, 4.9% of families (down from 6.5% in 1990²⁶¹) and 4.6% of individuals earn below the official US Government poverty line, and 17.4% of families in 2000 earned less than \$35,000 per year.

In 2000, Newington had a total of housing units of which 96.4% were occupied and 85.9% were detached one unit homes. Approximately one-quarter (22.7%) of these homes were built before 1940. Mobile homes and boats account for 10% of the total housing units; 82.9% of detached units have between 2 and 9 rooms. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area was \$256,800.²⁶² Of housing units, 45.5% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use while 22.1% were renter occupied.²⁶³

²⁵⁹ <http://www.rockingham-county.com/Facts/Newington.htm>

²⁶⁰ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

²⁶¹ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

²⁶² U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?_sse=on

²⁶³ U.S. Census 2000 (SF 1, Table QT-H1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&_program=DEC&_lang=en

Governmental

Newington has a Board of Selectmen and a town manager.²⁶⁴

Institutional

Fishing Associations

Information on fishing associations in Newington is either unavailable through secondary data collection or it does not exist.

Fishery Assistance Centers

Information on assistance centers in Newington is either unavailable through secondary data collection or it does not exist.

Other Fishing Related Institutions

Information on other fishing related institutions in Newington is either unavailable through secondary data collection it does not exist.

Physical

Newington's commercial district is the epicenter of New Hampshire's third largest retail market, and there is a strategic proximity to the highway 4 that connects the cities of Rochester, Dover, Somersworth, and Portsmouth. An easy access to Maine and Massachusetts is also assured by the proximity to Interstate 95. Newington is also served by the Boston & Maine Railroad, and a commercial airport at Pease.²⁶⁵

Newington also hosts the largest deep-water port in New Hampshire. The port is three miles along the Piscataqua riverfront. Newington's port has over 3 million barrels of bulk storage facilities for oil, gasoline, liquefied petroleum gas, asphalt, and it handles large quantities of salt and gypsum rock. Upwards of 80% of New Hampshire's ocean-going shipping docks in Newington.²⁶⁶

Involvement in Northeast Fisheries

Commercial

In 2002, recorded annual landings for New Hampshire totalled 23.2 million pounds with a landed value of \$16.7 million.²⁶⁷ Newington annual landed value for 2002 was of \$7.1 million including an annual lobster landing value of \$6.1 million, and an annual herring landing value of \$777,640. In 2002, the value of landings at dealer-reported port was of \$7.1 million²⁶⁸.

The North of Cape Cod midwater trawl fleet (pair and single) consists of 15 vessels with principal ports of Gloucester MA, Newington NH, New Harbor ME, Portland ME, Rockland ME, and Vinalhaven ME. This sector made 720 trips and landed 62,145 metric tons of herring in 2003. Maine had the highest reported landings (46%) in 2003, followed by Massachusetts (38%), New Hampshire (8%), and Rhode Island (7%).²⁶⁹

²⁶⁴ <http://www.rockingham-county.com/Facts/Newington.htm>

²⁶⁵ <http://www.newington.nh.us/profile.htm>

²⁶⁶ <http://www.newington.nh.us/port.htm>

²⁶⁷ http://www.st.nmfs.gov/st1/fus/current/02_commercial2002.pdf

²⁶⁸ NMFS Landings and Permit databases

²⁶⁹ http://www.nefmc.org/herring/final_2005_herring_specs.pdf

A commercial fishery for American lobster is very active in Great Bay Estuary.²⁷⁰ Other commercial fisheries in the Great Bay estuary include herring, baitfishing for alewives, mummichogs (*Fundulus sp.*) and tomcod using gillnets, seines and minnow traps; trapping for eels, and angling and dipnetting for smelt.²⁷¹

In the early 1980s, there were four commercial shellfish aquaculture operations in the Great Bay Estuary, engaged in the culture of indigenous (Eastern) oysters, the European flat oysters and hard clams (*Mercenaria mercenaria*). There has also been a great deal of activity in the past few years associated with finfish culture. A commercial summer flounder hatchery and nursery began operation in 1996. The company, Great Bay Aquafarms, is currently producing fingerlings for growout at other locations but plans to construct a growout facility on site in the near future. The company's operations are based in a warehouse on the Public Services of New Hampshire (PSNH) power generation site in Newington, NH and are entirely indoors, using sophisticated recirculating and biofiltration technology to grow fish in land based tanks. It is the first commercial summer flounder operation in the U.S. More than 250,000 fish were produced in 1996. Research on lumpfish, several flounder species, cod and haddock is being conducted at the University of New Hampshire (UNH) Coastal Marine Laboratory. Engineering research on offshore fish pens has been conducted in association with one of the finfish projects by the UNH Ocean Engineering Department.²⁷²

Landings by Species

Table 28 Dollar Value by Federally Managed Groups of Landings in Newington

Catch	2002	Average 1997-2003
Lobster	6,105,127	3,442,176
Herring	777,640	336,632
Other	308,915	186,806
Scallops	0	86,507
Monkfish	281	13,702
Dogfish	0	2,760
Largemesh ²⁷³	0	2,652
BUTMACSQ ²⁷⁴	0	1,627
Skates	0	77
Smallmesh ²⁷⁵	0	35

²⁷⁰ <http://cdmo.baruch.sc.edu/hpages/GRB/sitedescription.html>

²⁷¹ <http://www.state.nh.us/nhep/publications/pdf/atechnicalcharacterization-chpt4-nhep-00-4.pdf>

²⁷² <http://www.state.nh.us/nhep/publications/pdf/atechnicalcharacterization-chpt4-nhep-00-4.pdf>

²⁷³ Largemesh Groundfish : cod, winter flounder, yellowtail flounder, am. Plaice, sand-dab flounder, haddock, white hake, redfish, and pollock

²⁷⁴ Butmacsq : Butterfish, Mackerel, and Squid

²⁷⁵ Smallmesh Multi-species : red hake, ocean pout, mixed hake, black whiting, silver hake (whiting)

Vessels by Year

Table 29 Federal Vessel Permits/Landings Value Combined Between 1997-2003

Year	# Vessels home ported	# vessels (owner's city)	Home port value (\$)	Landed port value (\$)
1997	6	8	29,602	0
1998	7	8	25,340	0
1999	7	10	8,132	0
2000	8	12	23,673	45,17,859
2001	9	11	39,708	8,671,224
2002	9	12	3,003	7,191,963
2003	9	14	0	8,129,839

Recreational

Large oyster beds occur within the Great Bay estuary, which are harvested recreationally.²⁷⁶ The Great Bay Estuary also supports a diverse community of resident, migrant, and anadromous fishes, many of which are pursued by recreational fishermen. The mainly pursued species are striped bass, bluefish, salmon, eels, tomcod, shad, smelt, and flounder. Fishing is not limited to boats, as cast or bait fishing is done from the shore in many places including the bridges crossing the estuary, and ice fishing is popular in the tidal rivers. Recreational fishing in salt water does not require a license except for smelt in Great Bay Estuary; trout, shad and salmon in all state waters; and to take any fish species through the ice. Another important recreational fishing activity is trap fishing for lobsters.²⁷⁷ Further, Finish Line Charters in Newington provides open ocean sport fishing.²⁷⁸

Subsistence

Information on subsistence fishing in Newington is either available through primary data collection or the practice does not exist.

Atlantic Herring Fishery

Newington is an important community involved in the Atlantic herring fishery. It meets several criteria identified in Amendment 1 relative to communities of interest: #1 (herring landings), #2 (herring-related infrastructure), and #3 (lobster/tuna bait dependence). Several lobster bait dealers, large and small, and a pumping station for offloading herring are located in Rockland. In addition, there are freezer facilities to store lobster bait in Newington. The port also provides other fishing-related services and is nearby major transportation routes.

Newington ranked fifth in herring landings in 2004 (5,660 mt) and 12th cumulatively from 1995-2004 (16,805 mt, see Amendment 1 FSEIS for landings by port). Herring landings in Newington have just increased in recent years.

²⁷⁶ <http://cdmo.baruch.sc.edu/hpages/GRB/sitedescription.html>

²⁷⁷ <http://www.state.nh.us/nhep/publications/pdf/atechnicalcharacterization-chpt4-nhep-00-4.pdf>

²⁷⁸ <http://www.seacoastnh.com/touring/cruises.html>

Future

Plans for the future

Information on plans for the future of Newington has not been collected at this time.

People's perception of the future, expectations

Information on people's perception of the future has not been collected at this time.

1.11 PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

People and Places

Regional Orientation

Portsmouth, New Hampshire (43.0717° N, 70.7631°W) is located by the mouth of the Piscataqua River which allows deep water access to Portsmouth Harbor.²⁷⁹ Portsmouth is one of the cities that are located along the State's small seaboard of about eighteen miles.

Historical/Background Information

The City of Portsmouth is the second oldest city in New Hampshire. It was originally settled in 1623 as Strawberry Banke and was incorporated as Portsmouth in 1631. Throughout the 1600s, people in New Hampshire made their living through a combination of fishing, farming, cutting and sawing timber, shipbuilding, and coastal trade.²⁸⁰ By 1725, Portsmouth was a thriving commercial port, exporting timber products and importing everything from food to European finery.²⁸¹ However, the 1800s brought change to Portsmouth as the seacoast declined as a commercial center. Many close by towns, like Dover, Newmarket, and Somersworth prospered by turning to textile manufacturing.²⁸² The Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, established in June 1800, is the oldest naval shipyard continuously operated by the United States Government.²⁸³

Today the urban sprawl of Boston has significant economic effects on Portsmouth and all of southern New Hampshire. A new interstate highway system as well as a favorable tax structure has encouraged many people to move to southern New Hampshire. Modern times have introduced high-tech industries and an increase in tourism that has transformed Portsmouth and all of southern New Hampshire, making New Hampshire into the fastest growing state in the Northeast.²⁸⁴

²⁷⁹ The New Hampshire Almanac, available at: <http://www.state.nh.us/nhinfo/history.html>

²⁸⁰ <http://www.state.nh.us/markers/brief.html>

²⁸¹ Stuart Wallance, NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORY IN BRIEF, available at:

<http://www.state.nh.us/markers/brief.html>

²⁸² Stuart Wallance, NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORY IN BRIEF, available at:

<http://www.state.nh.us/markers/brief.html>

²⁸³ Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, available at: <http://www.ports.navy.mil/history.htm>

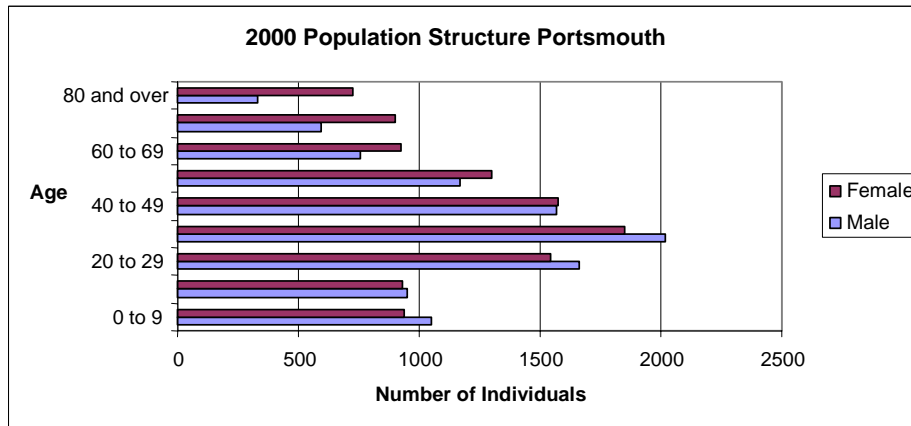
²⁸⁴ <http://www.state.nh.us/markers/brief.html>

Demographic Profile

According to Census 2000 data²⁸⁵, Portsmouth has a total population of 20,784, down from the reported population of 25,925 in 1990.²⁸⁶ Of this total in 2000, 51.4% are female and 48.6% are male. The median age for Portsmouth was 38.5 years and 80.7% of the population was 21 years or older while 18.7% of the population was 62 or older.

Portsmouth's age structure shows its peak in the ages of 30-39. In general, the population is skewed slightly toward the younger age categories.

Figure 41 Portsmouth's Population Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)²⁸⁷



The majority of the population of Portsmouth is white 75.1%, with 12.3% Black or African American (much higher than other NH and ME communities), 0.9% Native American, 3.6% Asian, and 0.1% Pacific Islander or Hawaiian. Of the total population, 12.5% are Hispanic/Latino (also higher than most NH and ME communities). With regard to region of birth, 37.3% were born in New Hampshire, 56.5% were born in a different state and 4.9% were born outside the U.S. (including 2.8% who are not United States citizens).

²⁸⁵ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?sse=on>

²⁸⁶ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census (STF 1, Table DP-1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_lang=en&ts=126539286370

²⁸⁷ U.S. Census : 200 Decennial Census (STF1, Table QT-P1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?lang=en&ts=126785307368&ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&program

Figure 42 Portsmouth's Racial Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)

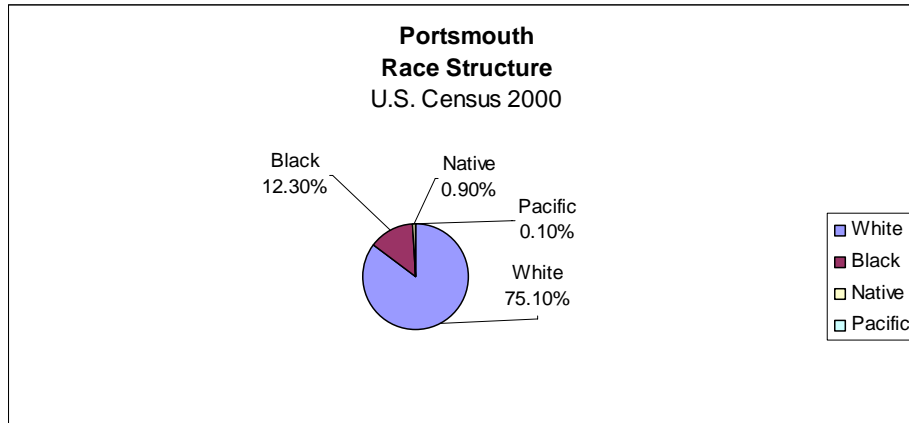
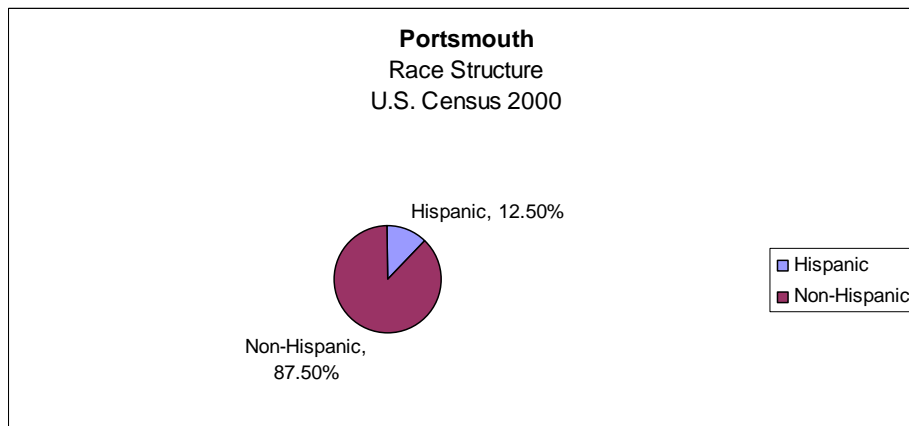


Figure 43 Portsmouth's Ethnic Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



In 93.4% of homes, only English is spoken, leaving 6.6% of homes bi-lingual or multilingual. Of those people who speak other languages, 2.0% of them speak English less than 'very well' according to the 2000 Census.

Of the population 25 years and over, 91.4% are high school graduates or higher and 41.9% have a bachelor's degree or higher. Again of the population 25 years and over, 2.6% did not reach ninth grade, 6.1% attended some high school but did not graduate, 24.3% completed high school, 17.8% had some college with no degree, 7.3% received their associate degree, 28% earned their bachelor's degree, and 13.9% received either their graduate or professional degree.

Although the religion percentages are not available through U.S. Census data, according to the number of Protestant churches in Portsmouth (27) versus only one Synagogue and three Catholic Churches, a significant portion of the population is Protestant.²⁸⁸ Further, the American Religion Data Archive indicates that in 2000, the religion with the highest number of congregations and adherents in Rockingham County was Catholic with 25 congregations and 117,542 adherents. Other prominent congregations in the county were United Church of Christ (23 with 6,352 adherents), American Baptist

²⁸⁸ Hall-Arber et al. 2001. New England Fishing Communities. Available at: <http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>

(21 with 4,449 adherents) and United Methodist (16 with 4,391 adherents). The total number of adherents to any religion was up 70.5% from 1990.²⁸⁹

Issues/Processes

Not unlike most fishing communities, Portsmouth fishermen are concerned that their livelihood is dependent on regulations that they believe are overly stringent.²⁹⁰ In 2002, the Portsmouth Fishing Co-op closed its doors due to changes in federal fishing restrictions. It has since reopened, but continues to struggle as it faces uncertain times.²⁹¹

Cultural Attributes

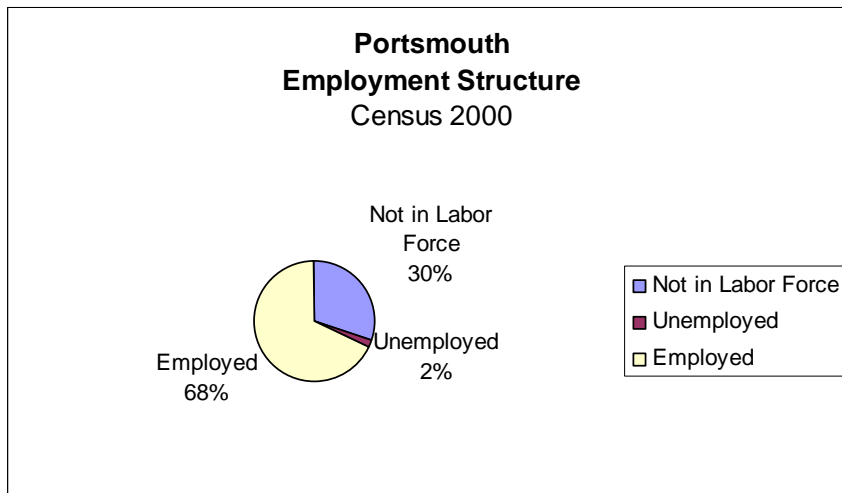
Portsmouth boasts a number of museums, including the Albacore Park & Maritime Museum which offers year round submarine tours. Additionally, the Strawberry Banke Museum is a living museum that recreates life 300 years ago. Portsmouth also hosts an annual chowder fest which is the largest in New Hampshire. Beginning in 1980 Portsmouth once had a Blessing of the Fleet ceremony. However, due to an injury during the ceremony and a subsequent law suit the ceremony was forced to carry a large insurance policy that it could not afford. As a result, the ceremony no longer takes place.²⁹²

Infrastructure

Current Economy

According to the U.S. Census 2000, 69.9% (12,296 individuals) of the total population 16 years of age and over are in the labor force, of which 2.0% are unemployed and 0.3% are in the Armed Forces.²⁹³

Figure 44 Portsmouth's Employment Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



²⁸⁹ ARDA (American Religion Data Archive 2000), Interactive Maps and Reports, Counties: <http://www.thearda.com/>

²⁹⁰ Portsmouth Herald, available at: http://www.seacoastonline.com/2002news/10252002/south_of/31165.htm

²⁹¹ http://www.unh.edu/news/archive/2002/october/ks_20021010fishcoop.html

²⁹² The Portsmouth Herald, *Why No Blessing the Fleet?* available at: http://www.seacoastonline.com/2002news/5_31water.htm

²⁹³ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?sse=on>

According to Census 2000 data, jobs with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for 76 or 0.6% of all jobs. Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounts for 1,084 or 9.1% of the labor force. Manufacturing (12.5%), retail trade (15.2%), professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services (13.2%), educational, health and social services (18.8%) and entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (9.0%) were the primary industries.

The median household income in 2000 was \$45,195 (which increased since 1990 when the median household income was \$30,591²⁹⁴) and median per capita income was \$27,540. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately \$12,942 more per year than females.

The average family in Portsmouth consists of 2.75 persons. With respect to poverty, 6.4% of families (up from 5.1% in 1990²⁹⁵) and 9.3% of individuals earn below the official US Government poverty line, and 24.7% of families in 2000 earned less than \$35,000 per year.

In 2000, Portsmouth had a total of 10,183 housing units of which 97.1% are occupied and 40.2% are detached one unit homes. Less than half (39.9%) of these homes were built before 1940. Mobile homes account for 2.7% of the total housing units; 98.5% of detached units have between 2 and 9 rooms. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area was \$168,600. Of housing units, 25.7% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use while 57.2% of housing units were renter occupied.²⁹⁶

Governmental

Portsmouth's government is comprised of a mayor, 9 elected Council Members, and a city manager.²⁹⁷ Portsmouth was settled in 1623 and incorporated in 1849.²⁹⁸

Fishery Involvement in Government

Information on fishery involvement in government is unavailable through secondary sources.

Fishery Assistance Centers

The Portsmouth Fisherman's Cooperative formed to provide fuel, ice and unloading services to the local, small-scale fishing community.²⁹⁹

The Northeast Consortium, created with the support and leadership of U.S. Senator Judd Gregg (R-N.H.), has committed resources to fund the Portsmouth co-op staff to facilitate partnerships between the co-op and researchers in 2005.³⁰⁰

²⁹⁴ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4):

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program

²⁹⁵ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4):

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program

²⁹⁶ U.S. Census 2000 (SF 1, Table QT-H1):

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&_program=DEC&_lang=en

²⁹⁷ City of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, available at: <http://www.cityofportsmouth.com/>

²⁹⁸ http://www.greatestcities.com/North_America/USA/New_Hampshire_NH/Portsmouth_city.html

²⁹⁹ http://www.unh.edu/news/archive/2002/october/ks_20021010fishcoop.html

³⁰⁰ http://www.unh.edu/news/archive/2002/october/ks_20021010fishcoop.html

Other Fishing Related Institutions

Physical

Portsmouth has an extensive public transportation infrastructure including rail, ferry, and bus transportation.

The National Sea Products has a processing plant in Portsmouth that employs about 250 people.³⁰¹ It imports and processes frozen fish into breaded products for the wholesale and retail markets.

Involvement in Northeast Fisheries

Commercial

The primary fishing done by Portsmouth fishermen is large mesh groundfish and Monkfish. Large Mesh Groundfish are the most valuable landings in Portsmouth during the 1997-2003 period. Additionally, Monkfish, Lobster, and Sea Scallops account for a large portion of the value of species landed in Portsmouth. In 2002, Sea Scallop landings appear to be very high while Lobster rather low.

The number of home ported vessels has varied between 1997-2003. In 1997 there were 54 vessels which increased to a high of 63 vessels in 2001, only to decrease back to 54 vessels in 2003. Thus, overall change has been minimal in this time period. As for the number of vessels where the owner's city is Portsmouth, it is marked by a more random accounting. The result has been a decrease of five vessels when comparing 1997 to 2003, again little overall change for the period. Landed value by vessels homeported in Portsmouth has steadily increased from \$2.8 million in 1997 to \$4.7 million in 2003. Landed value at the port of Portsmouth has fluctuated somewhat but has remained relatively stable between the years of 1997 and 2003.

³⁰¹ Portsmouth Community Development, available at: <http://www.cityofportsmouth.com/community/demographic-profile.htm>

Landings by Species

Table 30 Portsmouth, Value of Landings by Species³⁰²

Species	Value in Dollars for 2002	Value in Dollars for 1997-2003
Large Mesh Groundfish	1,656,320	14,307,074
Monkfish	1,377,046	9,477,200
Lobster	225,911	1,706,151
Sea Scallops	668,956	1,328,230
Dogfish	22,920	878,602
Herring	2,850	292,646
Small Mesh Multi-Species	3,295	130,013
Skates	3,834	37,236
Bluefish	983	24,757
Butterfish, Mackerel, and Squid	331	22,425
Tilefish	0	32
Redcrab	0	0
Salmon	0	0
Flounder, Scup, Black Sea Bass	0	0
Surf Clam and Ocean Quahog	0	0

Vessels by Year

Table 31 Number of Homeported Vessels by Year³⁰³

Year	# of vessels home ported	# vessels (owner's city)	Home port value (\$)	Landed port value (\$)
1997	54	26	2,867,809	4,476,980
1998	44	20	2,875,939	3,421,488
1999	45	18	3,338,685	3,900,793
2000	62	21	5,156,955	5,456,999
2001	63	22	6,386,029	4,909,069
2002	59	25	4,340,580	4,146,607
2003	54	21	4,735,506	4,309,797

Recreational

Portsmouth supports a large recreational fishing industry. Numerous companies are available for deep sea fishing.³⁰⁴ Many of these companies also offer whale watching and day cruises.

Subsistence

Information of subsistence fishing in Portsmouth is either unavailable through secondary data collection or the practice does not exist.

³⁰² NMFS Landings and Permit databases

³⁰³ NMFS Landings and Permit databases

³⁰⁴ Seacoast deep sea fishing, available at: <http://www.portsmouthnh.com/port/boats.cfm>

Atlantic Herring Fishery

Portsmouth is somewhat involved in the herring fishery through its dependence on herring for lobster and tuna bait. The port is centrally-located with good transportation infrastructure and provides other fishing-related services.

Portsmouth ranked 13th in herring landings in 2004 (800 mt) and 11th cumulatively from 1995-2004 (18,060 mt, see Amendment 1 FSEIS for landings by port).

Future

Plans for the future- foreseeable changes

When NMFS proposed Amendment 13 which closed vast areas to fishing, reduced the number of days fishermen can fish, and required new and expensive gear, New Hampshire Senator Judd Gregg (R) asked Senate Appropriations for more than \$11 Million in economic assistance for New England fishing communities. If approved, each fishing community would receive \$1 million to \$2 million in assistance through its home state to create an "extremely low-interest" loan program, give grants, and possibly subsidize fishermen, according to Gregg.³⁰⁵

People's perception of the future, expectations

Portsmouth fishermen are concerned that NMFS regulations are overly stringent and will force them out of business. Specifically, they question the data gathering methods and ultimate validity of NMFS' stock assessments.³⁰⁶

1.12 HAMPTON, NEW HAMPSHIRE

People and Places

Regional Orientation

The city of Hampton, New Hampshire (42.5°N, 70.5°W) is on the Atlantic Ocean's coast in the Rockingham County. It is 63 miles from Portland, 46 miles northeast of Boston, and 35 miles from Manchester.³⁰⁷ Hampton contains 13.8 square miles of land area and 0.4 square miles of inland water area.³⁰⁸

Historical/Background Information

Hampton was first called Winnacunnet, the Indian name for "pleasant pines." Hampton was one of four original New Hampshire towns established by the Massachusetts government.³⁰⁹ Just behind Hampton Beach, Hampton Harbor led the founders of the town and neighboring towns up the Hampton River to their first settlement in 1638 led by Reverend Stephen Bachiler.³¹⁰

While fishermen have never been numerous in Hampton, they have long been part of the local economy, probably first fishing out of the river where they had their headquarters at the Willows, now the river end of Island Path. Eventually fishermen began to operate from North Beach, where the 1806 town map indicates about 15 fish houses located at the foot of today's High Street. Hampton's fishing business

³⁰⁵ <http://www.seacoastonline.com/2002news/05212002/news/5546.htm>

³⁰⁶ Portsmouth Herald, available at: <http://www.seacoastonline.com/2002news/10202002/news/30255.htm>

³⁰⁸ <http://www.rockingham-county.com/Facts/Hampton.htm>

³⁰⁹ <http://www.rockingham-county.com/Facts/Hampton.htm>

³¹⁰ <http://www.beachnewsnewhampshire.com/harbors/>

might be broken down into several categories: commercial fin fishing, lobstering, party boat fishing, and clamming. In 1840 there were “over thirty fish houses off North Beach and over 100 men and boys followed fishing.” The fishermen went five to ten miles offshore to a favorite fishing spot. They changed places occasionally during the workday, which began about 5 A.M. and ended about noon, when they came ashore. The summer catch was haddock, pollock, and mackerel; in the winter it was cod.

With the establishment of the 200-mile limit in 1976, local fishermen now range far offshore, staying several days at a time to harvest their catch. Currently, six to nine fin fishermen are based in Hampton. In 1987, nine New Hampshire and nine out-of-state boats unloaded a total catch of 1,042,872 pounds at Hampton River wharves.³¹¹

The harbor has seen a variety of uses, as a salt works, a small port, and eventually the home to a variety of fishermen. Whale watches, fishing boats, and pleasure craft can be viewed and taken from the Hampton side of the harbor.³¹²

Tourist development in nearby Hampton has increased tremendously over the last twenty years; however, Hampton fishing activity is still active and is mainly driven by lobster fishing.

Demographic Profile

According to the Census 2000 data³¹³, the city has a population of 14,937, down from the reported population of 12,278 in 1990.³¹⁴ Of this 2000 total, 48.6% are males and 51.4% are females. The median age is 41.1 years and 76.2% of the population is 21 years or older while 17.8% of the population is 62 or older.

Hampton’s population structure by age group shows that the highest percentage of the population is between 40 and 49 years, and the percentages subtly decrease as age groups increase by decade. As is common in smaller fishing towns and cities, there is a dip in the ages 20-29.

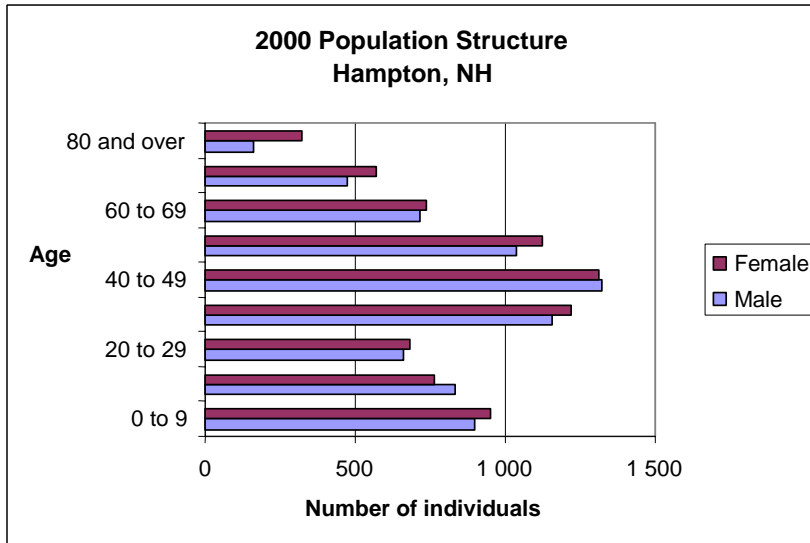
³¹¹ http://www.hampton.lib.nh.us/hampton/history/randall/chap15/randall15_4.htm

³¹² <http://www.beachnewsnewhampshire.com/harbors/>

³¹³ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?sse=on>

³¹⁴ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census (STF 1, Table DP-1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&lang=en&ts=126539286370

Figure 45 Hampton’s Population Structure by Sex in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



The majority of the population of Hampton is white (97.6%), with 0.9% Asian, 0.4% Black or African American and 0.2% Native American. Of the total population, 0.9% identified themselves as Hispanic/Latino. Residents link their heritage to a number of European ancestries including the following: Irish (20.1%), English (12%), Italian (8.7%), French (7.7%), and French Canadian (7.0%). With regard to region of birth, 26.8% were born in New Hampshire, 68.0 were born in a different state and 4.6% were born outside the U.S. (including 2.2% who are not US citizens).

Figure 46 Hampton’s Racial Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)

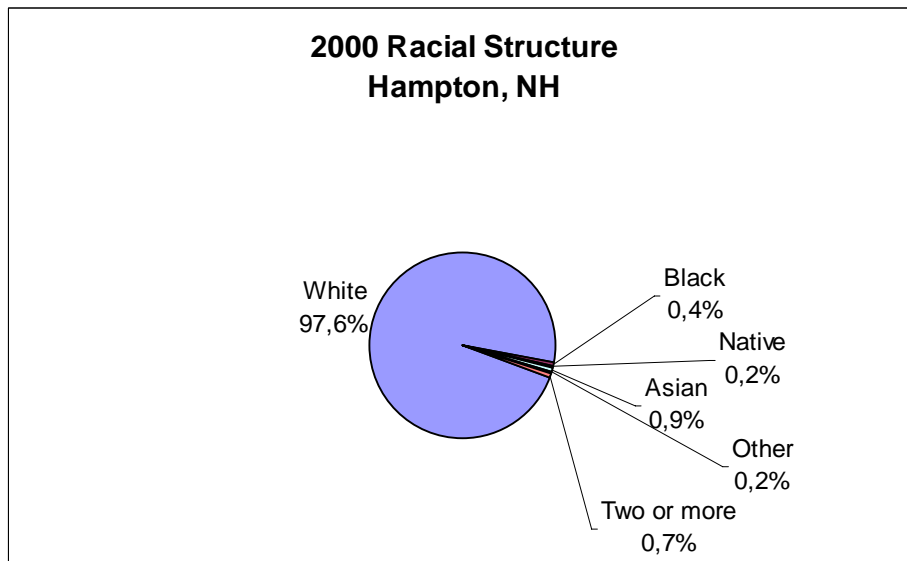
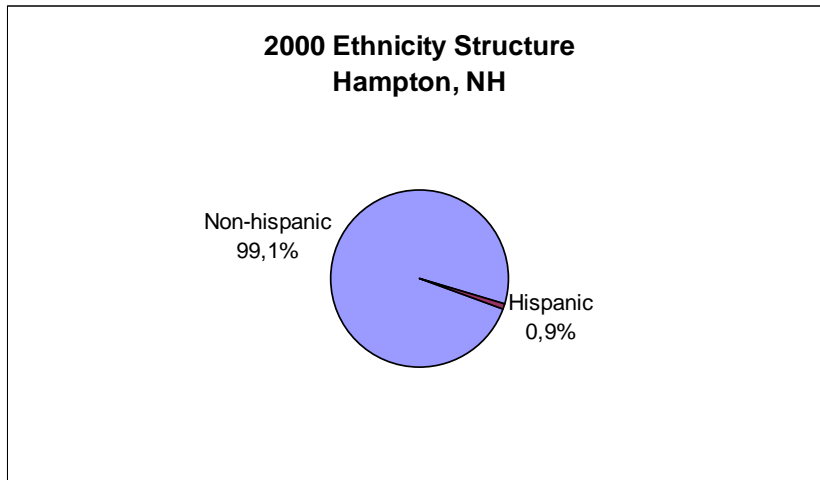


Figure 47 Hampton's Ethnic Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



In 98.2% of homes, only English is spoken, leaving 2.7% of homes bi-lingual or multilingual. Of those people who speak other languages, 2.0% of them speak English less than 'very well' according to the 2000 Census.

Of the population 25 years and over, 90.9% are high school graduates or higher and 36.3% have a bachelor's degree or higher. Of the population 25 years and over, 2.2% did not reach ninth grade, 6.9% attended some high school but did not graduate, 27.7% completed high school, 18.7% had some college with no degree, 8.2% received their associate degree, 24.4% earned their bachelor's degree, and 11.9% received either their graduate or professional degree.

Although religious percentages are not available through U.S. Census data, according to the American Religious Data Archive the religions with the highest number of congregations in Rockingham County included Catholic (25 with 117,542 adherents), United Church of Christ (23 with 6,352 adherents), and American Baptist (21 with 4,449 adherents). The total number of adherents to any religion was up 70.5% from 1990.³¹⁵

Issues/Processes

With the ever increasing need for Hampton to accommodate its growing tourism, the city has proposed a new master plan that will change zoning. Currently, the commercial fishing industry is in direct competition for waterfront access with residential and tourist uses. This has put a significant restraint on commercial fishing operation from basic waterfront access needs to parking and congestion. At present, there are many harbor users from commercial fishermen to recreational boaters to day rental jet skiers. Consequently, during the boating season conflicts often occur among these various users. Safety can be an issue.³¹⁶

³¹⁵ ARDA (American Religion Data Archive 2000), Interactive Maps and Reports, Counties: <http://www.thearda.com/>

³¹⁶ <http://www.hampton.lib.nh.us/hampton/town/masterplan/mastplan4ab.htm>

Cultural Attributes

Hampton Beach Seafood Festival (Sept 10-12, 2004) is sponsored by the Hampton Beach Chamber of Commerce and is celebrated annually the weekend after Labor Day. However, few fishermen seem to participate to the festival, participants are mostly restaurants.³¹⁷

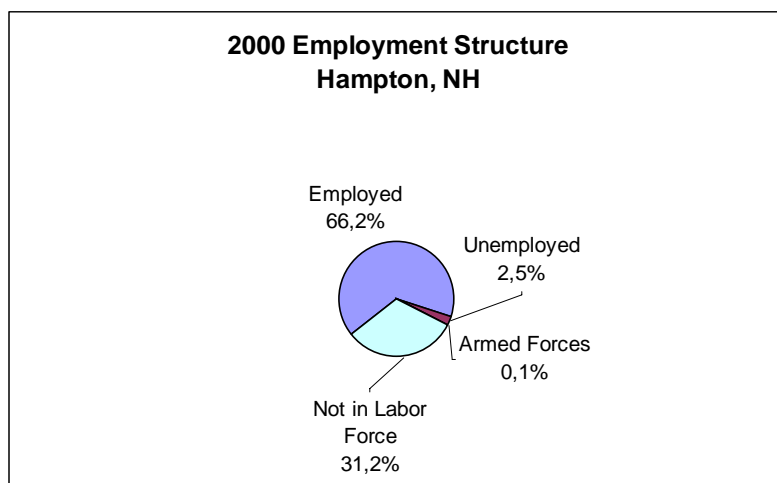
Infrastructure

Current Economy

Saltys Lobster Company, Pelagos Seafood Inc., Defiant Lobster Company, Jones Lobster Fisherman Inc., and Oceans Unlimited Seafoods Inc. are wholesalers and retailers of seafood in Hampton.³¹⁸ Oceans Unlimited Seafoods Inc. was founded in July 1991 and its products are scallops (domestic/imported), lobsters (Canada/Maine), haddock (Canada/Iceland/Norway), turbot (Canada), shrimps (Canada/Maine), pollock (Alaska/Canada/China), perch (Canada), snow crab (Alaska/Canada), cod (Alaska/Canada/Iceland), and flounder and sole (Alaska/Canada).³¹⁹

According to the U.S. Census 2000, 68.8% (8,249 individuals) of the total population 16 years of age and over are in the labor force, of which 2.5% are unemployed and 0.1% are in the Armed Forces.³²⁰

Figure 48 Hampton's Employment Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000 website)



According to Census 2000 data, jobs with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for only 22 or 0.3% of all jobs. Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounts for 720 or 9.1% of the labor force. Educational health and social services (16.1 %), retail trade (13.2%), manufacturing (13%), and professional, scientific, management, administrative employments (11.8%) were major employment categories. Major employers in the city include Foss Manufacturing Co. of New Hampshire (auto, marine carpet) with 190 employees, and Complex Inc. (Disposable medical devices) with 105 employees.³²¹

³¹⁷ <http://www.nhliving.com/events/hamptonseafoodfestival/index.shtml>

³¹⁸ <http://www.lobsterzusa.com/NH/New-Hampshire-Lobster-Seafood.htm>

³¹⁹ <http://www.oceansunlimited.com/index.html>

³²⁰ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?sse=on>

³²¹ <http://www.rockingham-county.com/Facts/Hampton.htm>

Median household income in Hampton in 2000 was \$54,419 (which increased since 1990 when the median household income was 40,929³²²) and median per capita income was \$29,878. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately \$15,032 more per year than females.

The average family in Hampton consists of 2.86 persons. With respect to poverty, 4.5% of families (down from 5.4% in 1990³²³) and 5.9% of individuals earn below the official US Government poverty line, and 20.2% of families in 2000 earned less than \$35,000 per year.

In 2000, Hampton had a total of 9,349 housing units of which 69.2% were occupied and 55.7% were detached one unit homes. Very few (16.5%) of these homes were built before 1940. Mobile homes and boats accounted for 4.1% of the total housing units; 84.7% of detached units have between 2 and 9 rooms. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area was \$190,400.³²⁴ Of housing units, 85.7% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use while 31.9% were renter occupied.³²⁵

Governmental

Hampton has a Board of Selectmen and a town manager.

Fishery Involvement in Government

Institutional

Fishing Associations

The Yankee Fishermen's Cooperative (50-plus members) in Seabrook is the landing site and central wholesaling facility for the small local fleet.³²⁶ The Co-op provides a number of services for its members including bait, ice, cold storage and discounted goods from the Co-op store.³²⁷

Fishery Assistance Centers

Information on assistance centers in Hampton is either unavailable through secondary data collection or it does not exist.

Other Fishing Related Institutions

The Recreational Fishing Alliance is a national, grassroots political action organization representing individual sport fishermen and the sport fishing industry,³²⁸ and the Coastal Conservation Association (CCA) is an organization composed of recreational fishermen and that addresses conservation issues nationally and at the state level. It was formed in 1998 in New Hampshire.³²⁹

³²² U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4):

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_SF1_&_program=

³²³ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4):

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_SF1_&_program=

³²⁴ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFacts?_sse=on

³²⁵ U.S. Census 2000 (SF 1, Table QT-H1):

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&_program=DEC&_lang=en

³²⁶ Hall-Arber et al. 2001. New England Fishing Communities. Available at:

<http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>

³²⁷ <http://www.hampton.lib.nh.us/hampton/town/masterplan/mastplan3e.htm>

³²⁸ <http://www.joinrfa.org/pr091503.htm>

³²⁹ <http://www.ccanh.org/>

Physical

Hampton has both an interstate (I-95) and state (1A, 51) highway system providing access within and to the city for those with person vehicles. Transportation within the city is provided by the Hampton Area Trolley which is operational from Memorial Day until the Hampton Beach Seafood Festival in September. Five trolleys cover the seacoast area with four trips a day from Seabrook to Kittery, Maine.³³⁰

The nearest airport is Pease Airport in Newington, New Hampshire. The nearest commercial airport is at Manchester (40 miles). There two elementary schools, one middle/junior high school, one high school, and two private schools in Hampton. The nearest hospital is Exeter Hospital in Exeter (7 miles).³³¹

Hampton-Seabrook Harbor is a smaller bar-built estuary situated behind barrier beaches and surrounded by over 5,000 acres of salt marsh. Covering an area of approximately 475 acres at high tide, this estuary has approximately 72 miles of tidal shoreline. Sandy beaches, including some of the last remaining sand dunes in coastal New Hampshire, are a popular tourist attraction adjacent to and within the estuary. The Hampton-Seabrook Harbor also serves as a popular clamming destination and has the most productive flats in the state.³³²

Involvement in Northeast Fisheries

Commercial

Most of the fishermen in Hampton are members of the Yankee Fisherman's Cooperative (Co-op) that is located in Seabrook Harbor.³³³ The Co-op provides a number of services for its members, including bait, ice, cold storage and discounted goods from the Co-op store. There are also a number of part-time fishermen that use the harbor. Depending on the season, a given fisherman might fish for a variety of species – groundfish in the spring, shrimp in the winter, and finfish in the summer or fall. Lobsters can be taken year round, though stocks are more abundant in the late spring, summer and fall. Because of the federal limits on the number of catch for ground fish, many of the fishermen have moved solely to lobstering.

In 2002 recorded annual landings for New Hampshire totaled 23.2 million pounds with a landing value of \$16.7 million.³³⁴ Hampton annual landing value for 2002 was of \$124,136 including an annual lobster landing value of \$121,784 significantly higher than the average between 1997-2003. In 2002, the value of landings at dealer-reported port was \$123,761, and the landed value of homeported vessels was \$1.4 million.³³⁵

The commercial industry in Hampton/Seabrook estuary is very active, and most of the wholesalers and retailers of seafood are located in Hampton, commercializing also the landings from Seabrook. The Yankee Fisherman's Cooperative Pier in Hampton Harbor has a seafood processing facility which handles both shellfish and finfish where landings from Seabrook are also processed. Other commercial fisheries in the Hampton/Seabrook estuary include herring, baitfishing for alewives, mummichogs (*Fundulus sp.*) and tomcod using gillnets, seines and minnow traps; trapping for eels, and angling and dipnetting for smelt.³³⁶

³³⁰ <http://www.seabrooknh.org/ecodev/location.htm>

³³¹ <http://www.rockingham-county.com/Facts/Hampton.htm>

³³² <http://www.nh.gov/nhep/explore/>

³³³ <http://www.hampton.lib.nh.us/hampton/town/masterplan/mastplan3e.htm>

³³⁴ http://www.st.nmfs.gov/st1/fus/current/02_commercial2002.pdf

³³⁵ NMFS Landings and Permit databases

³³⁶ <http://www.state.nh.us/nhep/publications/pdf/atechnicalcharacterization-chpt4-nhep-00-4.pdf>

Landings by Species

Table 32 Dollar Value by Federally Managed Groups of Landings in Hampton

Catch	2002	Average 1997-2003
Lobster	121,784	45,491
Surfhog ³³⁷	2,296	431
BUTMACSQ ³³⁸	29	4
Largemesh ³³⁹	27	822
Scallops	0	2,498
Skates	0	1

Vessels by Year

Table 33 Federal Vessels Permits/Landings Value Combined Between 1997-2003

Year	# Vessels home ported	# vessels (owner's city)	Home port value (\$)	Landed port value (\$)
1997	42	26	900,990	0
1998	37	23	1,096,890	0
1999	43	25	786,680	0
2000	43	25	1,284,983	0
2001	45	29	1,195,246	84,232
2002	49	31	1,359,713	124,136
2003	47	30	1,394,132	123,761

Recreational

There are numerous tourist-related businesses including sport fishing, whale watching, windjammers/charter sailing, and harbor tours/day cruises.³⁴⁰ Recreational shellfishing is allowed in the harbor area under limited conditions on weekends from November to May. Most of the shellfish activity occurs on the Hampton/Browns Confluence Flat, Common Island Flat, and Middle Ground Flat. The latter two are in Seabrook Harbor. There is no commercial shellfishing permitted in New Hampshire.³⁴¹

Several charter boat companies in Hampton Harbor carry fishing parties to inshore waters for clams and to the offshore waters to pursue cod, flounder, mackerel, and other fish. Another important recreational fishing activity is trap fishing for lobsters.³⁴²

³³⁷ Surfhog: Surf Clam and Ocean Quahog

³³⁸ Butmacsq: Butterfish, Mackerel, and Squid

³³⁹ Largemesh Groundfish: cod, winter flounder, yellowtail flounder, am. Plaice, sand-dab flounder, haddock, white hake, redfish, and pollock

³⁴⁰ <http://www.hamptonchamber.com/attractions.html>

³⁴¹ <http://www.hampton.lib.nh.us/hampton/town/masterplan/mastplan3e.htm>

³⁴² <http://www.state.nh.us/nhep/publications/pdf/atechnicalcharacterization-chpt4-nhep-00-4.pdf>

Subsistence

Information on subsistence fishing in Hampton is either unavailable through secondary data collection or the practice does not exist.

Atlantic Herring Fishery

Hampton is somewhat involved in the herring fishery through its dependence on herring for lobster and tuna bait. Only 2 mt of herring were reported to have been landed in Hampton in 2004.

Future

Plans for the future

In 2001 Hampton proposed a new Master Plan to balance commercial activities with residential. The Plan includes multiple programs and financial incentives to support reinvestment in commercial properties as well as to repair and maintain commercial fishing infrastructure such as piers. This Plan focuses on the core commercial area and central portions of Hampton Beach, which has experienced the most problems and the greatest apparent disinvestments.³⁴³

People's perception of the future, expectations

The perception in Hampton of the future of commercial fishing is "good." While fishermen certainly feel restrained by fishing regulations they generally believe that there are many fish to be caught and the populations are increasing.³⁴⁴

1.13 SEABROOK, NEW HAMPSHIRE

People and Places

Regional Orientation

The city of Seabrook, New Hampshire (42.89°N, 70.87°W) is located in the Rockingham County, at the border of New Hampshire and Maine. It is 15 miles from Portsmouth, 36 miles northeast of Boston, and 40 miles from Manchester.³⁴⁵ Seabrook contains 9.0 square miles of land area and 0.6 square miles of inland water area.³⁴⁶

Historical/Background Information

Seabrook was first settled in 1638 when it was part of Hampton. It was incorporated as a separate town in 1768, and named Seabrook after the Seabrook River. The boundary between Hampton and Seabrook was subject to periodic dispute for nearly two centuries, and was finally settled by court decision in 1953.³⁴⁷ Its early inhabitants were primarily engaged in the farming and fishing industries. Many of the current residents can trace their ancestry to the first Quaker settlers who moved here.

The community has an active seacoast with miles of clean beaches, an active harbor with a thriving business sector. The harbor is the home of the Yankee Fisherman's Cooperative with an active fishing fleet that on any day can be seen bringing in their catch of fish and lobster. Most of the beach is

³⁴³ <http://www.hampton.lib.nh.us/hampton/town/masterplan/mastplan1d.htm>

³⁴⁴ Hall-Arber et al. 2001. New England Fishing Communities. Available at: <http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>

³⁴⁵ <http://www.seabrooknh.org/ecodev/location.htm>

³⁴⁶ <http://www.rockingham-county.com/Facts/Seabrook.htm>

³⁴⁷ <http://www.rockingham-county.com/Facts/Seabrook.htm>

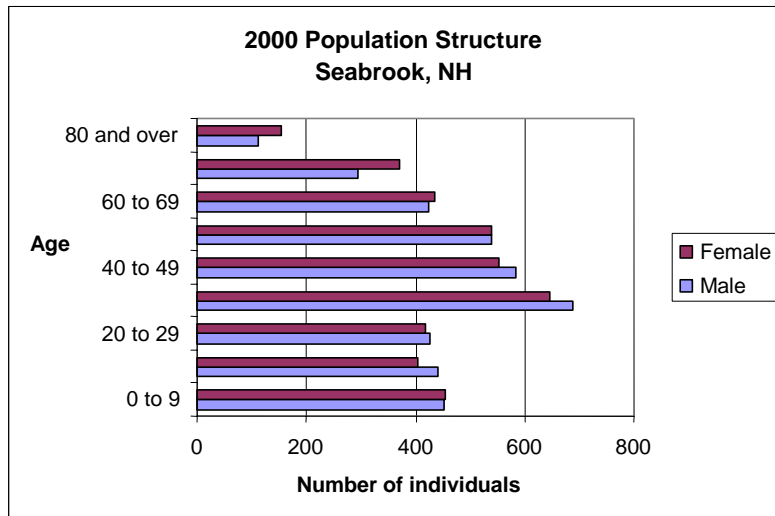
residential with a large cross section of year-round and summer homes and with an assortment of seasonal rental cottages.³⁴⁸

Demographic Profile

According to the Census 2000 data³⁴⁹, Seabrook has a population of 7,934, up from the reported population of 6,503 in 1990.³⁵⁰ Of this total, 49.9% are males and 50.1% are females. The median age is 40.3 years and 77.1% of the population is 21 years or older while 20.3% of the population is 62 or older.

Seabrook’s population structure by age group shows that the highest percentage of the population is between 30 and 39 years, and the percentages subtly decrease as age groups increase by decade.

Figure 49 Seabrook's Population Structure by Sex in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)³⁵¹



The majority of the population of Seabrook is white (97.5%), with 0.5% Asian, 0.3% Black or African American and 0.2% Native American. Of the total population, 0.9% identified themselves as Hispanic/Latino. In addition, residents link their heritage to a number of European ancestries including the following: English (20.1%), Irish (13.2%), French (11.8%), French Canadian (7.2%), and Italian (6.8%). With regard to region of birth, only 23.2% of residents were born in New Hampshire, 74.5% were born in a different state and 2.3% were born outside the U.S. (including 1.0% who are not United States citizens).³⁵²

³⁴⁸ <http://www.seabrooknh.org/>

³⁴⁹ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFacts?_sse=on

³⁵⁰ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census (STF 1, Table DP-1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&lang=en&ts=126539286370

³⁵¹ U.S. Census : 200 Decennial Census (STF1, Table QT-P1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?lang=en&ts=126785307368&ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&program=

³⁵² <http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?lang=en&ts=>

Figure 50 Seabrook's Racial Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)

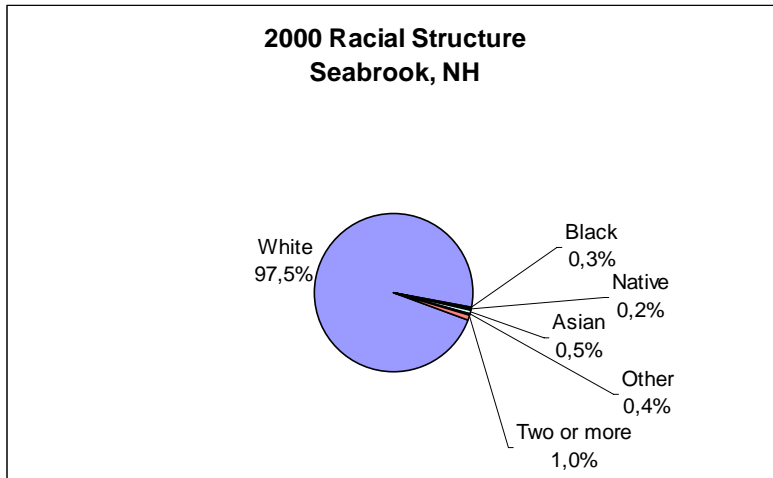
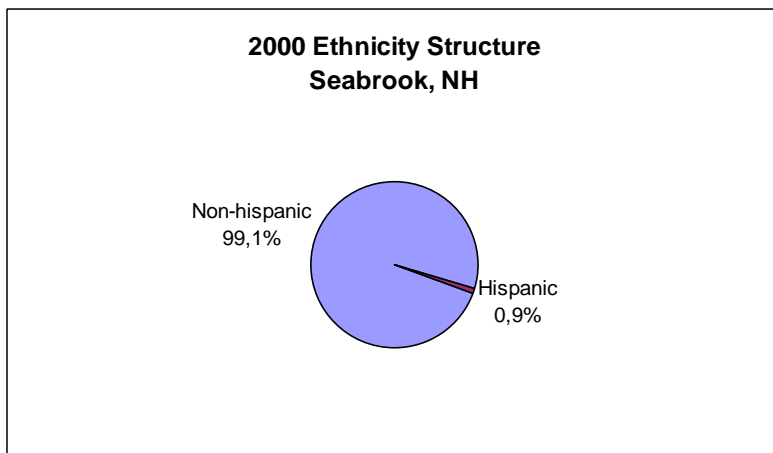


Figure 51 Seabrook's Ethnic Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



In 94.5% of homes, only English is spoken, leaving 5.5% of homes bi-lingual or multilingual. Of those people who speak other languages, 0.8% of them speak English less than 'very well' according to the 2000 Census.

Of the population 25 years and over, 78.3% are high school graduates or higher and 14.8% have a bachelor's degree or higher. Again of the population 25 years and over, 5.7% did not reach ninth grade, 16% attended some high school but did not graduate, 37.3% completed high school, 18.7% had some college with no degree, 7.6% received their associate degree, 11.2% earned their bachelor's degree, and 3.6% received either their graduate or professional degree.³⁵³

Although religious percentages are not available through U.S. Census data, according to the American Religion Data Archive the religions with the highest number of congregations in Rockingham County included Catholic (25 with 117,542 adherents), United Church of Christ (23 with 6,352 adherents), and

³⁵³ [http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html? lang=en& ts=](http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?lang=en&ts=)

American Baptist (21 with 4,449 adherents). The total number of adherents to any religion was up 70.5% from 1990.³⁵⁴

Issues/Processes

For the past few years, inshore fishermen's intake of cod in the Gulf of Maine has been limited to 400 pounds per day, and 88 fishing days per year. This has led to an enormous problem with bycatch, or fish that are caught but not used. A net can be dropped in the water for 20 to 30 minutes and bring it up with anywhere from 5,000 to 10,000 pounds of cod. Because only 400 pounds of that can be kept, fishermen are forced to throw all the rest back into the ocean. Most of those fish die. Another, even more damaging, provision of the ruling is the one that reduces days at sea by 20 percent, to a maximum of 70 per year. What makes the new restrictions particularly galling for small fishermen is the obvious increase in the cod population in recent years: it has tripled, bringing cod to levels not seen in 20 years.

The cod restrictions push struggling fishermen to go after other species, like tuna, scallops or lobster. Fishermen wonder if those species will be the next to be restricted. In addition these restrictions may permanently destroy small local operations like the Yankee Fisherman's Cooperative. As a consequence the cooperative has had to diversify its business, from exclusively handling fish to selling bait and fuel as well.³⁵⁵

Cultural Attributes

Hampton Beach Seafood Festival (Sept 10-12, 2004) is sponsored by the Hampton Beach Chamber of Commerce and is celebrated annually the weekend after Labor Day. The residents of Seabrook take part in this celebration.³⁵⁶ However, few fishermen seem to participate to the festival, participants are mostly restaurants.³⁵⁶

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Seabrook is the home to 250 industrial, commercial and retail companies. It houses New Hampshire's only nuclear power plant, the Seabrook Station, and other large companies including Venture Seabrook (plastic automotive exterior parts), Yankee Greyhound Racing, Market Basket, Wal-Mart, Dinsmore (communications), and D.G. O'Brien (electrical connectors), and more than a hundred small, medium and large retail businesses.³⁵⁷ The largest employers in the city include the North Atlantic Energy Corp (nuclear power plant) with 1000 employees and Venture, Inc. with 560 employees.³⁵⁸

According to the U.S. Census 2000, 69.3% (4,494 individuals) of the total population 16 years of age and over are in the labor force, of which 2.5% are unemployed and 0.1% are in the Armed Forces.³⁵⁹

³⁵⁴ ARDA (American Religion Data Archive 2000), Interactive Maps and Reports, Counties:

<http://www.thearda.com/>

³⁵⁵ <http://www.seacoastonline.com/2002news/hampton/05032002/news/2687.htm>

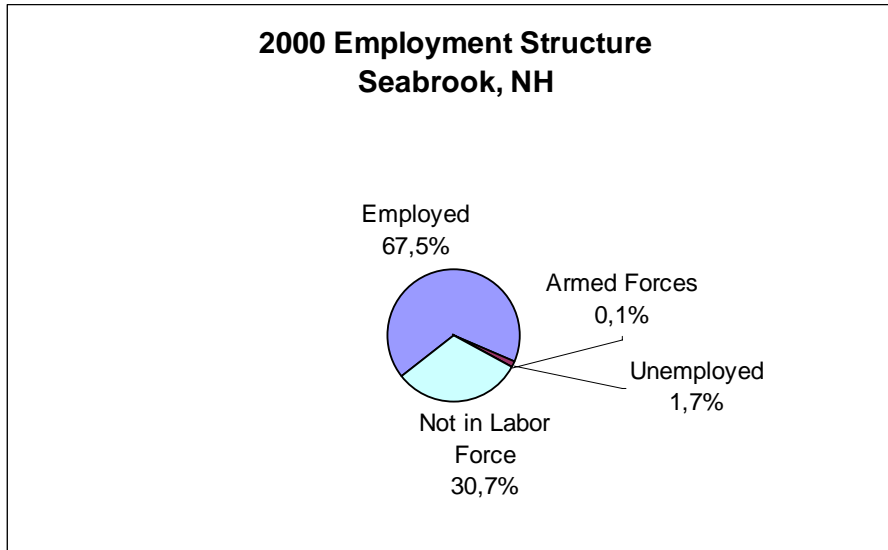
³⁵⁶ <http://www.nhliving.com/events/hamptonseafoodfestival/index.shtml>

³⁵⁷ <http://www.seabrooknh.org/>

³⁵⁸ <http://www.rockingham-county.com/Facts/Seabrook.htm>

³⁵⁹ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?sse=on>

Figure 52 Seabrook’s Employment Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



According to Census 2000 data, jobs with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for only 17 or 0.4% of all jobs. Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounts for 325 or 7.4% of the labor force. Manufacturing (19.9%), educational health and social services (12.4%), arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (11.1%), professional, scientific, management, administrative (8.9%), and construction (8.4%) were primary industries.

Median household income in Seabrook in 2000 was \$42,874 (which increased considerably since 1990 when the median household income was \$28,237³⁶⁰) and median per capita income was \$20,992. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately \$8,575 more per year than females.

The average family in Seabrook consists of 2.85 persons. With respect to poverty, 6.1% of families (up slightly from 5.9% in 1990³⁶¹) and 8.6% of individuals earn below the official US Government poverty line, and 29.7% of families in 2000 earned less than \$35,000 per year.

In 2000, Seabrook had a total of housing units of which 84.2% were occupied and 39.8% were detached one unit homes. Very few (7.8%) of these homes were built before 1940. There are a number of mobile homes in this area, accounting for 25.5% of the total housing units, with an additional 0.3% specified as boats; 93.1% of detached units have between 2 and 9 rooms. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area was \$181,900.³⁶² Of housing units, 79.3% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use while 37.1% were renter occupied.³⁶³

³⁶⁰ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

³⁶¹ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

³⁶² U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?_sse=on

³⁶³ U.S. Census 2000 (SF 1, Table QT-H1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&_program=DEC&_lang=en

Governmental

Seabrook has a Board of Selectmen (3 individuals) and a town manager. Each member serves a three year term.³⁶⁴ Through the Division of Boats and Harbors the city regulates many fishing related issues such as moorings, port security, expanding the role of the State Pier, and a fishermen's loan fund.³⁶⁵

Fishery Involvement in Government

Information on fishery involvement in government in Seabrook is unavailable through secondary data collection methods.

Institutional

Fishing Associations

The Yankee Fishermen's Cooperative (50-plus members) in Seabrook is the landing site and central wholesaling facility for the small local fleet.³⁶⁶ The New Hampshire Commercial Fishermen's Association—"Monitors, participates and contributes to concerns and issues regarding the commercial fishing industry of New Hampshire. Disseminates information amongst its members and acts in a proactive manner on behalf of the commercial fishing industry. Conducts an annual beach clean up of lobster gear. Assists in transition of fishing industry due to changing regulatory action."³⁶⁷

Fishery Assistance Centers

Information on fishery assistance centers in Seabrook is either unavailable through secondary data collection or it does not exist.

Other Fishing-Related Institutions

The Recreational Fishing Alliance is a national, grassroots political action organization representing individual sport fishermen and the sport fishing industry.³⁶⁸ The Coastal Conservation Association (CCA) is an organization composed of recreational fishermen and that addresses conservation issues nationally and at the state level. It was formed in 1998 in New Hampshire.³⁶⁹

Physical

Seabrook is served by State Route 107, running from Seabrook to Manchester, New Hampshire, and State Route 286, leading to the beaches. It is on Interstate 95 and Route 1, carrying traffic to Boston, MA, Portsmouth, NH, and Portland ME.

Manchester Airport, Manchester, New Hampshire, about an hour from Seabrook, is a regional airport, now served by major carriers. It has added an international passenger facility and offers full-time U.S. Customs Service. With the addition of seven new airlines since 1998, passenger activity at Manchester Airport has risen to almost three million passengers annually.

Pease Airport/Pease International Tradeport, Newington, New Hampshire, 15 miles from Seabrook, is less than one hour to Boston.

³⁶⁴ <http://www.seabrooknh.org/>

³⁶⁵ http://www.seacoastonline.com/2004news/04172004/col_wate/11272.htm

³⁶⁶ Hall-Arber et al. 2001. New England Fishing Communities. Available at: <http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>

³⁶⁷ <http://www.state.nh.us/coastal/activity/g8.htm>

³⁶⁸ <http://www.joinrfa.org/pr091503.htm>

³⁶⁹ <http://www.ccanh.org/>

New Hampshire State Port Authority, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, 15 miles from Seabrook, provides pleasure boating, sport and commercial fishing in addition to bulk and general cargo transport to and from points worldwide. Access to Interstate Highway 95 is only a half mile away. About five million tons of cargo enter or exit Portsmouth Harbor each year.

Metropolitan Boston Transit Authority (MBTA), Newburyport, Massachusetts, about six miles from Seabrook, provides commuter rail service to North Station, Boston, Massachusetts. Extension of rail service is being considered on a route through Seabrook from Boston to Portsmouth.³⁷⁰

Hampton-Seabrook Harbor is a small bar-built estuary situated behind barrier beaches and surrounded by over 5,000 acres of saltmarsh. Covering an area of approximately 475 acres at high tide, this estuary has approximately 72 miles of tidal shoreline. Sandy beaches, including some of the last remaining sand dunes in coastal New Hampshire, are a popular tourist attraction adjacent to and within the estuary. The Hampton-Seabrook Harbor also serves as a popular clamming destination and has the most productive flats in the state.³⁷¹ Referred to on most maps as just Hampton Harbor, Seabrook Harbor is the southern Seabrook side of Hampton Harbor. It is the home to a variety of fishing vessels, and some pleasure craft. Two beaches, divided by the Seabrook Fisherman's Co-Op, are present.³⁷²

Involvement in Northeast Fisheries

Commercial

In 2002, recorded annual landings for New Hampshire totaled 23.2 million pounds with a landing value of \$16.7 million.³⁷³ Seabrook annual landing value for 2002 was of \$1.9 million including an annual large mesh fish landing value of \$1.2 million. The lobster landing value in 2002 represented 37.7% of the 1997-2003 average, and the monkfish landing value in 2002 represented 22.3% of the 1997-2003 average. In 2002, the value of landings at dealer-reported port was of \$1,9 million, and the landed value of homeported vessels was of \$506,697.

The commercial industry in Hampton/Seabrook estuary is very active. However, most the wholesalers and retailers of seafood are located in Hampton. The Yankee Fisherman's Cooperative Pier in Hampton Harbor has a seafood processing facility which handles shellfish and finfish landings from both Seabrook and Hampton.³⁷⁴

Other commercial fisheries in the Hampton/Seabrook estuary include herring, baitfishing for alewives, mummichogs (*Fundulus sp.*) and tomcod using gillnets, seines and minnow traps; trapping for eels, and angling and dipnetting for smelt.

³⁷⁰ <http://www.seabrooknh.org/ecodev/location.htm>

³⁷¹ <http://www.nh.gov/nhep/explore/>

³⁷² <http://www.beachnewsnewhampshire.com/harbors/>

³⁷³ http://www.st.nmfs.gov/st1/fus/current/02_commercial2002.pdf

³⁷⁴ <http://www.state.nh.us/nhep/publications/pdf/atechnicalcharacterization-chpt4-nhep-00-4.pdf>

Landings by Species

Table 34 Dollar Value by Federally Managed Groups of Landings in Seabrook

Catch	2002	Average 1997-2003
Largemesh ³⁷⁵	1,273,459	377,547
Lobster	258,069	97,319
Monkfish	158,605	35,448
Other	76,034	24,977
Smallmesh ³⁷⁶	74,135	22,381
Scallops	48,501	9,584
Dogfish	14,980	3,438
Skates	2,230	623
Bluefish	1,227	319
BUTMACSQ ³⁷⁷	856	209
Herring	16	142

Vessels by Year

Table 35 Vessel Permits/Landings Value Combined Between 1997-2003

Year	# vessels home ported	# vessels (owner's city)	Home port value (\$)	Landed port value (\$)
1997	38	30	671,422	0
1998	30	23	747,358	0
1999	28	25	506,697	0
2000	31	29	759,818	0
2001	38	32	806,533	0
2002	37	31	838,476	1,908,112
2003	33	29	817,311	2,095,779

Recreational

There are numerous tourist-related activities including sport fishing, whale watching, windjammers/charter sailing, and harbor tours/day cruises. Some of the companies are: Eastman's Deep Sea Fishing, and [GTAT Sea Charters LLC](#).³⁷⁸

Subsistence

Information on subsistence fishing in Seabrook is either unavailable through secondary data collection or the practice does not exist.

³⁷⁵ Largemesh Groundfish: cod, winter flounder, yellowtail flounder, am. Plaice, sand-dab flounder, haddock, white hake, redfish, and pollock

³⁷⁶ Smallmesh Multi-species : red hake, ocean pout, mixed hake, black whiting, silver hake (whiting)

³⁷⁷ Butmacsq : Butterfish, Mackerel, and Squid

³⁷⁸ <http://www.hamptonchamber.com/attractions.html>

Atlantic Herring Fishery

Seabrook is somewhat involved in the herring fishery through its dependence on herring for lobster and tuna bait. Seabrook ranked 17th in herring landings in 2004 (96 mt, see Amendment 1 FSEIS for landings by port).

Future

Plans for the future – infrastructure development, foreseeable changes

The harbor in Seabrook must constantly be dredged due to rapid shoaling. Currently the city is considering an experimental shoreline erosion project proposed by the Army Corps of Engineers involving 2,700 feet of vinyl sheet-piling and the restoration of the Blackwater River's original course.³⁷⁹ In the meantime however, where to put the dredging spoils continues to be a significant problem.

People's perception of the future, expectations

Although fishermen remain concerned about restrictive fishing regulations they are optimistic that legislation such as the Preservation of Entitlement Marine Conservation Act, will allow their voices to be heard.³⁸⁰

1.14 GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

People and Places

Regional Orientation

The city of Gloucester (42.62°N, 70.66°W) is located on the on Cape Ann, on the northern east coast of Massachusetts. It is 30 miles northeast of Boston and 16 miles northeast of Salem. The area encompasses 41.5 square miles of territory, of which 26 square miles is land.

Historical/Background Information

The history of Gloucester has revolved around the fishing and seafood industries since its settlement in 1623. Part of the town's claim to fame is being the oldest functioning fishing community in the United States. It was established as an official town in 1642 and became a city in 1873. By the mid 1800s, Gloucester was regarded by many to be the largest fishing port in the world, renown for its schooners. Unfortunately, the industry's success in numbers of vessels and fishermen was matched by the numbers of lives lost during the dangerous voyages. At least 70 fishermen died at sea in 1862 and the annual loss peaked at 249 in 1879. Five thousand names were listed on the Cenotaph Memorial erected in 2000.

In 1924 Clarence Birdseye, a Gloucester native, developed the first frozen packaging techniques. Eventually this allowed Gloucester to ship its fish around the world without salt. The town is still well known as the home of Gorton's frozen fish packaging company, the nation's largest frozen seafood company.

After the U.S. passed and enforced the Magnuson Act, foreign vessels were prevented from fishing within the country's EEZ. Gloucester's fishing fleet and landings soon increased, peaking in 1981 with 81,252,607 pounds of groundfish. A slow decline ensued in the late 1980s reaching its nadir in 1997 corresponding with major declines in the groundfish stocks and the onset of strict catch regulations.

³⁷⁹ http://www.seacoastonline.com/2004news/04172004/col_wate/11272.htm

³⁸⁰ <http://www.seacoastonline.com/2003news/10192003/news/56016.htm>

For more detailed information regarding Gloucester’s history see Hall-Arber et al (2001).³⁸¹

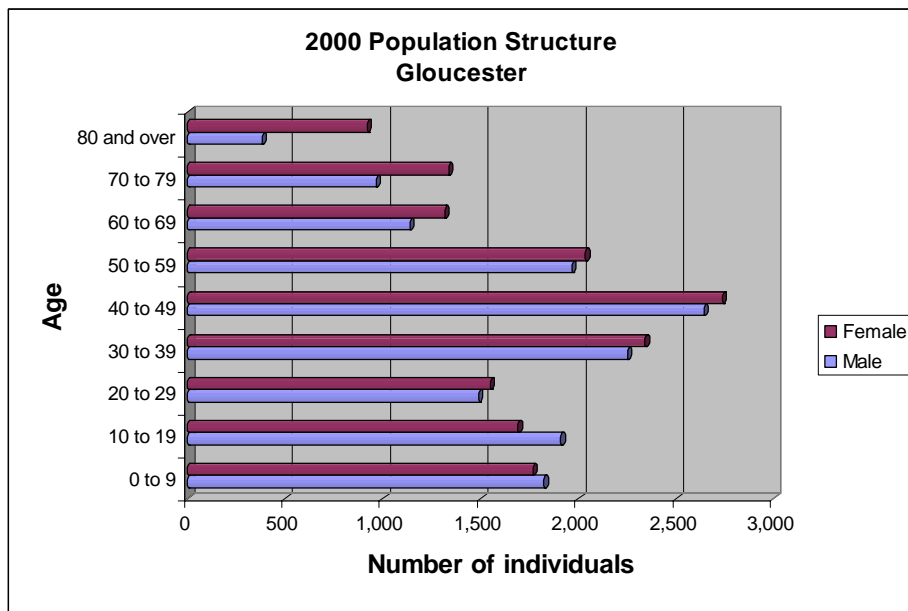
Demographic Profile

According to Census 2000 data³⁸², Gloucester has a total population of 30,273, up from a reported population of 28,716 in 1990.³⁸³ Of this total in 2000, 52.1% are female and 47.9% are male, and the age structure between genders is very similar to the U.S. average – with a peak between ages 40 to 49.

However, when compared to the age structure of Portland, ME, Gloucester has a much lower percentage between the ages of 20-29 and a higher percentage between 40-49 years. This may be an indication of out-migration after high school graduation for college or work since the fishing industry is not as strong as it was in the past.

The median age for Gloucester in the year 2000 was 40.1 years and 75.2% of the population was 21 years or older while 18.1% of the population was 62 or older.

Figure 53 Gloucester’s Population Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



The majority of the population of Gloucester is white (97.0%) with only 0.6% Black or African American, 0.4% Native American, 0.9% Asian and 0.1% Pacific Islander or Hawaiian. Of the total population, 0.5% are Hispanic/Latino. Residents link their heritage to a number of European ancestries including the following: English (15.1%), Irish (20.1%), Italian (21.9%) and Portuguese (9.8%). With regard to region of birth, 77.4% were born in Massachusetts, 16.2% were born in a different state and 5.3% were born outside the U.S. (2.6% who are not U.S. citizens).³⁸⁴

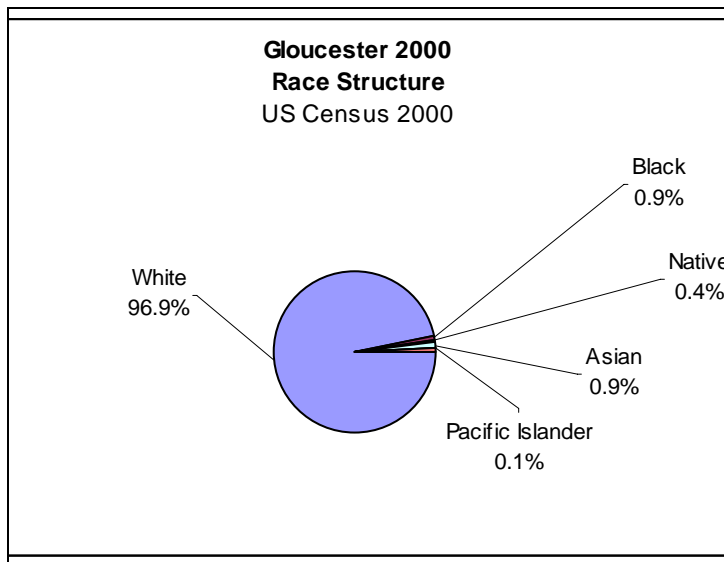
³⁸¹ Hall-Arber et al. 2001. New England Fishing Communities. Available at: <http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>

³⁸² U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?_sse=on

³⁸³ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census (STF 1, Table DP-1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_lang=en&_ts=126539286370

³⁸⁴ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?_sse=on

Figure 54 Gloucester's Racial Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



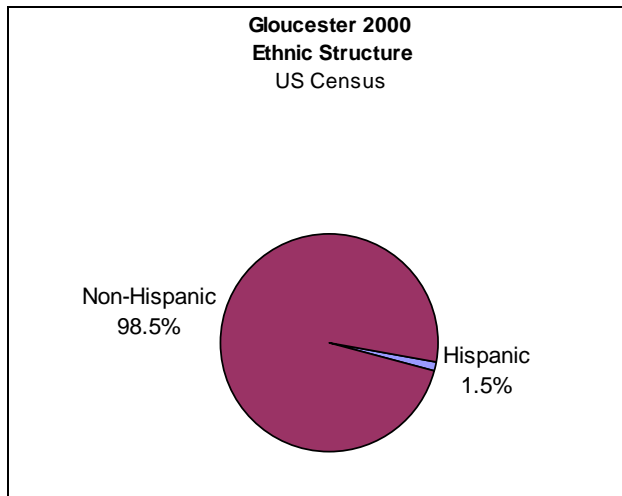
According to Griffith and Dyer (1996)³⁸⁵: “Probably 80 percent of Gloucester's fishermen are Italian (mostly Sicilian). Although large immigration flows ended in the mid-1970s, there are at least 26 vessels (out of approximately 200) on which only Italian is spoken. Even among the fishermen who arrived at a very young age, Italian is often the first and virtually only language spoken. Some of these men depend on their wives to communicate with the English-speaking population when necessary.”

According to the US Census 2000, in 89.7% of homes, only English is spoken leaving 10.3% of homes bi-lingual or multilingual (a much larger percentage than average). Of those people who speak other languages, 3.6% of them speak English less than ‘very well’. Further, Doeringer et al. (1986:6) note with regard to both Gloucester and New Bedford: “[m]any workers are geographically immobile because of close ties to community and family -- ties that are reinforced in some ports by the presence of a large number of recent immigrants, many of whom lack facility in English.”³⁸⁶

³⁸⁵ David Griffith & Christopher L. Dyer. 1996. An Appraisal of the Social and Cultural Aspects of the Multispecies Groundfish Fishery in New England and the Mid-Atlantic Regions. Conducted by Aguirre International under NOAA Contract Number 50-DGNF-5-00008. Available at: http://www.st.nmfs.gov/st1/econ/cia/impact_studies.html

³⁸⁶ See Marc L. Miller and John van Maanen, 1979, "Boats Don't Fish, People Do: Some Ethnographic Notes on the Federal Management of Fisheries in Gloucester." *Human Organization* 38(4): 377- 385 and Poggie, John and Richard Pollnac.1980. Small Fishing Ports in Southern New England in James Acheson, ed. Final Report to the National Science Foundation, Vol. 1b. Orono, ME: University of Maine Sea Grant College Program for more discussion of ethnicity in these ports.

Figure 55 Gloucester's Ethnic Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



Of the population 25 years and over, 85.7% are high school graduates or higher and 27.5% have a bachelor's degree or higher. Again of the population 25 years and over, 5.2% did not reach ninth grade, 9.2% attended some high school but did not graduate, 25.9% completed high school, 31.5% had some college with no degree, 8.7% received their associate degree, 17.2% earned their bachelor's degree, and 10.2% received either their graduate or professional degree.

Although the religion percentages are not available through U.S. Census data, according to the American Religion Data Archives in 2000, the religion with the highest number of congregations and adherents in Essex County was Catholic with 70 congregations and 362,900 adherents. Other prominent congregations in the county were United Church of Christ (49 with 15,358 adherents), United Methodist (31 with 8,713 adherents), Jewish (29 with 21,700), Episcopal (28 with 14,064) and American Baptist (24 with 5,291). The total number of adherents to any religion was up 4.1% from 1990.³⁸⁷

Issues/Processes

Similar to other fishing communities in the Northeast, Amendment 13 threatened Gloucester's fishing industry. This amendment attempts to rebuild groundfish stocks by decreasing the allowed fishing days at sea. Because so much of Gloucester's economy and history has been based on fishing, the regulations brought by the amendment have prominently been in the news, as have problems associated with fish catch depletion.

Of major concern to community members is the viability of the fishing industry's infrastructure. The groundfish stocks are projected by NMFS to rebuild and when they do so, sustainable landings could be higher than they have been for almost two decades. In order for Gloucester to benefit from the rebuilding, the commercial infrastructure must be maintained and, ideally, expanded during the rebuilding period.

Cultural Attributes

Gloucester demonstrates dedication to its fishing culture through numerous social events, cultural memorial structures, and organizations. St. Peter's Fiesta, celebrated since 1927, honors the patron saint of fishermen. It is hosted by the St. Peter's Club, an organization that facilitates social interactions for

³⁸⁷ ARDA (American Religion Data Archive 2000), Interactive Maps and Reports, Counties: <http://www.thearda.com/>

fisherman. The 5-day celebration that follows a novena to St. Peter is held at end of June each year. Festivities for this celebration include a seine boat race and a greasy pole competition, but the parade carrying a statue of St. Peter around the town and the blessing of the fishing fleet is the foci of the festival.¹⁰

The Seafood Festival in September was started in 1994 to promote seafood in Gloucester. As the fishing industry dropped due to catch declines, the town saw this celebration and educational forum as a way to show the world that fishing is still very important to them and that it is surviving the catch restrictions and stock depletions.¹¹

This year (2004) marks the 20th anniversary of the Gloucester Schooner Festival, which is sponsored by Gorton's Seafood.¹² "The Gloucester Schooner Festival celebrates the major contribution of the classic fishing schooner to the history of Gloucester. The events feature the last remaining of these great old vessels and their replicas, as they compete in the Mayor's Race for the Esperanto Cup, a trophy from the first International Fishermen's Races sailed in 1920."¹³ Two other festivals that celebrate area's fishing culture are the Gloucester Seaport Festival and Essex Clamfest.

Other indications of the fishing culture in Gloucester include its annual Fishermen's Memorial Service, an annual tradition to honor fishermen lost at sea. The earliest recording of this ceremony was in the mid 1800s. In the 1960s this service stopped due to the closure of Fishermen's Union Hall (the organization previously in charge of it), but in 1996 Gloucester's Mayor asked residents to revive the tradition. Now there is a committee that documents the annual ceremony's speeches and ceremonial walk from the American Legion Square to the Fishermen's Monument, maintaining its place in the town's history.¹⁴

The significance of fishing to this city is also illustrated by "Our Lady of Good Voyage Church" built in 1893 that depicts a Madonna cradling a ship in her arms. Also, the recent opening of the Gloucester Maritime Heritage Center with its historic working marine railway, where wooden vessels are hauled and repaired, a Gulf of Maine aquarium, vessels tracing the fishing history of Gloucester, ongoing construction of wooden boats, and educational exhibits and programs emphasizes the importance of the maritime heritage to Gloucester.³⁸⁸ The Schooner *Adventure* is being restored and preserved to serve as a community resource for educational programming on maritime, cultural and environmental issues, and with the hope of eventually operating at sea as a living symbol of American's maritime heritage.³⁸⁹ The Cape Ann Historical Museum devotes special galleries to the fishing industry and features three historical vessels, art and many objects used in the industry.³⁹⁰

The statue named "The Man at the Wheel" was built in memory of the 5,300 fishermen who died at sea.³⁹¹ In 2001, a statue honoring fishermen's wives was erected and dedicated by The Gloucester Fishermen Wives Association.

¹⁰ www.stpetersfiesta.org/history.html

¹¹ <http://www.capeannchamber.com/gsf/>

¹² <http://www.schooner.org/tel/race1.htm>

¹³ http://www.schooner.org/tel/about_gloucester.htm

¹⁴ For more information call (978) 281-9740 and (978) 283-1645 to speak with either Thelma Parks or Lucia Amero, both are on Fishermen Memorial Service Committee

³⁸⁸ <http://www.gloucestermaritimecenter.org/>

³⁸⁹ <http://www.schooner-adventure.org/>

³⁹⁰ http://www.capeannhistoricalmuseum.org/fisheries/fish_mar_collection.htm

³⁹¹ www.ecnnews.com/storm/names.htm

Infrastructure

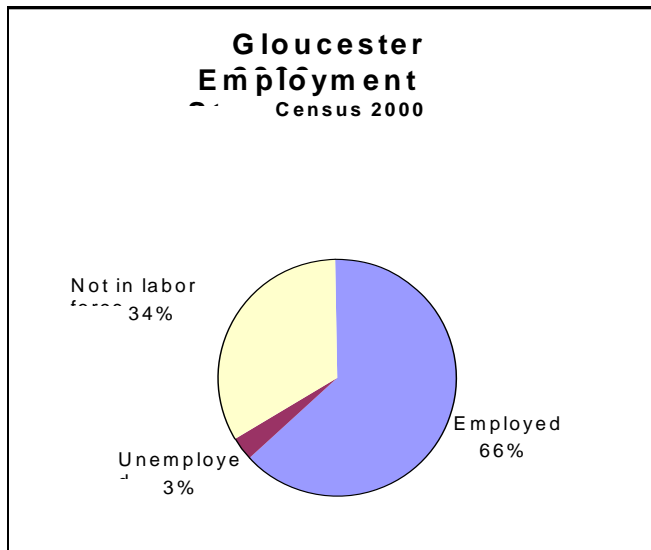
Current Economy

Gloucester Seafood Display Auction, opened in 1997 by the Cuilla family, quickly grew to become the largest open display auction of fresh seafood in North America as of 2000. This allows buyers to purchase fish directly from the boats rather than having to rely on fish brokers, as they did in the past.

Cape Pond Ice, currently employing 30 people in the busy summer season, was started in 1848. It is the only ice business remaining in Gloucester, and provides other ice services, such as vegetable transport and ice sculptures to offset the declining business from the fishing industry.³⁹² B&N Gear is the only bottom trawl gear seller in town (Finch 2004). Gorton's employs approximately 500 people, but it is important to note that at least as of 2000, the company had been processing and packaging only imported fish since the mid 1990s.

According to the US Census 2000 website, 66.1% (24,397 individuals) of the population of 16 years or older was in the labor force, of which 3.2% are unemployed and 0.2% are in the Armed Forces.

Figure 56 Gloucester's Employment Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



According to Census 2000 data, jobs with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for 382 or 2.5% of all jobs. Self-employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounts for 1,319 or 8.6% of the labor force. Manufacturing (16.7%), retail trade (10.8%), educational, health and social services (20.2%) and entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (9.2%) were the primary industries.³⁹³

Major employers that provide over 100 jobs in Gloucester include the following businesses with the number of employees in parentheses: Varian Semi Conductor Equipment Associates (950), Gorton's (500), Battenfeld Gloucester Engineering (400), Shaw's Supermarkets (350), Addison Gilbert Hospital (325), NutraMax Products (220), and Seacoast Nursing and Retirement (160).

³⁹² http://www.capepondice.com/company_history.htm

³⁹³ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?sse=on>

The median household income in 2000 was \$47,772 (which increased considerably since 1990 when the median household income was \$32,690³⁹⁴) and median per capita income in 2000 was \$25,595. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately \$10,899 more per year than females.

The average family in Gloucester consists of 3.0 persons. With respect to poverty, 7.1% of families (up from 6.7% in 1990³⁹⁵) and 8.8% of individuals earn below the official US Government poverty line, and 26% of families in 2000 earned less than \$35,000 per year.

In 2000, Gloucester had a total of 13,958 housing units of which 90.2% are occupied and 54.3% are detached one unit homes. Just over half (53.9%) of these homes were built before 1940. Mobile homes account for only 0.1% of the total housing units; 88.7% of detached units have between 2 and 9 rooms. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area is \$204,600, though it is likely this number has since increased due to escalating housing prices.³⁹⁶ Of housing units, 70.4% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use while 40.3% were renter occupied.³⁹⁷

Governmental

Gloucester's city governance is run by an elected mayor and city council.

Fishery Involvement in Government

The Gloucester Fisheries Commission is the only municipal-level government sector focused on fisheries, but it is currently inactive.

Institutional

Fishing Associations

The Gloucester Fishermen's Association, Gloucester Lobstermen's Association and the Fishermen's Wharf Association are located in Gloucester. The Massachusetts Fishermen's Partnership, established in Gloucester in 1995, is an umbrella organization for fishermen of any sector within the Massachusetts fishing industry.³⁹⁸

³⁹⁴ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP4):

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

³⁹⁵ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP4):

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

³⁹⁶ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?_sse=on

³⁹⁷ U.S. Census 2000 (SF 1, Table QT-H1):

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&_program=DEC&_lang=en

³⁹⁸ Quoted from MFP website (<http://www.fishermenspartnership.org/>)

Fishery Assistance Centers

The Gloucester Fishermen and Family Assistance Center was established in 1994. Currently it is run and funded by grants from the Department of Labor. “In an effort to help fishermen, their families, and other fishing workers to transition to new work, Massachusetts applied for and received grants from the U. S. Department of Labor to set up career centers. National Emergency Grants (NEG) fund centers in Gloucester, New Bedford and Cape Cod and the Islands to provide re-employment and re-training services to those individuals who can no longer make an income from fishing and fishing related businesses.”³⁹⁹

Other Fishing-Related Institutions

The Gloucester Fishermen’s Wives Association (GFWA) was founded in 1969 by the wives of Gloucester fishermen. In 2001, they constructed a memorial statue to the fishermen’s wives of Gloucester.⁴⁰⁰

The Northeast Seafood Coalition, an industry and community organization focused on the development of reasonable regulations, reviews of the scientific basis for management, and education of the public, is based in Gloucester.

Physical

There are several ways to access Gloucester and to travel within the city. The Cape Ann Transportation Authority (CATA) is the bus system that runs from Gloucester to Rockport. State Routes 128, 127, and 133 are the highway system providing access within and to the city. The neighboring town of Beverly has a small municipal airport with three asphalt runways. Amtrak and MBTA trains provide public transportation from Gloucester to the Boston area.⁴⁰¹

Gloucester is considered a full service hub port for the commercial fishing industry in the region; however, this status could be jeopardized if one or more of the facilities go out of business. Thus far, it provides all the essential services for fishermen in the town, and even attracts industry members from neighboring communities. Offloading facilities are located within the city at Capt. Vince and the Gloucester Seafood Display Auction. There are nine lobster buyers that are either based in or come to Gloucester for purchasing. Fishermen can purchase necessary equipment and have it repaired in town by either Gloucester Marine Railways or Rose Marine, both of which can provide haul out service for large vessels. There are three other facilities that provide services for vessels under 40 ft. Gloucester has a choice of nine gear and supply shops in town.⁴⁰² There are at least 11 locations that provide long-term mooring space and seven for temporary mooring space. At least four facilities provide a place for

³⁹⁹ Commonwealth Corporation runs website for Fishermen and Family Assistance Centers in Massachusetts (<http://www.commcorp.org/cwi/programs/fisherman/index.html>)

⁴⁰⁰ <http://www.gfwa.org/>

⁴⁰¹ State of Massachusetts, Department of Housing & Community Development (DHCD) Report. Find on website: <http://www.mass.gov/dhcd/iprofile/107.pdf>

⁴⁰² Gloucester Community Panel (Sarah Robinson, Coordinator). 2003. A Study of Gloucester’s Commercial Fisheries Infrastructure: Interim Report. Available at: <http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/comm%20mtgs/commmtgsDraftone/GloucesterPix.pdf>

fishermen to purchase fuel.⁴⁰³ Some of the 10 fishing charter and party boats may be captained by part-time fishermen that needed a new seasonal income.⁴⁰⁴

Involvement in Northeast Fisheries

Commercial

Although there are threats to the future of Gloucester's fishery (see "History" above and "Future" below), the fishing industry remains strong in terms of recently reported landings. Gloucester's commercial fishing industry had the 13th highest landings in pounds (78.5 million) and the nation's ninth highest landings value in 2002 (\$41.2 million). In 2003 recorded state landings totaled 11.6 million pounds, with catches of lobster, cod, and haddock at 2.0 million, 4.7 million, and 2.6 million pounds landed.⁴⁰⁵ In 2002 Gloucester had the highest landings value of lobster in Massachusetts with the state-only landings worth \$2 million and the combined state and federal landings recorded from federally permitted vessels was just over \$10 million. Some of the increase in lobster landings has been attributed to Maine vessels that are not allowed to land trawler caught lobsters in their home state. The total number of vessels home-ported increased slightly from 1997 to 2003, but there was a slight reduction for the years 1998, 1999, and 2000. The size distribution of the vessels has also changed.

⁴⁰³ Numbers of facilities from Robinson (2003). Also see the "Sailor's Guide to Gloucester Harbor," sponsored by the Cape Ann Chamber of Commerce provides detailed information on harbor facilities, which may be updated annually.

⁴⁰⁴ List provided by Cape Ann Chamber of Commerce (2004)

⁴⁰⁵ http://www.st.nmfs.gov/st1/fus/current/02_commercial2002.pdf (U.S. Fisheries 2002)

Landings by Species

Table 36 Landings in Pounds for State-Only Permits in Gloucester

Catch	Pounds landed in 2003
Cod**	4,727,220
Haddock**	2,576,252
Lobster***	2,035,442
Monkfish	587,186
Pollock	503,396
Crab***	178,842
White Hake	171,061
Skate	155,138
Winter Flounder	151,782
Atlantic Mackerel	136,441
Yellowtail Flounder	125,855
Soft Shell Clam*	89,558
Bluefish**	63,446
Red Hake	37,016
Striped Bass**	35,475
Gray Sole (Witch)	25,639
Sea Herring	23,800
Dab (Plaice)	15,754
Cusk	8,672
Wolffish	5,964
Razor Clam*	3,148
Conch*	1,430
Menhaden	700
Whiting	642
Redfish	528
Periwinkles*	400
Bay Scallop*	350
Fluke**	115
Mussels*	100
Halibut	38
Grand Total	11,661,391

Asterisks indicate data sources: Zero: MA DMF has 2 gear-specific catch reports: Gillnet & Fish Weirs. All state-permitted fish-weir and gillnet fishermen report landings of all species via annual catch reports. NOTE: Data for these species do not include landings from other gear types (trawls, hook & line, etc.) and therefore should be considered as a subset of the total landings. (Massachusetts Division Marine Fisheries).

One (): All state-permitted fishermen catching shellfish in state waters report landings of all shellfish species to us via annual catch reports. NOTE: These data do not include landings from non-state-permitted fishermen (federal permit holders fishing outside of state waters), nor do they include landings of ocean quahogs or sea scallops.*

*Two (**): These species are quota-managed and all landings are therefore reported by dealers via a weekly reporting phone system (IVR).*

*Three (***) : All lobstermen landing crab or lobster in MA report their landings to us via annual catch reports.*

Table 37 Dollar (by ten thousands) Value of Landings by Species in Gloucester

	Gloucester: 2002 only	Gloucester: 1997-2003
Largemesh ⁴⁰⁶	200	1000
Lobster	100	300
Monkfish	40	200
Herring	20	200
Smallmesh ⁴⁰⁷	7	60
Scallops	10	50
Dogfish	0.05	30
Butmacsq	6	20
Redcrab	0	10
Skates	1	5
Bluefish	0.04	2
Surfoq	0.05	2
Sfscupbsb	0.003	0.003
Tilefish	0	0.05
Salmon	0	0

Vessels by Year

Table 38 All columns represent vessel permits or landings value combined between 1997 and 2003

Year	# vessels home ported	# vessels (owner's city)	Home port value (in millions of \$)	Landed port value (in millions of \$)
1997	277	216	15	23
1998	250	196	18	28
1999	261	199	18	26
2000	261	202	20	42
2001	295	230	19	38
2002	319	247	21	41
2003	301	225	22	28

Recreational

The outer harbor has several mooring areas used primarily by recreational boats.⁴⁰⁸ Eastern Point Yacht Club maintains a large mooring field just inside the Dog Bar breakwater. The City of Gloucester has 20 transient moorings in Southeast Harbor and many private moorings situated around Ten Pound Island. Freshwater Cove, on the western shore of the Outer Harbor, also contains private moorings. The shoreline of the Outer Harbor is dotted with private docks and piers. (The inner harbor is used primarily by the commercial fleet.) Smith Cove is used by both commercial and recreational boats for mooring and dockage. The Annisquam River is a well-traveled waterway connecting Gloucester Harbor with Ipswich

⁴⁰⁶ Largemesh Groundfish: cod, winter flounder, witch flounder, yellowtail flounder, am. plaice, sand-dab flounder, haddock, white hake, redfish, and pollock

⁴⁰⁷ Smallmesh Multi-Species: red hake, ocean pout, mixed hake, black whiting, silver hake (whiting)

⁴⁰⁸ <http://www.harbormasters.org/cities/gloucester.shtml>

Bay. Cape Ann Marina and Gloucester Marina, located at the southern end of the river, provide dockage for several hundred commercial and recreational boats. There are numerous moorings just outside the channel limits all along the river, and many private docks and piers exist along its shore. Lobster Cove is located inside the Ipswich Bay entrance of the Annisquam River and contains an extensive mooring area, the Annisquam Yacht Club, Lobster Cove Market and Marina and many smaller private docks.

Ten companies are listed on a Cape Ann website as running fishing charters out of Gloucester.⁴⁰⁹

Subsistence

Information on subsistence fishing in Gloucester is either unavailable through secondary data collection or the practice does not exist.

Atlantic Herring Fishery

Gloucester is an important community involved in the Atlantic herring fishery. It meets several criteria identified in Amendment 1 relative to communities of interest: #1 (herring landings), #2 (herring-related infrastructure), #3 (lobster/tuna bait dependence), and #5 (value-added production). Several lobster bait dealers and a pumping station for offloading herring are located in Gloucester. In addition, Cape Seafoods, one of the largest processors of herring for frozen export, is located at the State Pier and owns several dedicated pelagic fishing vessels (see Amendment 1 FSEIS for more information). Gloucester's infrastructure includes shipping terminals and access to major highways and nearby airports. The port also provides many additional fishing-related services including ice, fuel, and vessel maintenance/repair services.

Gloucester was the top-ranked port for herring landings in 2004 (26,891 mt) and cumulatively from 1995-2004 (227,579 mt, see Amendment 1 FSEIS for landings by port).

During the 300 years of fishermen's residence in Gloucester before the first beam trawler was built in Bath, Maine in 1918, fishermen caught cod and other favored species with baited hooks. Herring was often the bait of choice. With more than 400 schooners regularly sailing from Gloucester in the early 1800s, carrying thousands of fishermen who worked with hooks and lines, the clam-flats could not supply the insatiable market for bait, so fishermen turned to herring.⁴¹⁰

In the late 1960s and 1970s, the distant water fleets of USSR, German Democratic Republic and nine other countries were joined by Gloucester fishing boats in harvesting herring on Georges Bank. The pressure led to the collapse of the stocks and no commercial landings for 15 years. Eventually, however, the stocks began to rebuild.

In 1993, the Conservation Law Foundation indicated that with research, planning and investment, Gloucester could successfully return to an emphasis on herring. By October 1996, Gloucester appeared poised to take advantage of the healthy herring stocks. Eleven companies and/or organizations formed the Gloucester Herring Corporation and each put up funds to match for a \$400,000 grant from US Economic Development Agency (EDA) to explore the potential for herring in Gloucester. The challenge was to increase the harvest of herring; expand and improve shoreside facilities; and open the global market to Gloucester herring.

⁴⁰⁹ <http://www.cape-ann.com/gloucester.html>

⁴¹⁰ Garland, Joseph. 1995. Gloucester on the Wind. NH: Arcadia Publishing.

Redevelopment of the Herring Fishery

A variety of efforts were made to develop the full range of commercial activities: harvesting, processing and marketing to both bait and food markets. One major initiative in 1996 planned to allow a Dutch company to build a facility on the State Fish Pier that would work with the F/V Atlantic Star, a 369-foot factory trawler. A grassroots organization, Gloucester Initiatives, with the help of Congress successfully blocked this effort, arguing that a fleet of medium sized vessels and local processing plants along the Atlantic coast should be cautiously developed in order to sustainably harvest, process and market herring and mackerel while maintaining a traditional fisheries “way of life.”

Herring as Bait

In Gloucester, herring for bait plays a very important role in both the commercial and recreational industries. As bait at sea, the herring attract the plethora of whales to Jefferies Ledge and Stellwagen Bank upon which the whale watch industry depends. At least five companies in Gloucester and Rockport run whale watches. In addition, Gloucester lobster fishermen depend on the harvested herring as bait for their traps and tuna fishermen use herring as bait for their lines.

Vessel Specialization

The small and medium sized vessels that dominate Gloucester’s fleet have not moved into the harvesting of herring to the extent anticipated. When groundfish regulations limited the numbers of days-at-sea and large closed areas were established, many believed that herring would provide a supplement to incomes cut by the groundfish management regime. However, the low price of herring and the need for refrigerated seawater for adequate handling has led to a specialization by larger vessels (100-foot range) dedicated to pelagics (herring and mackerel).

Future

Discussions about the potential for the development of such projects as a high-tech processing of herring to make surimi surface periodically,⁴¹¹ and at least two companies tried and failed in their attempts to develop a viable food (as opposed to bait) herring market. The three main companies that are currently handling herring and mackerel in Gloucester are Cape Seafoods, Aran Fish Company and Star Fisheries. Cape Seafoods packs and blast freezes herring for sale as human food. In addition the company makes some herring available for bait (see profile).

Star Fisheries

Star Fisheries is a family-owned business that opened Gloucester’s display auction. To avoid any appearance of impropriety, the family is no longer personally involved in the buying and selling of groundfish. They did however decide to retain their option for the handling of herring and mackerel since the auction is not working with pelagic species. This year (2005) they packed mackerel for the first time since the opening of the auction in 1999.

Future

Plans for the future- infrastructure development, foreseeable changes

The Massachusetts Department of Housing and Community Development recognize that the fishing industry is changing. The city must adapt to these major economic changes. Although the city is preparing for other industries, such as tourism, they are also trying to preserve both the culture of fishing and the current infrastructure necessary to allow the fishing industry to continue functioning. The harbor planning process is relying on information about the infrastructure needs of the industry gathered by the

⁴¹¹ <http://www.gloucestercdc.org/id84.htm>

Massachusetts Fishermen's Partnership's Community Panels Project. The city is also currently working with the National Park Service to plan an industrial historic fishing port, which would include a working fishing fleet.⁴¹² This would preserve necessary infrastructure for the fishing industry and preserve the culture to further develop tourism around fishing.

People's perception of the future, expectations

According to newspaper articles⁴¹³ and city planning documents, residents have conflicting visions for the future of Gloucester. Many argue that the fishing industry is in danger of losing its viability. For example, an anthropological investigation of the fishing infrastructure in Gloucester⁴¹⁴ warned that some fishing industry participants fear that the port could lose its full-service status if additional businesses close during the stock rebuilding period. With stricter governmental regulations on catches and declining fish stocks, many residents are considering other livelihood strategies, such as tourism or other businesses. In 1996 the NMFS piloted a vessel buyback program to decrease the commercial fishing pressure in the northeast. Of the 100 bids applying to be bought by the government, 65 were from Gloucester fishermen.⁴¹⁵ This could be taken as an indication that these fishermen do not see any future in fishing for themselves in the Northeast. NMFS adjusted this program to just buy back permits rather than vessels. Massachusetts had the highest sale of permits, though the number of Gloucester permits could not be obtained at this time.⁴¹⁶ The character of the Gloucester fleet, however, was said to change from a diverse fleet with all size ranges of vessels to one dominated by small and medium boats.

On the other hand, there are fishermen who claim the fishing and seafood industries will remain strong in the future, despite the pessimistic forecasts. The Gloucester Seafood Festival and Forum, for example, celebrates and promotes the Gloucester seafood industry.

1.15 NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS

People and Places

Regional Orientation

New Bedford is the fourth largest city in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It is situated on Buzzard Bay, located in the southeastern section of the state. New Bedford is bordered by Dartmouth on the west, Freetown on the north, Acushnet on the east, and Buzzards Bay on the south. It is 54 miles south of Boston, 33 miles southeast of Providence, Rhode Island, and approximately 208 miles from New York City.⁴¹⁷

Historical/Background Information

New Bedford, originally part of Dartmouth, was settled by Plymouth colonists in 1652. Fishermen established a community in 1760 and developed it into a small whaling port and shipbuilding center

⁴¹² http://commpres.env.state.ma.us/community/cmtty_main.asp?communityID=107

⁴¹³ Finch, D. 2004. "Gloucester's Fishing Industry Braces Itself," NH Public Radio (May 7, 2004). Search www.nhpr.org

and Dornbusch, J. 2003. "Fish story: Gloucester presents two faces in festival, industry forum," Boston Herald (Sept 17, 2003). Search <http://theedge.bostonherald.com>

⁴¹⁴ Gloucester Community Panel (Sarah Robinson, Coordinator). 2003. A Study of Gloucester's Commercial Fisheries Infrastructure: Interim Report. Available at:

<http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/comm%20mtgs/commmtgsDraftone/GloucesterPix.pdf>

⁴¹⁵ <http://www2.kenyon.edu/Projects/Envs61/polg.htm>

⁴¹⁶ If buyback data is needed on the port level, contact Drew Kitts at NEFSC in Woods Hole, MA.

⁴¹⁷ <http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ma/county/bristol/newbedford/greatnewbed.htm>, <http://www.ci.newbedford.ma.us/ECONOMIC/CD/commprofile.html>

within the next five years. By the early 1800s New Bedford had become one of the world's leading whaling ports. Over one half of the U.S. whaling fleet, which totaled more than 700 vessels, was registered in New Bedford by the mid 1800s.

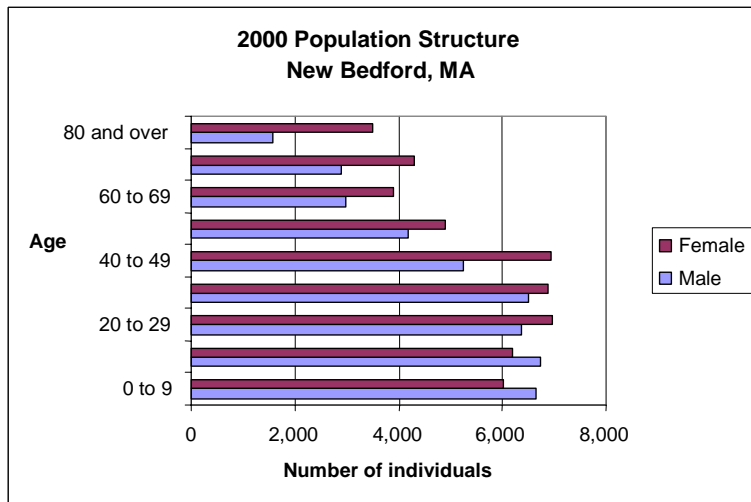
The discovery of petroleum greatly decreased the demand for sperm oil, bringing economic devastation to New Bedford and all other whaling ports in New England. The last whale ship sailed out of New Bedford in 1925.⁴¹⁸ In attempts to diversify the economy, the town manufactured textiles until the southeast cotton boom in the 1920s. Since then, New Bedford has continued to diversify its economy, but the commercial fishery is very dominant.⁴¹⁹

Demographics

According to Census 2000 data⁴²⁰, New Bedford has a total population of 93,768, down from the reported population of 99,922 in 1990.⁴²¹ Of this population 47.1% are males and 52.9% are females. The median age is 35.9 years and 71.2 % of the population is 21 years or older while 18.9% are 62 or older.

New Bedford's age structure by sex shows a higher number of females in each age group between 20 and over 80 years. There is no drop in the 20-29 age group (as occurs in many smaller fishing communities), which could be due to New Bedford's proximity to Boston (several universities) and the local sailing school, the Northeast Maritime Institute.

Figure 57 New Bedford's Population Structure by Sex in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)³



⁴¹⁸ <http://travel.lycos.com/Destinations/location.asp?pid=243839>

⁴¹⁹ <http://www.usgennet.org/usa/ma/county/bristol/newbedford/greatnewbed.htm>

⁴²⁰ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFacts?sse=on>

⁴²¹ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census (STF 1, Table DP-1):

[http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_ & lang=en& ts=126539286370](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&lang=en&ts=126539286370)

³ U.S. Census : 200 Decennial Census (STF1, Table QT-P1):

[http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet? lang=en& ts=126785307368& ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U& program=](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?lang=en&ts=126785307368&ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&program=)

New Bedford's racial composition holds at 79% white, 9.1% other, 6.1% claiming two or more races, and 4.5% Black or African American. In addition, Hispanic/Latinos make up 10.2% of the population. In terms of ancestry, the residents of New Bedford trace their backgrounds to several countries, but most of all to Portugal. The ethnic breakdown is such that the Portuguese background holds 41.2% of the population, with 9.1%, Sub-Saharan African and 8.9% Cape Verdean (also Portuguese speakers) following closely behind each other.

Figure 58 New Bedford's Racial Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)

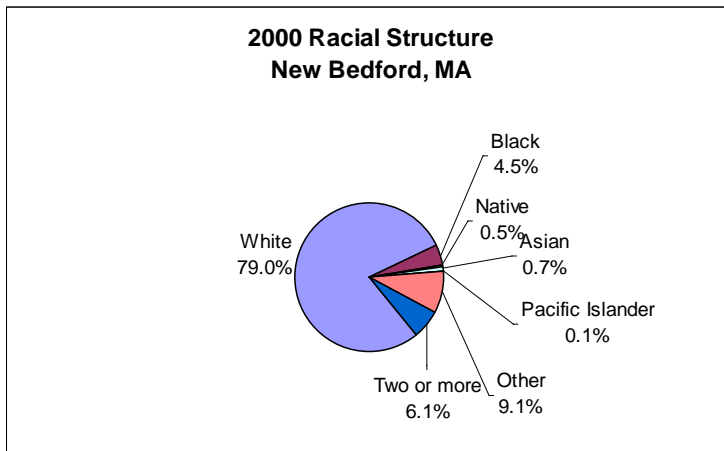
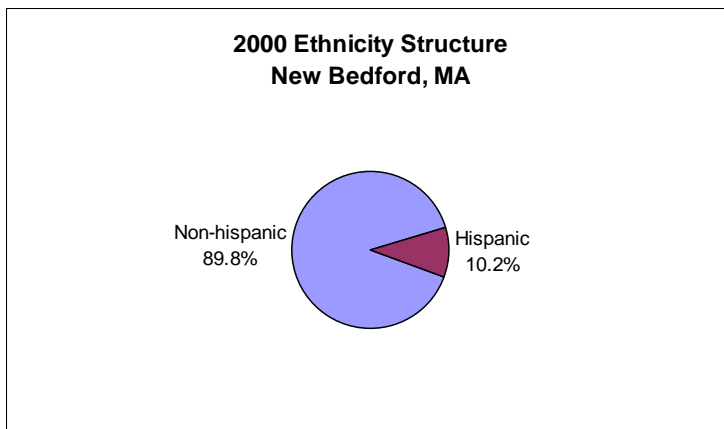


Figure 59 New Bedford's Ethnicity Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



In 62.2% of homes, only English is spoken, leaving 37.8% of homes bi-lingual or multilingual. Of those people who speak other languages, 17.3% of them speak English less than 'very well' according to the 2000 Census.

Of the population 25 years and over, 57.6% are high school graduates or higher and 10.7% have a bachelor's degree or higher. Again of the population 25 years and over, 24.3% did not reach ninth grade, 18.1% attended some high school but did not graduate, 27.7% completed high school, 13.9% had some college with no degree, 5.3% received their associate degree, 7.5% earned their bachelor's degree, and 3.2% received either their graduate or professional degree.

Although religious percentages are not available through U.S. Census data, according to the American Religious Data Archive, in 2000 the religion with the highest number of congregations and adherents in the Bristol County was Catholic with 85 congregations and 268,434 adherents. Other prominent congregations in the county were United Methodist (17 with 3,583 adherents), United Church of Christ (19 with 5,728) and Episcopal (18 with 5,100). The total number of adherents to any religion was up 9.4% from 1990.⁴²²

Issues/Processes

New Bedford struggles with a highly contaminated harbor and harbor sediment. New Bedford Harbor is contaminated with metals and organic compounds, including polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).⁴²³ Because of the high concentrations of PCBs in the sediment, New Bedford Harbor was listed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a Superfund site in 1982 and cleanup is underway. Significant levels of these pollutants have accumulated in sediments, water, fish, lobsters, and shellfish in the Harbor and adjacent areas. Lobsters in the Harbor typically have PCB concentrations of 1.0 to 4.9 parts per million (ppm) in their bodies, with some lobsters containing up to 23.8 ppm (Hillman et al., 1990; Schwartz, 1987).⁴²⁴ New Bedford is also the only major municipality in the Buzzards Bay area to discharge significant amounts of untreated combined sewage, industrial waste, and storm water from combined sewer overflows.⁴²⁵

The pollution problem not only affects health and the ecosystem but has a large impact on New Bedford's economy. For example, closures of fishing areas in the harbor have caused economic losses in the millions for the quahog landings alone.⁴²⁶ Closure of the lobster fishery has resulted in an estimated loss of \$250,000 per year and the finfish industry and recreational fishing have been negatively affected as well.⁴²⁷ In addition to contaminated harbor sediments, numerous brownfield properties are located in proximity to the port, especially on the New Bedford side.⁴²⁸

Fishing vessel owners complain of a shortage of crewmen. They attribute this scarcity to low unemployment rates that have kept laborers from the docks. Many choose to bypass work that government statistics place among the most dangerous jobs in the country. Many crewmembers are either inexperienced or come from foreign countries. Both present safety issues, according to one fisherman, because inexperienced crew get hurt more often and foreign crew have significant language barriers that impede communication. Additionally, those willing to work sometimes struggle with alcohol and drug dependency. Ship captains routinely have applicants roll up their shirt sleeves to check for traces of heroin use.⁴²⁹

Cultural Attributes

The New Bedford community celebrates its maritime history with a culmination of activities in the New Bedford Summerfest. The Summerfest is held annually in July in conjunction with the New Bedford State Pier and the New Bedford National Whaling Historical Park. The Blessing of the Fleet is held annually on the Fourth of July weekend. This event is the traditional blessing of the vessels of the fishing

⁴²² ARDA (American Religion Data Archive 2000), Interactive Maps and Reports, Counties:

<http://www.thearda.com/>

⁴²³ http://www.brownfields.noaa.gov/htmls/portfields/pilot_newbed.html

⁴²⁴ <http://www.buzzardsbay.org/nbprobs.htm>

⁴²⁵ <http://www.buzzardsbay.org/nbprobs.htm>

⁴²⁶ *Id.*

⁴²⁷ *Id.*

⁴²⁸ http://www.brownfields.noaa.gov/htmls/portfields/pilot_newbed.html

⁴²⁹ <http://www.csmonitor.com/2002/0429/p15s03-wmwo.html>

fleet and other boats that take part. Summerfest also includes the Cape Verdean Recognition Day Parade and the Cape Verdean American Family Festival.⁴³⁰

The community has taken an active role in the remembrance of its maritime heritage. The Azorean Maritime Heritage Society in conjunction with the New Bedford Whaling Museum and the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park plans to construct two Azorean whaleboats to raise awareness of the maritime history of the Azorean community on both sides of the Atlantic.

The New Bedford Whaling museum was established by the Old Dartmouth Historical Society in 1907 to tell the story of American whaling and to describe the role that New Bedford played as the whaling capital of the world in the nineteenth century. Today the whaling Museum is the largest museum in America devoted to the history of the American whaling industry and its greatest port.⁴³¹

The New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park, created in 1996, commemorates the heritage of city as a whaling port. The park is spread over 13 city blocks and includes a visitor center, the New Bedford Whaling Museum, and the Rotch-Jones-Duff House and Garden Museum.⁴³²

Infrastructure

Current Economy

The fishing community of New Bedford is amply supported by the infrastructure of the city. There are several choices for the marine industry to take part in. The New Bedford Economic Development Council (NBEDC), Inc was established in 1998 to improve the city's economic development by helping to attract business and job opportunities to the city. The NBEDC also provides small business funds and offers financial support (in loans) for new businesses or those who want to expand. The NBEDC has substantially assisted the economy of New Bedford, creating more than 850 jobs and providing assistance to over 1,600.⁴³³

With a federal grant and local funds, the city and the Harbor Development Council (HDC) will in 2005 begin construction on a \$1 million, 8,500-square foot passenger terminal at State Pier to support passenger ferry service. The HDC received a federal grant for more than \$700,000 to construct the passenger terminal and to improve berthing at the New Bedford Ferry Terminal.

The Community Economic Development Center is a non-profit organization vested in the economic development of the local community. The organization is unique in that it is involved with fisheries management. The center is currently engaged in a research project to better understand the employment status in the fishing industry. The center is a liaison for migrant workers and other newcomers to the community to have access to the benefits provided by the city. In the past the center at one time had a re-training program for displaced fishermen to move into aquaculture.

According to the U.S. Census 2000, 57.7% (42,308 individuals) of the total population 16 years of age and over are in the labor force, of which 5.0% are unemployed and 0.2% are in the Armed Forces.⁴³⁴

⁴³⁰ <http://www.rixsan.com/nbvisit/events/blesflet.htm>

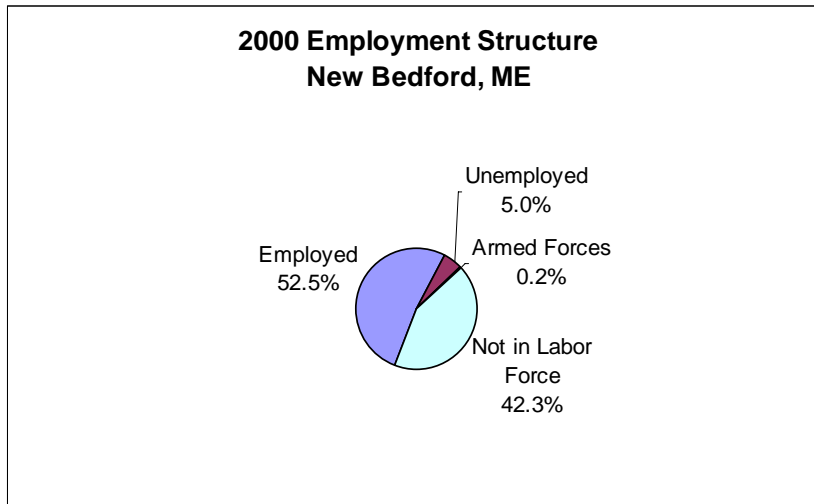
⁴³¹ www.whalingmuseum.org

⁴³² www.nps.gov/nebe

⁴³³ <http://www.ci.new-bedford.ma.us/ECONOMIC/CD/commprofile.html#D>

⁴³⁴ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?sse=on>

Figure 60 New Bedford's Employment Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census website)



According to Census 2000 data, jobs with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for 407 or 1.1% of all jobs. Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounts for 1,485 or 3.9% of the labor force. Educational, health and social services (20.9%), manufacturing (20.7%), retail trade (12.1%), entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (7.4%), and construction (7.1%) were the primary industries. Major employers that provide over 100 jobs in New Bedford include the following businesses with the number of employees in parentheses: Acushnet Company (1,600), Cliftex (1,400), Aerovox (800), Calish Clothing (750), and Polaroid (465).⁴³⁵

Median household income in New Bedford was \$27,569 (which increased since 1990 when the median household income was \$22,647⁴³⁶) and median per capita income was \$15,602. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately \$9,110 more per year than females.

The average family in New Bedford consists of 3.01 persons. With respect to poverty, 17.3% of families (up slightly from 16.8% in 1990⁴³⁷) and 20.2% of individuals earn below the official US Government poverty line, and 48.8% of families in 2000 earned less than \$35,000 per year.

In 2000, New Bedford had a total of 41,511 housing units of which 92.0% were occupied and 30.2% were detached one unit homes. Approximately half (49.9%) of these homes were built before 1940. Mobile homes in this area accounted for 0.3% of the total housing units; 95.0% of detached units have between 2 and 9 rooms. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area was \$113,500.⁴³⁸ Of housing units 0.3% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use while 56.2% were renter occupied.⁴³⁹

⁴³⁵ www.ci.new-bedford.ma.us/economic/economic/deomgraf.htm

⁴³⁶ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4): [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1 &_program=](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1&_program=)

⁴³⁷ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4): [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1 &_program=](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1&_program=)

⁴³⁸ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?_sse=on

⁴³⁹ U.S. Census 2000 (SF 1, Table QT-H1): [http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&_program=DEC&_lan](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&_program=DEC&_lang=en)

Governmental

New Bedford was incorporated as a town in 1787 and as a city in 1847. The city of New Bedford is run on a Mayor and City Council basis. Of the 38,025 registered voters, 62.9% (23,913) are Democrats; 7.9% (3,021) are Republicans and 29.2% (11,091) are un-enrolled.⁴⁴⁰ The Harbor Planning Commission includes representatives from the fish-processing and harvest sectors of the industry.

Institutional

Fishing Associations

There are several fishing associations which aid the fishing industry in New Bedford, such as the American Dogfish Association, the American Scallop Association and the Commercial Anglers Association. New Bedford also is home to a Fishermen's Wives Association which began in the early 1960s. Additionally, New Bedford has the Offshore Mariner's Wives Association which includes a handful of participants that organize the "Blessing of the Fleet."

Fishing Assistance Centers

Shore Support has been the primary fishing assistance center in New Bedford since 2000,⁴⁴¹ though the New Bedford Fishermen and Families Assistance Centers are also available as is the Trawlers Survival Fund

Other Fishing-Related Organizations

There are several other fishing related organizations and associations that are vital to the fishing industry such as the Fisheries' Survival Fund (Fairhaven), the New Bedford Fishermen's Union, the New Bedford Seafood Coalition, the New Bedford Seafood Council and the Offshore Mariner's Association.

Physical

The New Bedford Municipal Airport is located 2 miles NW of the city. Interstate 195 and State routes 24 and 140 provide access to the airports, ports, and facilities of Providence and Boston. The Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) provides services into New Bedford.⁴⁴²

Involvement in Northeast Fisheries

Commercial

The fishing industry in New Bedford has consistently experienced decadal change. In the 1980s fishermen reaped high landings and bought new boats. Then in the 1990s they experienced a dramatic decrease in groundfish catches, a vessel buyback program, and strict federal regulations in attempts to rebuild the depleted fish stocks. A new decade brought more changes for the fishing industry.⁴⁴³ By 2000 and 2001 New Bedford was the highest value port in the U.S. (generating \$150.5 million in dockside revenue).⁴⁴⁴ According to the federal commercial landings data, New Bedford's most successful fishery in the past seven years has been scallops, followed by groundfish.

⁴⁴⁰ <http://www.mass.gov/dhcd/iprofile/205.pdf>

⁴⁴¹ Hall-Arber et al. 2001. New England Fishing Communities. Available at: <http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>

⁴⁴² <http://www.mass.gov/seaports/newbed.htm>, <http://www.mass.gov/dhcd/iprofile/205.pdf>

⁴⁴³ http://www.fishresearch.org/Articles/2001/07/New_Bedford.asp

⁴⁴⁴ <http://www.fishresearch.org/Articles/2002/09/landings.asp>

New Bedford contains approximately 44 fish wholesale companies,⁴⁴⁵ 75 seafood processors and some 200 shore side industries.⁴⁴⁶ Maritime International is also located in New Bedford which has one of the largest U.S. Department of Agriculture-approved cold treatment centers on the East Coast. The terminal receives approximately 25 vessels a year. Each vessel carries about 1,000 tons of fish.⁴⁴⁷

Landings by Species – State Only Permits

Table 39 Landings in Pounds for State-Only Permits in New Bedford

Species	Pounds landed
Cod**	6,311,413
Haddock**	5,949,880
Lobster***	1,168,884
Scup**	593,394
Fluke**	480,165
Crab***	315,395
Loligo Squid**	207,769
Striped Bass**	189,055
Quahog (littleneck)*	147,249
Monkfish	137,300
Conch*	136,276
Skate	121,522
Quahog (cherrystone)	113,341
Black Sea Bass**	113,071
Pollock	65,500
Quahog (Chowder)*	64,999
Bluefish**	44,045
Quahog (mixed)*	11,513
Red Hake	10,100
Cusk	1,880
Illex Squid**	1,305
Soft Shell Clam*	985
Dab (Plaice)	870
Dogfish**	537
Winter Flounder	500
Yellowtail Flounder	383
Gray Sole (Witch)	200

Asterisks indicate data sources: Zero: MA DMF has 2 gear-specific catch reports: Gillnet & Fish Weirs. All state-permitted fish-weir and gillnet fishermen report landings of all species via annual catch reports. NOTE: Data for these species do not include landings from other gear types (trawls, hook & line, etc.) and therefore should be considered as a subset of the total landings. (Massachusetts Division Marine Fisheries).

⁴⁴⁵ <http://www.ci.new-bedford.ma.us/ECONOMIC/HDC/Directory2.asp>

⁴⁴⁶ Hall-Arbor et. al. 2001.

⁴⁴⁷ <http://www.ci.new-bedford.ma.us/ECONOMIC/HDC/wtrgeneral.htm>

Landings by Species – Federal Permits

Table 40 Dollar Value by Species Landed in New Bedford

Catch	2002	1997-2003 Average
Scallops	96,577,150	73,417,859
Largemesh	40,950,557	31,843,231
Monkfish	6,545,695	10,869,869
SURFOQ	6,772,070	6,127,514
Other	5,285,072	4,860,982
Lobster	6,395,289	4,462,808
Skates	1,420,409	1,631,358
SFSCUPBSB	1,040,050	1,222,400
Redcrab	1,948,522	1,047,162
BUTMACSQ	782,113	1,010,204
Smallmesh	871,565	628,075
Herring	738	453,111
Dogfish	9,415	123,622
Bluefish	13,361	10,527
Tilefish	0	460
Salmon	0	0

Vessels by Year

Table 41 Vessel Permits/Landings Value Between 1997 and 2003 in New Bedford

Year	# Vessels home ported	# vessels (owner's city)	Home port value (\$)	Landed port value(\$)
1997	244	162	80,472,279	103,723,261
1998	213	137	74,686,581	94,880,103
1999	204	140	89,092,544	129,880,525
2000	211	148	101,633,975	148,806,074
2001	226	153	111,508,249	151,382,187
2002	237	164	120,426,514	168,612,006
2003	245	181	125,788,011	166,680,126

Recreational

A number of companies in New Bedford offer the public recreational fishing excursions including boat charters.⁴⁴⁸

⁴⁴⁸ <http://www.maineharbors.com>

Subsistence

Information on subsistence fishing in New Bedford is either unavailable through secondary data collection or the practice does not exist.

Atlantic Herring Fishery

New Bedford is an important community involved in the Atlantic herring fishery. It meets several criteria identified in Amendment 1 relative to communities of interest: #1 (herring landings), #2 (herring-related infrastructure), #3 (lobster/tuna bait dependence), and #5 (value-added production). Several lobster bait dealers and a pumping station for offloading herring are located in New Bedford. In addition, NORPEL, one of the largest processors of herring for frozen export, is located in New Bedford and owns several dedicated pelagic fishing vessels (see Amendment 1 FSEIS for more information). New Bedford's infrastructure includes shipping terminals (Maritime International) and access to major highways and nearby airports. The port also provides many additional fishing-related services including ice, fuel, and vessel maintenance/repair services.

New Bedford ranked fourth in herring landings in 2004 (7,791 mt) and seventh cumulatively from 1995-2004 (31,089 mt, see Amendment 1 FSEIS for landings by port). Herring landings in New Bedford increased significantly in recent years with the establishment of the NORPEL plant.

Future

Plans for the future – infrastructure development, foreseeable changes

In 2004, New Bedford is in the process of building the New Bedford Aquarium that will include exhibits on New Bedford's history as a whaling and fishing port.

People's perception of the future, expectations

Many fishermen believe that based on the quantity and ages of the specimens they catch – the fish are coming back faster than studies indicate. While most admit that regulations have worked, they believe further restrictions are unnecessary and could effectively wipe out the industry.⁴⁴⁹ "If they push these regs too hard, the whole infrastructure of fishing here could collapse," according to a New Bedford fishermen.⁴⁵⁰

⁴⁴⁹ <http://www.csmonitor.com/2002/0429/p15s03-wmwo.html>

⁴⁵⁰ *Id.*

1.16 POINT JUDITH, RHODE ISLAND

People and Places

Regional Orientation

Narragansett (41.45°N, 71.45°W) is located in [Washington County](#) 30 miles south of [Providence](#).⁴⁵¹ Point Judith is located in [Washington County](#) 4 miles south of Narragansett along Highway 108 near Galilee State Beach, located at the western side of the mouth of Rhode Island Sound.⁴⁵²

Historical/Background

Narragansett

The land now called Narragansett was originally inhabited by the Algonquin Indians until 1659 when a group of Connecticut colonists purchased it. Over the next half-century, the Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts colonies all vied for control of Narragansett until the British crown placed the area under the control of Rhode Island.

By the 1660s, settlers put the fertile soil to use by developing agriculture in the area. Soon the area's economy depended on the export of agricultural products to markets such as Boston, Providence, and Newport. At this time, Point Judith was connected to the sea by a deep, wide breachway, which was used to ship the agricultural goods to market.

In the early 1800s, Narragansett, like the rest of the country, experienced rapid industrial growth, particularly in the textile industry. By the mid 1800s the resort tourism industry developed in Narragansett including the once popular Narragansett Casino. However, most of the tourism resorts were destroyed in a fire in the early 1900s.⁴⁵³

By the 1800s, many farmers began to supplement their income by fishing for bass and alewife, or digging oysters. Eventually, the Port of Galilee was established in the mid 1800s as a small fishing village. By the early 1900s Point Judith's Port of Galilee became one of the largest fishing ports on the east coast. This was largely due to a series of construction projects that included dredging the present breachway and stabilizing it with stone jetties and the construction of three miles of breakwater that provided refuge from the full force of the ocean.⁴⁵⁴ By the 1930s, wharves were constructed to facilitate large ocean-going fishing vessels.

Today, Point Judith is not only an active commercial fishing port but supports a thriving tourism industry that includes restaurants, shops, whale watching, recreational fishing, and a ferry to Block Island.⁴⁵⁵

Demographics

No Census data are available for Point Judith itself, but they are available for the county subdivision "Narragansett Pier CDP" which includes Point Judith. As Point Judith is not actually a residential area, and those who fish from Point Judith live in surrounding communities, this actually is more representative of the "fishing community" than would be any data on Point Judith alone.

⁴⁵¹ <http://www.ohwy.com/ri/n/narragan.htm>

⁴⁵² <http://www.ohwy.com/ri/p/pointjud.htm>

⁴⁵³ <http://www.geocities.com/Heartland/Hills/6365/narhist.html>

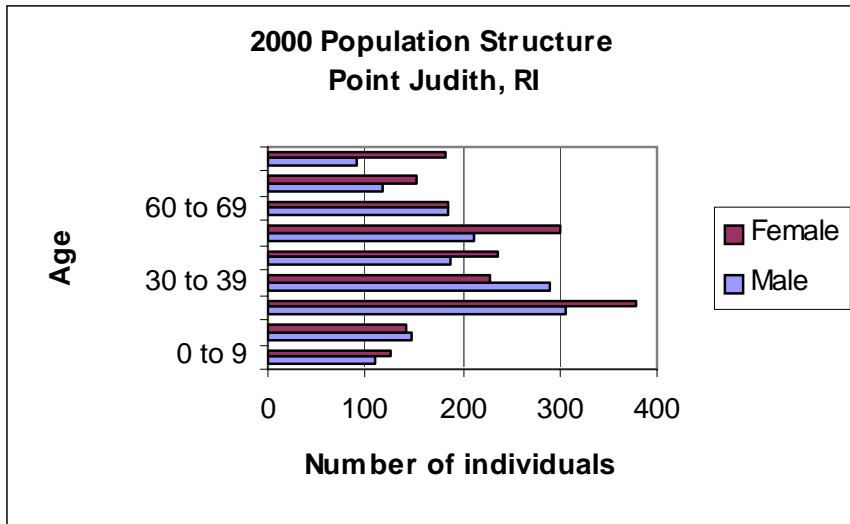
⁴⁵⁴ History of Galilee available at <http://www.woonsocket.org/galhist.html> (last visited 12/21/2005).

⁴⁵⁵ Available at <http://officialcitiesites.org/county.php3?st=RI&countyname=Washington> (last visited 12/21/2005).

According to Census 2000 data⁴⁵⁶, Narragansett Pier CDP has a total population of 3,671, down from a reported population of 3,721 in 1990.⁴⁵⁷ Of this 2000 total, 46.3% are males and 53.7% are females. The median age is 44.5 years and 82.4% of the population is 21 years or older while 25.3% are 62 or older.

This area has an unusually high percentage of the population in the 20-29 year age group, especially for males. This may have to do with particular employment opportunities for this age group.

Figure 61 Point Judith's Population Structure by Sex in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)⁴⁵⁸



The majority of the population is White (92.8%), with 1.2% Black, 2.6% citing two or more races, and 0.4% other. Hispanics are identified as 1.9% of the population. Residents trace their backgrounds to a number of different European ancestries including the following: Irish (23.2%), Italian (19.3%), and English (10.7%). With regard to region of birth, 60.3% were born in Rhode Island, 36.6% were born in a different state and 3.2% were born outside of the U.S. (including 1.0% who are not United States citizens).

In 93.3% of homes, only English is spoken, leaving 6.7% of homes bi-lingual or multilingual. Of those people who speak other languages, 1.2% of them speak English less than 'very well' according to the 2000 Census.

⁴⁵⁶ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?sse=on>

⁴⁵⁷ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census (STF 1, Table DP-1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_lang=en&ts=126539286370

⁴⁵⁸ U.S. Census : 200 Decennial Census (STF1, Table QT-P1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?lang=en&ts=126785307368&ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&program=

Figure 62 Point Judith's Racial Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)

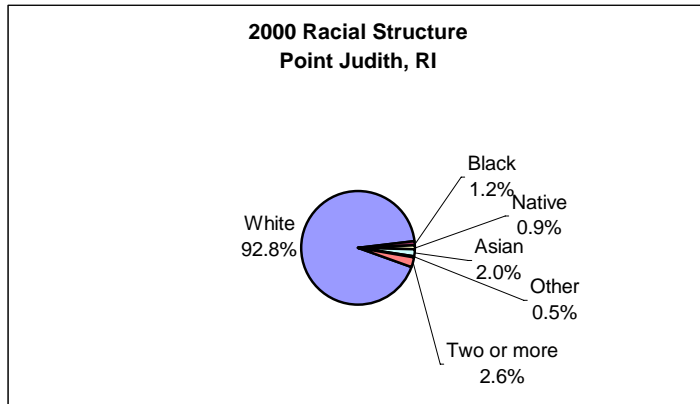
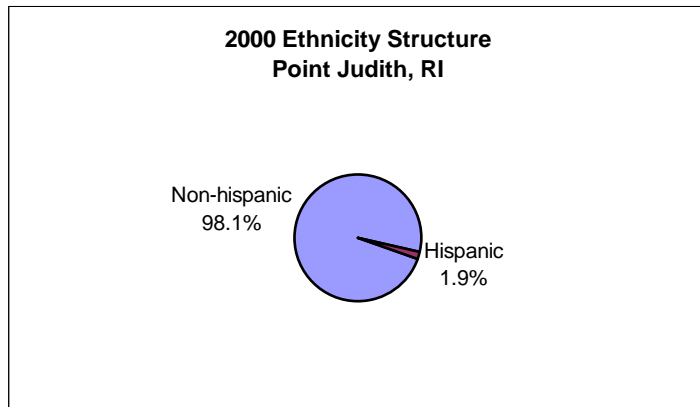


Figure 63 Point Judith's Ethnic Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



Of the population 25 years and over, 21.1% have graduated high school, 18.6% have a Bachelors Degree and 15.5% a Masters Degree. Again of the population 25 years and over, 3.6% did not reach ninth grade, 8.9% attended some high school but did not graduate, 21.1% completed high school, 20.1% had some college with no degree, 6.9% received their associate degree, 18.6% earned their bachelor's degree, and 20.8% received either their graduate or professional degree.

Although religious percentages are not available through U.S. Census data, according to the American Religion Data Archive the religions with the highest number of congregations in Washington County included American Baptist Churches (15 with 3,022 adherents), Catholic (20 with 58,668 adherents) and Episcopal (10 with 4,720 adherents). The total number of adherents to any religion was up 57.3% from 1990.⁴⁵⁹

⁴⁵⁹ ARDA (American Religion Data Archive 2000), Interactive Maps and Reports, Counties: <http://www.thearda.com/>

Issues/Processes

Not unlike many fishing communities in the North East, increasingly stringent fishing regulations jeopardize the viability of Point Judith as a fishing port. Specifically, Point Judith processing companies have difficulty handling drastic deviations in the number of landings, commonly due to the lifting or expending of quotas, as well as sudden changes in what species are landed. Additionally, the boom in tourism at Point Judith has had an adverse effect on the commercial fishing industry. Not only do fishermen battle parking issues but shore front rents for fish processing companies and the cost of dockage and wharfage for vessels has increased.

Cultural Attributes

The Narragansett/ Point Judith community celebrates its maritime history with the Blessing of the Fleet, an event that is sponsored by the Narragansett Lion's Club. The festival includes the Blessing of the Fleet Road Race of 10 miles of the surrounding area, a Seafood Festival, and rides at Veteran's Memorial Park that last the throughout the weekend. This year's Blessing of the Fleet ranged from approximately 20 commercial to 70 recreational vessels and gathered an estimated crowd of 200 to 300 to view the passing.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Besides an active fishing port Point Judith supports a thriving tourism industry that includes restaurants, shops, whale watching, recreational fishing, and a ferry to Block Island.⁴⁶⁰ It also has a number of fish processing companies that do business locally, nationally, and internationally. Point Judith's largest fish processors are the Town Dock Company⁴⁶¹ and the Point Judith Fishermen's Company – a subsidiary of M. Slavin & Sons based in NY.⁴⁶²

Town Dock came to Point Judith in 1980 and is now one of the largest seafood processing companies in Rhode Island. Its facility supports unloading, processing, and freezing facilities under one roof and services "over half of the port's boats (approximately 30 full time deep sea fishing trawlers) as well as a large day-boat fleet . . . and handle[s] all the southern New England and Mid-Atlantic species of fish including Squid, Monkfish, Flounder, Whiting, Scup, Butterfish, and Fluke."⁴⁶³

The Point Judith Fishermen's Company (with approximately 15 employees) unloads boats and processes squid which are then taken by M. Slavin & Sons to sell wholesale at the Fulton Fish Market in NY.⁴⁶⁴

However, seven smaller processors are also located in the Point Judith area: American Mussel Processors, Inc., Deep Sea Fish of RI, Ocean State Lobster Co., MC Fresh Inc., Narragansett Bay Lobster Co., Inc., South Pier Fish Company, and Sea Fresh America.⁴⁶⁵ In 2003, Paiva's Shellfish quit the fillet business and relocated to Cranston as a wholesaler.⁴⁶⁶ Economic history up to 1970 can be found in Poggie and Gersuny (1978).⁴⁶⁷

⁴⁶⁰ Available at <http://officialcitysites.org/county.php3?st=RI&countyname=Washington> (last visited 12/21/2005).

⁴⁶¹ <http://www.towndockinc.com/>

⁴⁶² http://www.mslavin.com/mslavin/Point_Judith.htm

⁴⁶³ <http://www.towndockinc.com/>

⁴⁶⁴ Phone conversation with employee (401-782-1500)

⁴⁶⁵ United States Food and Drug Administration, available at: <http://vm.cfsan.fda.gov/~frf/euclsrpt.html>

⁴⁶⁶ Phone call to owner, Stopped processing last year (401-941-3850)

⁴⁶⁷ Poggie, John and Carl Gersuny. 1978. *Fishermen of Galilee: The Human Ecology of a New England Coastal Community*. University of Rhode Island Marine Bulletin series no. 17. Kingston: University of Rhode Island.

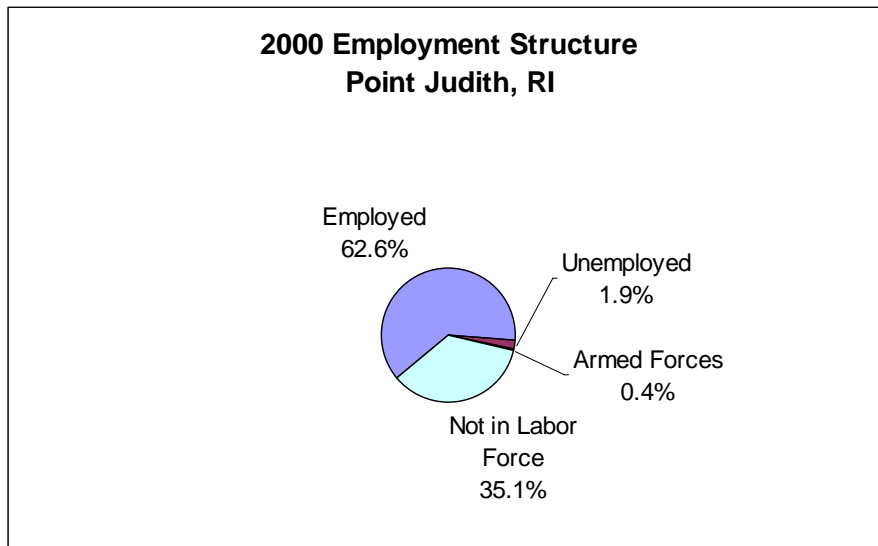
According to the U.S. Census 2000, 64.0% (individuals) of the total population 16 years of age and over are in the labor force, of which 1.9% are unemployed and 0.4% are in the Armed Forces.⁴⁶⁸

According to Census 2000 data, jobs with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for 31 or 1.6% of all jobs. Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounts for 171 or 8.6% of the labor force. Educational, health and social services (30.9%), professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services (12.1%), manufacturing (10.9%) and Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (10.3%) were the primary industries.

Median household income in Narragansett Pier CDP was \$39,918 (which increased since 1990 when the median household income was \$31,853⁴⁶⁹) and median per capita income was \$26,811. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately \$4,934 more per year than females.

The average family in Narragansett Pier CDP consists of persons. With respect to poverty, 8.8% of families (up from 2.7% in 1990⁴⁷⁰) and 14.1% of individuals earn below the official US Government poverty line, and 31.3% of families in 2000 earned less than \$35,000 per year.

Figure 64 Point Judith’s Employment Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



In 2000, Narragansett Pier CDP had a total of 2,067 housing units of which 82.1% were occupied and 52.7% were detached one unit homes. Only a quarter (24.3%) of these homes were built before 1940. No mobile homes or boats were reported as housing units; 85.2% of detached units have between 2 and 9

⁴⁶⁸ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFacts?_sse=on

⁴⁶⁹ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

⁴⁷⁰ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

rooms. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area is \$195,500.⁴⁷¹ Of housing units, 45.2% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use while 25.6% were renter occupied.⁴⁷²

Government

Narragansett's form of government is a town manager and a five-member town council, headed by a council president. Narragansett was established in 1888 and incorporated in 1901.⁴⁷³

Institutional

Fishing Associations

Point Judith Fishermen's Cooperative was purchased in 1994 and is now run as an independent fish marketing organization.⁴⁷⁴ Rhode Island Seafood Council, a not-for-profit organization established in 1976, promotes quality seafood products. The American Seafood Institute was established in 1982 in conjunction with the Rhode Island Seafood Council and provides assistance to the fishing industry in exporting product overseas.

Fishing Assistance Centers

The Bay Company developed under the Rhode Island Marine Trade Education Initiative and attempts to link academia to the marine industry.

Physical

Besides a ferry that runs from Block Island to Point Judith there is no public transportation to Point Judith.

Involvement in Northeast Fisheries

Commercial

The number of commercial vessels in port is 224.⁴⁷⁵ Vessels range from 45-99 feet, with most being ground trawlers. Of these, 55 are between 45 and 75 feet, and 17 over 75 feet.⁴⁷⁶ In 2001, Point Judith was ranked 16th in value of landings by port (fourth on the East Coast).⁴⁷⁷ The state's marine fisheries are divided into three major sectors: shellfish, lobster, and finfish. The shellfish sector includes oysters, soft shell clams, and most importantly, quahogs. The lobster sector is primarily comprised of the highly valued American lobster with some crabs as well. The finfish sector targets a variety of species including winter, yellowtail and summer flounder, tautog, striped bass, black sea bass, scup, bluefish, butterfish, squid, whiting, skate, and dogfish. A wide range of gear including otter trawl nets, floating fish traps, lobster traps, gill nets, fish pots, rod and reel, and clam rakes are used to harvest these species. The state currently issues about 4,500 commercial fishing licenses (Lazar and Lake 2001).

⁴⁷¹ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?sse=on>

⁴⁷² U.S. Census 2000 (SF 1, Table QT-H1):

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&program=DEC&lang=en

⁴⁷³ <http://www.ri.gov/towns/town.php?ID=20>

⁴⁷⁴ Personal communication, Dr. Madeleine Hall-Arber, MIT Sea Grant.

⁴⁷⁵ Department of Environmental Management, Current Boat listings by location 12/01/03.

⁴⁷⁶ Hall-Arber et al. 2001. New England Fishing Communities. Available at:

<http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>

⁴⁷⁷ <http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/fa/commrec.html>

Landings by Species

Table 42 Dollar Value of Landings by Species in Point Judith

	2002 only	Average 1997-2003
Lobster	8,116,261	12,831,084
Butmacsq	8,804,396	10,642,514
Sfscupbsb	4,603,074	4,070,791
Smallmesh	1,760,782	3,193,176
Monkfish	2,315,556	2,996,663
Largemesh	2,637,144	2,519,222
Other	2,162,004	1,895,074
Skates	598,998	642,967
Herring	66,637	533,302
Scallops	79,899	276,440
Tilefish	0	234,705
Bluefish	139,695	108,378
Dogfish	56,891	58,761
Redcrab	135	13,704
Salmon	0	0
Surfoq	0	0

Table 43 Narragansett Pier Vessel Permits/Landings Value Between 1997 and 2003

Year	# vessels home ported	# vessels (owner's city)	Home port value (\$)	Landed port value (\$)
1997	21	61	5,629,991	0
1998	25	55	5,926,038	0
1999	27	60	7,650,042	0
2000	32	61	7,902,294	0
2001	30	62	6,194,920	0
2002	29	53	7,935,212	0
2003	30	52	9,314,990	0

Vessels by Year

Table 44 Point Judith Vessel Permits/Landings Value Between 1997 and 2003

Year	# vessels home ported	# vessels (owner's city)	Home port value (\$)	Landed port value (\$)
1997	160	0	27,391,809	47,529,746
1998	150	0	26,944,185	42,614,448
1999	154	0	28,674,140	51,144,479
2000	152	0	26,009,364	41,399,853
2001	156	0	23,926,615	33,550,542
2002	150	0	22,079,497	31,341,472
2003	143	0	25,253,827	32,536,928

Recreational

Rhode Island marine waters also support a sizable recreational fishing sector. While accurate data on this component is lacking, it is estimated that in the year 2000, some 300,000 saltwater anglers, most from out-of-state, made 1 million fishing trips.⁴⁷⁸ This indicates that the recreational component is significant both in terms of the associated revenues generated (support industries) and harvesting capacity.

Subsistence

No information has been obtained at this time on subsistence fishing.

Atlantic Herring Fishery

Point Judith is marginally involved in the Atlantic herring fishery; landings of herring in Point Judith were much higher in the early 1990s; this may be due to increased participation in the Atlantic mackerel fishery. Several lobster bait dealers are located in Point Judith, and some herring is trucked to Maine from Point Judith for processing.

Point Judith ranked 10th in herring landings in 2004 (2,129 mt) and fourth cumulatively from 1995-2004 (71,289 mt, see Amendment 1 FSEIS for landings by port).

Future

Plans for the future-infrastructure development, foreseeable changes

No information was collected on plans for the future of Point Judith.

Peoples' Perspective of the Future

Point Judith fishermen are not very positive about the future of Point Judith as a fishing port. Besides the main concern of stringent fishing regulations Point Judith fishermen also must contend with the ever increasing tourism at the port. This has caused parking issues and rent increases.

⁴⁷⁸ *ibid.*

1.17 NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

People and Places

Regional Orientation

Newport, Rhode Island (41.50°N, 71.30°W) is located at the southern end of Aquidneck Island. The city is located 11.3 miles from Narragansett Pier, 59.7 miles from Boston, MA, and 187 miles from New York City.

Historical/Background

Newport was founded in 1639 by English settlers.⁴⁷⁹ Although Newport's port is now dedicated to tourism and recreational boating, it has had a long commercial fishing presence. In the mid 1700s, Newport was one of the five largest ports in colonial North America and until Point Judith's docking facilities were developed it was the center for fishing and shipping in Rhode Island.⁴⁸⁰

Between 1800 and 1930, the bay and inshore fleet dominated the fishing industry of Newport. Menhaden was the most important fishery in Newport and all of Rhode Island until the 1930s when the fishery collapsed. At this time the fishing industry shifted to groundfish trawling. The use of the diesel engine, beginning in the 1920s, facilitated fishing farther from shore than was done in prior years.⁴⁸¹

Demographics

According to Census 2000 data⁴⁸², Newport has a total population of 26,475, down from the reported population of 28,227 in 1990.⁴⁸³ Of this 2000 total, 51.8% are female and 48.2% are male. The median age for Newport in the year 2000 was 34.9 years and 73.4% of the population was 21 years or older while 14.8% of the population was 62 or older.

Newport's age structure is skewed to some degree to the younger age groups; the largest percentage of the population is to be found in the age group from 20 to 29. Gender balance is fairly even until age 70 and above.

⁴⁷⁹ <http://new.cityofnewport.com/history.html>

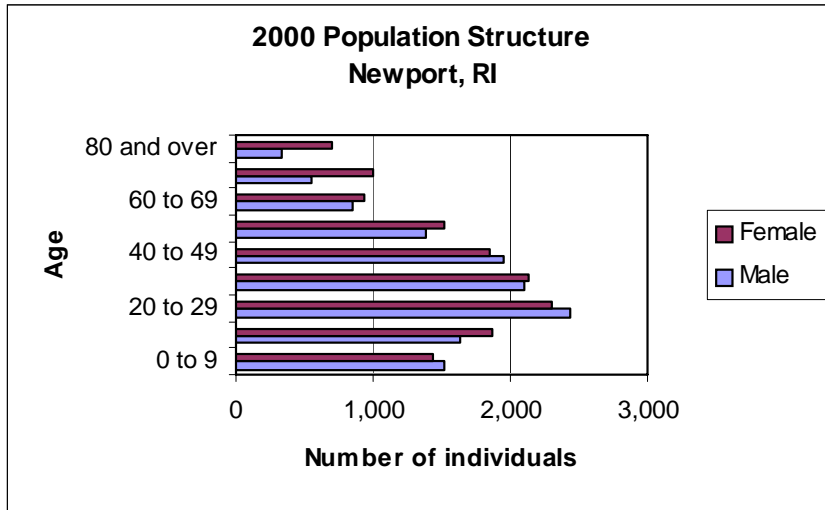
⁴⁸⁰ Hall-Arber et al. 2001. New England Fishing Communities. Available at: <http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>; see also, <http://new.cityofnewport.com/history.html>.

⁴⁸¹ Hall-Arber et al. 2001. New England Fishing Communities. Available at: <http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>

⁴⁸² U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?sse=on>

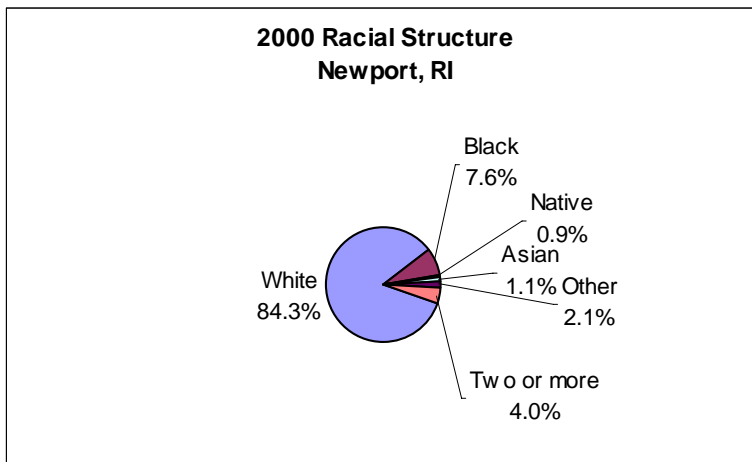
⁴⁸³ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census (STF 1, Table DP-1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&lang=en&ts=126539286370

Figure 65 Newport’s Population Structure by Sex in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)⁴⁸⁴



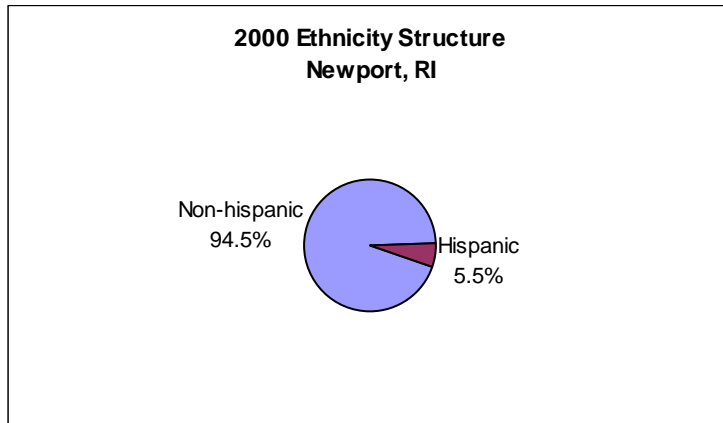
The majority of the population of Newport is white (84.1%), with 7.8% Black or African American, 0.8% Native American, 1.3% Asian, and 0.1% Pacific Islander or Hawaiian. Of the total population 5.5% are Hispanic/Latino. Residents link their heritage to a number of foreign countries including the following: Irish (27.8%), English (12.9%), Italian (11.4%) and Portuguese (7.3%). With regard to region of birth, 45.6% were born in Maine, 54.4% were born in a different state and 5.6% were born outside of the U.S. (including 2.9% who are not United States citizens).

Figure 66 Newport’s Racial Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



⁴⁸⁴ U.S. Census : 2000 Decennial Census (STF1, Table QT-P1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126785307368&_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&_program=

Figure 67 Newport's Ethnic Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



In 90.4% of homes, only English is spoken leaving 9.6% of homes bi-lingual or multilingual. Of those people who speak other languages, 3.6% of them speak English less than 'very well' according to the 2000 Census.

Of the population 25 years and over, 21.4% are high school graduates or higher and 26.3% have a bachelor's degree or higher. Again, of the population 25 years and over, 4.5% did not reach ninth grade, 8.4% attended some high school but did not graduate, 21.4% completed high school, 18.7% had some college with no degree, 5.5% received their associate degree, 26.3% earned their bachelor's degree, and 15.1% received either their graduate or professional degree.

Although religious percentages are not available through U.S. Census data, according to the American Religion Data Archive the religions with the highest number of congregations in Newport County included Catholic (13 with over 68,668 adherents), Episcopal (10 with 4,720), and American Baptist (15 with 3,022). The total number of adherents to any religion was up 57.3% from 1990.⁴⁸⁵

Issues/Processes

Like other fishing communities in the Northeast, Amendment 13 will bring significant changes to the local fishing industry. This amendment attempts to rebuild groundfish stocks by decreasing the allowed fishing days at sea. In addition to Amendment 13, pollution impacts, increase of tourism, increasing property values, and competition with recreational vessel for limited wharf space restrict fishing industry infrastructure and cause the decline of the Newport's fleet.⁴⁸⁶

Cultural Attributes

With such a diverse background, the city of Newport makes every effort to embrace its heritage through the many festivals that the city holds. One of the major events for the city is The Tall Ships Rhode Island 2004. The event includes tours of historic national and international Tall Ships, an international marketplace, and family entertainment.⁴⁸⁷

⁴⁸⁵ ARDA (American Religion Data Archive 2000), Interactive Maps and Reports, Counties: <http://www.thearda.com/>

⁴⁸⁶ Hall-Arber et al. 2001. New England Fishing Communities. Available at: <http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>

⁴⁸⁷ <http://www.tallshiprhodeisland.org>

For a weekend in September, the city celebrates Irish music, culture, cuisine, and crafts. The Newport Waterfront Irish Festival provides quality family entertainment in the heart of Newport's beautiful historic waterfront. This three day community celebration features five stages of national and international entertainment, the Special Event Community Tent, Travel to Ireland exhibits, an Irish Marketplace with Irish and handcrafted items for sale, a dance hall, and children's play area to release the Irish spirit in all ages!⁴⁸⁸

Newport Kids Fest – Maritime Fair is another event that remembers the city's maritime history. The event is hosted by the Museum of Yachting with loads of maritime related activities including knot tying, lobster races, model boat kits, coast guard safety, navigation and much more for those young and old.⁴⁸⁹

The city also celebrates both Irish Heritage Month⁴⁹⁰ and Oktoberfest⁴⁹¹ to remember and embrace its roots.

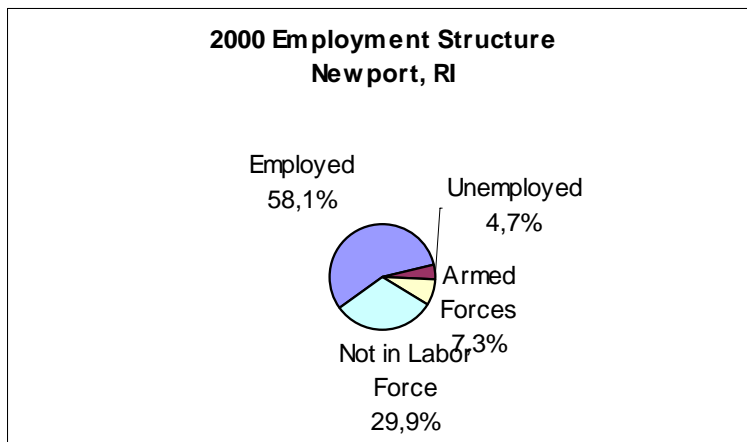
Infrastructure

Current Economy

Aquidneck Lobster Co., Dry Dock Seafood, International Marine Industries Inc., Long Wharf Seafood, Neptune Trading Group Ltd., Parascandolo and Sons Inc., and Omega Sea are wholesalers and retailers of seafood in Newport.⁴⁹² Parascandolo and Sons Inc. owns a privately operated pier used primarily by the large mesh multispecies fleet.

According to the U.S. Census 2000, 70.1% (15,266 individuals) of the total population 16 years of age and over are in the labor force, of which 4.7% are unemployed and 7.3% are in the Armed Forces.⁴⁹³

Figure 68 Newport's Employment Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000 website)



⁴⁸⁸ http://www.newportfestivals.com/Irish_Festival

⁴⁸⁹ <http://www.gonewport.com/whattodo/april.htm>

⁴⁹⁰ <http://www.gonewport.com/whattodo/march.htm>

⁴⁹¹ <http://www.newportfestivals.com/Oktoberfest>

⁴⁹² <http://www.lobsterzusa.com/RI/Newport-Lobster-Seafood.htm>

⁴⁹³ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?sse=on>

According to Census 2000 data, jobs with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for merely 91 or 0.7% of all jobs. Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounts for 1,056 or 8.3% of the labor force. Educational, health and social services (19.9%), arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (18.6%), professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services (12.3%), retail trade (10.9%), and manufacturing (7.2%) were the primary industries.

The median household income in 2000 was \$40,669 (which increased since 1990 when the median household income was \$30,534⁴⁹⁴) and median per capita income was \$25,441. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately \$10,288 more per year than females.

The average family in Newport consists of 2.86 persons. With respect to poverty, 12.9% of families (up from 10.0% in 1990⁴⁹⁵) and 14.4% of individuals earn below the official US Government poverty line, and 32.4% of families in 2000 earned less than \$35,000 per year.

In 2000, Newport had a total of housing 13,266 units of which 87.4% were occupied and 37.3% were detached one unit homes. Approximately half (54.4%) of these homes were built before 1940. Mobile homes and boats account for 0.0% of the total housing units; 88.9% of detached units have between 2 and 9 rooms. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area was \$161,700, though it is likely this number has since increased due to escalating housing prices.⁴⁹⁶ Of housing units, 51.7% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use while 58.1% were renter occupied.⁴⁹⁷

Governmental

The city of Newport is governed through a Council/City Manager form of government. There are seven members; one representative is elected from the City's four voting wards and three are elected at-large, all for two year terms. The Mayor is elected by the Council from among the three at-large councilors.⁴⁹⁸

Institutional

Fishing Associations

There are several fishing associations which aid the fishing industry in Newport. The Ocean State Fishermen's Association is located in Barrington; the Rhode Island Commercial Fishermen's Association, as well as the Rhode Island Lobstermen's Association are in Wakefield; and the Massachusetts Lobstermen's Association is in Scituate, Massachusetts. The State Pier 9 Association and Atlantic Offshore Fishermen's Association are involved in the Newport's fishing industry.⁴⁹⁹

⁴⁹⁴ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4):

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_SF1_U_&_program=

⁴⁹⁵ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4):

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_SF1_U_&_program=

⁴⁹⁶ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?_sse=on

⁴⁹⁷ U.S. Census 2000 (SF 1, Table QT-H1):

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U_&_program=DEC&_lang=en

⁴⁹⁸ <http://new.cityofnewport.com/dept/citycouncil/home.html>

⁴⁹⁹ Hall-Arber et al. 2001. New England Fishing Communities. Available at:

<http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>

Other Fishing-Related Institutions

The Rhode Island Seafood Council is located in Charleston. The Seamen's Church Institute is an organization that brings soup around to the docks for workers and fishermen.

Physical

There are several ways to access Newport and to travel within the city. The Rhode Island Public Transit Authority (RIPTA) buses, and state highway systems provide public access to the city. RIPTA trolleys are generally used to visit Newport. RIPTA's Providence/Newport Water Ferry in Narragansett Bay connects Providence's Point Street Landing and Newport's Perrotti Park.⁵⁰⁰ The Rhode Island state airport, the Theodore Francis Green airport is located in Providence. There are three Amtrak stations in Rhode Island, in Kingston, Westerly and Providence.

As for fishing infrastructure, Newport has the State pier #9 which is the only state owned facility for commercial fishing in Newport Harbor, providing dockage for approximately 60 full-time fishing vessels primarily used by the lobster fleet.⁵⁰¹

Involvement in Northeast Fisheries

Commercial

In 2002, recorded annual landings for Rhode Island totaled 103.5 million pounds with a landing value of \$64.2 million, with catches of Atlantic herring and Atlantic mackerel at 12.7 and 20.9 million pounds landed.⁵⁰² Newport's annual landed value for 2002 was \$7.5 million including an annual lobster landed value of \$2.6 million, which represented about 11.7% of the 2002 state annual landings.

The South of Cape Cod midwater trawl fleet (pair and single) consists of eight vessels with principal ports of New Bedford, MA; Newport, RI; North Kingstown, RI; and Point Judith, RI. This sector made 181 trips and landed 17,189 mt of herring in 2003. Maine had the highest reported landings (46%) in 2003, followed by Massachusetts (38%), New Hampshire (8%), and Rhode Island (7%).⁵⁰³

⁵⁰⁰ <http://www.ripta.com>

⁵⁰¹ <http://www.state.ri.us/dem/programs/bnatres/coastal/>

⁵⁰² http://www.st.nmfs.gov/st1/fus/current/02_commercial2002.pdf

⁵⁰³ http://www.nefmc.org/herring/final_2005_herring_specs.pdf

Landings by Species

Table 45 Dollar Value by Federally Managed Groups of Landings in Newport

	Newport 2002 only	Newport 1997-2003
Other Species	85,085	906,250
L Mesh	428,723	4,099,931
S Mesh	134,958	4,442,860
Dogfish	724	2,017
Scallops	5,475,872	29,036,555
Lobster	733,090	7,618,904
Tilefish	0	24,790
Monkfish	293,733	5,128,190
Herring	3,044	28,698
Bluefish	7,198	30,510
Redcrab	0	840
Salmon	0	0
Skates	1,42,389	784,106
Butter, Mackerel, Squid	554,339	3,398,787
Sfscupbsb	620,404	4,253,115
Quahog	0	0

Vessels by Year

Table 46 Federal Vessel Permits/Landings Value Between 1997 and 2003 in Newport

Year	# Vessels home ported	# vessels (owner's city)	Home port value (\$)	Landed port value (\$)
1997	52	13	5,130,647	7,598,103
1998	52	16	6,123,619	8,196,648
1999	52	14	6,313,350	8,740,253
2000	59	14	6,351,986	8,296,017
2001	52	15	5,813,509	7,485,584
2002	55	17	6,683,412	7,567,366
2003	52	16	7,859,242	9,082,560

Recreational

Information on recreational fishing in Newport is either unavailable through secondary data collection or the practice does not exist.

Subsistence

Information on subsistence fishing in Newport is either unavailable through secondary data collection or the practice does not exist.

Atlantic Herring Fishery

Newport is marginally involved in the Atlantic herring fishery. Newport ranked 15th in herring landings in 2004 (313 mt) and 17th cumulatively from 1995-2004 (3,757 mt, see Amendment 1 FSEIS for landings by port).

Future

Plans for the future-infrastructure development, foreseeable changes

Fishermen fear that increasing tourism and cruise ships will cause the State Pier 9 to be used more for tourism than a harbor for commercial fishing, as the fishing industry is far from being a major economic input to Newport.⁵⁰⁴ Although, before the docking facilities at Point Judith were developed, Newport was the center for fishing and shipping in the state. In 1971, 57% of all Rhode Island commercial fisheries landings were in Newport, but Point Judith surpassed Newport in importance by 1973, and now is the dominant commercial port in the state.⁵⁰⁵

People's perception of the future, expectations

As the general direction of the community's development does not seem promising for the future of fishing and because of stricter governmental regulations on catches and declining fish stocks, the remaining fishing fleet might decline again.

1.18 NORTH KINGSTOWN, RHODE ISLAND

People and Places

Regional Orientation

North Kingstown (41.55°N, 71.466°W) is located in Narragansett Bay in Washington County in the state of Rhode Island. The city is located 8.2 miles from Narragansett Pier, RI, 22.85 miles from Providence, RI, 72.54 miles from Boston, MA, and 169.8 miles from New York City, NY.

Historical/Background Information

North Kingstown is a small town on the west side of Narragansett Bay. It is comprised of nine villages, with Wickford as the center of town and the seat of the local government. The city is best known as Rhode Island's sea town. Kingstown was incorporated in 1674, and included the vast area of Narragansett County. Before 1722-23, North Kingstown and South Kingstown were the same town. North Kingstown's mill villages, farms and summer colonies changed significantly with the onset of World War II. In 1938, the point of land north of Wickford village was identified as a favorable site for the protection of the Northeast coast during the war. The development of the Quonset Naval Air Station and the Davisville Construction Training Center in North Kingstown changed the character of North Kingstown from an historic seaside village to a key naval station during World War II.

⁵⁰⁴ Hall-Arber et al. 2001. New England Fishing Communities. Available at:

<http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>

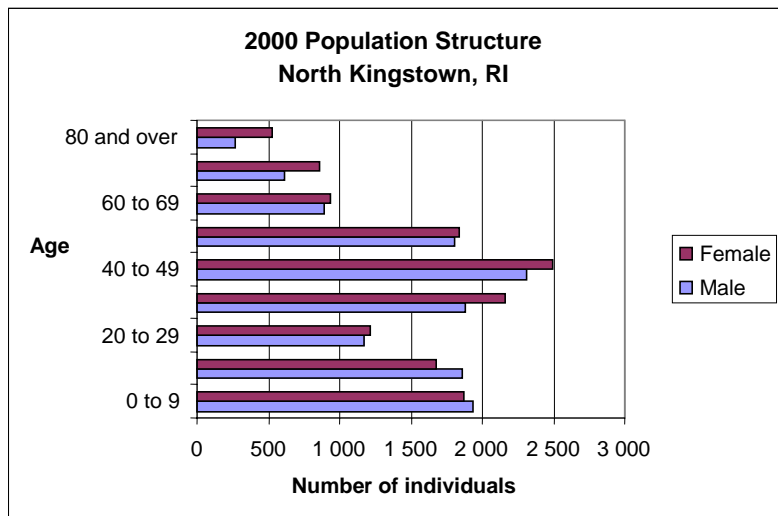
⁵⁰⁵ <http://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/clay/Glouc4n.htm#D.%20Newport,%20Rhode%20Island>

Today, North Kingstown is home to Rhode Island's largest economic growth potential featuring a deep-water port, rail lines and the state's longest runway, and because of its location and natural harbor and beaches, it is also famous as a summer resort.⁵⁰⁶

Demographic Profile

According to the Census 2000 data⁵⁰⁷, the city has a population of 26,326, up from a reported population of 23,786 in 1990.⁵⁰⁸ Of this total in 2000, 48.4% are males and 51.6 are females. The median age is 38.7 years and 71.3% of the population is 21 years or older while 14.0% of the population is 62 or older. North Kingstown has a dip in population within the 20-29 year age group, and the higher percentage is between 40-49 years.

Figure 69 North Kingstown's Population Structure by Sex in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)⁵⁰⁹



The majority of the population of North Kingstown is white (95.7%) with 1.0% Black or African America, 0.6% Native American and 0.1% Asian. Of the total population, 1.8% identified themselves as Hispanic/Latino. Residents link their heritage to a number of European ancestries including the following: Irish (17.8%), English (13.7%), Italian (13.4%), French (6.5%), German (5.1%), and French Canadian (4.9%). With regard to region of birth, 62.6% were born in Rhode Island, 32.8% were born in a different state and 3.4% were born outside of the U.S. (including 1.0% who are not United States citizens).⁵¹⁰

⁵⁰⁶ <http://www.villageprofile.com/rhodeisland/nkingstown/04his/>

⁵⁰⁷ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?sse=on>

⁵⁰⁸ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census (STF 1, Table DP-1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&lang=en&ts=126539286370

⁵⁰⁹ U.S. Census : 200 Decennial Census (STF1, Table QT-P1): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?lang=en&ts=126785307368&ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&program=

⁵¹⁰ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?sse=on>

Figure 70 North Kingstown’s Racial Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)

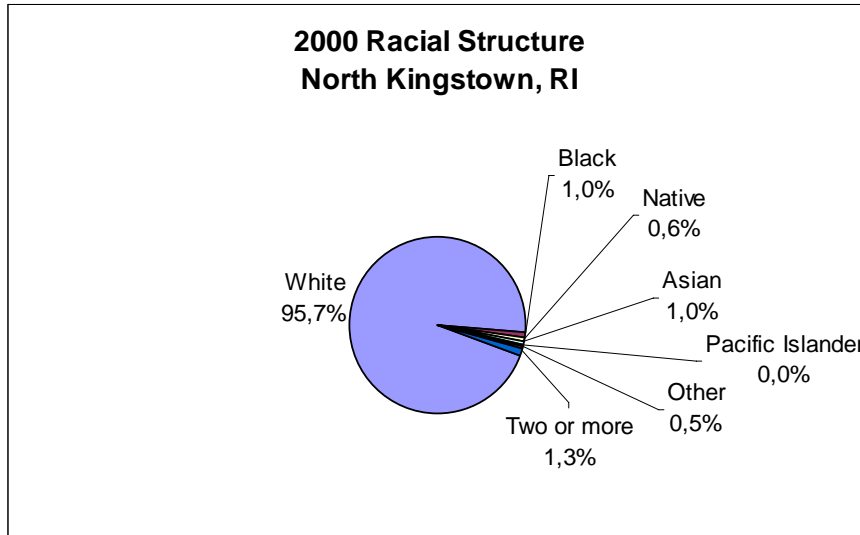
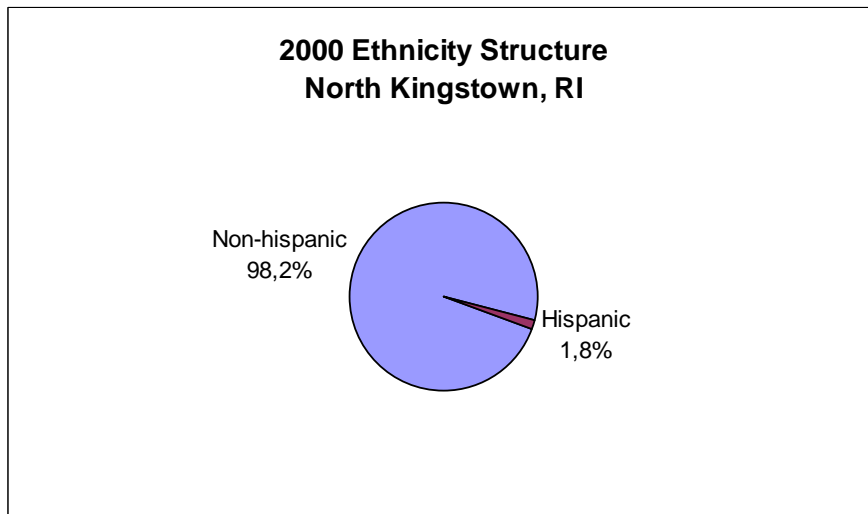


Figure 71 North Kingstown’s Ethnic Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



In 93.6% of homes, only English is spoken, leaving 6.4% of homes bi-lingual or multilingual. Of those people who speak other languages, 1.5% of them speak English less than ‘very well’ according to the 2000 Census.

Of the population 25 years and over, 91.5% are high school graduates or higher and 40.3% have a bachelor’s degree or higher. Again of the population 25 years and over, 2.0% did not reach ninth grade, 6.5% attended some high school but did not graduate, 23.3% completed high school, 19.5% had some college with no degree, 8.4% received their associate degree, 26.4% earned their bachelor’s degree, and 14.0% received either their graduate or professional degree.

Although religious percentages are not available through U.S. Census data, according to the American Religion Data Archive in 2000 the religions with the highest number of congregations in Washington County included Catholic (20 with 58,668 adherents), American Baptist Churches in the USA (15 with

3,022 adherents), and Episcopal Church (10 with 4,720 adherents). The total number of adherents to any religion was up 57.3% from 1990.⁵¹¹

Issues/Processes

The predominant issue right now for the fishermen in North Kingstown is the transformation of the Quonset Naval Base into a large commercial shipping port. In 1991, the Navy requested that a local "base reuse committee" be created to turn the existing Navy base to civilian use. In 1994, the Navy base was officially closed. In July 1998, a group of developers created the Quonset Port Partners (QPP) and contracted with the state to develop a containerized cargo terminal at Quonset Point.⁵¹² Concern from fishermen is considerable. These concerns include: pollution from the port, noise from the ships, increased erosion from the wake of increased number of ships, greater potential for oil spills, and the introduction of invasive species from ballast water.⁵¹³ Most significantly, fishermen are concerned about a decline in fisheries that may be the result of any number of the previously mentioned effects. Additionally, many of the vessels that use this port are large vessels and require large amounts of dock space.⁵¹⁴ This has the possibility of depleting waterfront access to the commercial fishermen.

Cultural Attributes

The 24-25th of August the Annual International Quahog Festival takes place in Wickford, North Kingstown. This event features a variety of food items featuring Rhode Island's native quahog, a hard shell clam. Amateurs and professional chefs compete in a cooking contest accompanied by children's activities and music.⁵¹⁵

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Sea Freeze, Ltd. in North Kingstown, which began its operations in 1985, is the largest producer of sea-frozen fish on the east coast of the United States. It supplies sea-frozen and land-frozen fish to domestic and international markets including bait products to long-line fleets. Sea Freeze owns two freezer trawlers that provide all of the catch that is stored at Sea Freeze facilities. Catch is then marketed nationally and world-wide. The plant does not include any processing facilities. Fishing operations target illex and loligo squid, mackerel, herring and to a lesser degree, butterfish. Although herring is among the least financially valuable (per pound) of the species it is nevertheless important to the business due to its year round availability and due to the fact that access to it continues after other fisheries become unavailable.

Currently, the plant employs approximately 60 people including 10 administrative and managerial staff, 20 crew working rotating shifts, and 15 individuals that work in the storage facility. However, the plant exists largely independent of the surrounding community. Employees live regionally, though not necessarily locally.⁵¹⁶

⁵¹¹ ARDA (American Religion Data Archive 2000), Interactive Maps and Reports, Counties:

<http://www.thearda.com/>

⁵¹² <http://omp.gso.uri.edu/doee/policy/dev2.htm>

⁵¹³ Personal communication, Capt. John O'Leary 1/14/05.

⁵¹⁴ Personal communication, Capt. John O'Leary 1/14/05.

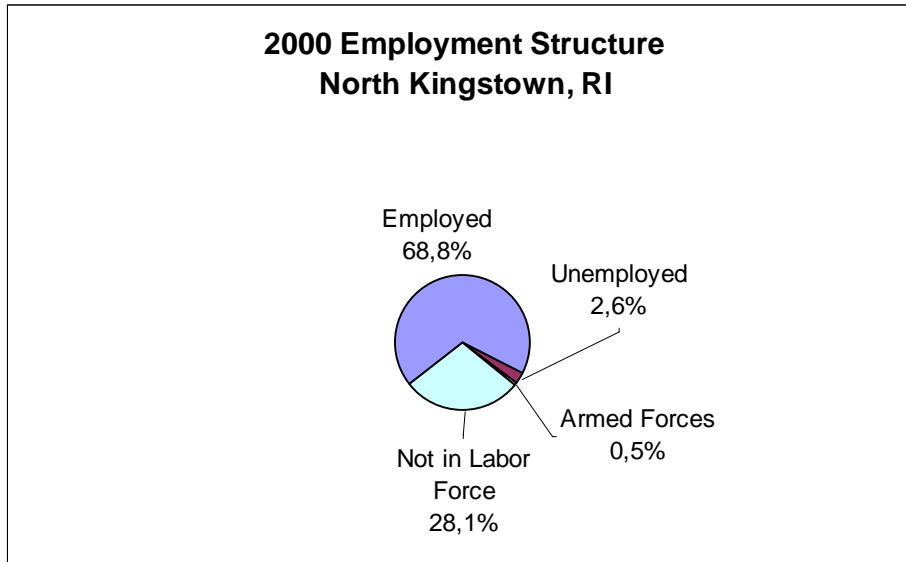
⁵¹⁵ <http://www.providencecvb.com/media/releases.cfm?ID=153>

⁵¹⁶ Amendment 1 AHE Draft By Lori Steele, Patricia Pinto da Silva and Madeleine Hall Arber, and information from <http://www.seafreezeltd.com/>

Trawlworks, Inc. in North Kingstown is a supplier and distributor of marine hardware and rigging supplies for industrial, institutional, and commercial fishing for both midwater and bottom use. The corporation was formed in 1980.⁵¹⁷

According to the U.S. Census 2000, 71.9% (114,524 individuals) of the total population 16 years of age and over are in the labor force, of which 2.6% are unemployed and 0.5% are in the Armed Forces.⁵¹⁸

Figure 72 North Kingstown’s Employment Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000 website)



According to Census 2000 data, jobs with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for only 88 or 0.6% of all jobs. Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounts for 22 or 0.15% of the labor force. Educational health and social services (26.3 %), retail trade (13.2%), manufacturing (12.7%), and professional, scientific, management, administrative services (8.3%) were primary industries.

Median household income in North Kingstown in 2000 was \$60,027 (which increased considerably since 1990 when the median household income was \$40,419⁵¹⁹) and median per capita income was \$28,139. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately \$15,269 more per year than females.

The average family in North Kingstown consists of 3.03 persons. With respect to poverty, 5.8% of families (up from 3.7% in 1990⁵²⁰) and 7.1% of individuals earn below the official US Government poverty line, and 19.9% of families in 2000 earned less than \$35,000 per year.

⁵¹⁷ <http://www.trawlworks.com/>

⁵¹⁸ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFacts?_sse=on

⁵¹⁹ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

⁵²⁰ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP4): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

In 2000, North Kingstown had a total of 10,743 housing units of which 94.5% are occupied and 72.4% are detached one unit homes. Less than a quarter (16.6%) of these homes were built before 1940. Mobile homes account for 2.4% of the total housing units; 85.2% of detached units have between 2 and 9 rooms. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area is \$165,700.⁵²¹ Of housing units, 45.2% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use while 25.6% were renter occupied.⁵²²

Governmental

North Kingstown has a Council/Manager form of government since 1954. It is composed of five-member legislative body with a professional administrator. Council members are elected for two year terms. The Town Manager is the chief executive and administrative officer of the town. Appointed for an indefinite term, he is responsible to the Town Council for the proper administration of all affairs of the town.⁵²³

Fishery Involvement in Government

Institutional

Fishing Associations

Rhode Island Commercial Fishermen's Association formed in 2000 and located in Wakefield includes fishermen, dealers, suppliers and others. The goals of the association are to reach consensus on issues, improve working relationships with state and local officials, harvest fish sustainably, obtain quota for Rhode Island fishermen, and have impute in management regulations. Other associations with membership in North Kingston are Rhode Island Lobstermen's Association, Rhode Island Shellfishermen's Association, Ocean State Fisherman's Association, Ocean State Aquaculture Association, and Rhode Island Salt Water Anglers Association.⁵²⁴

Fishery Assistance Centers

Information on fishery assistance centers in North Kingston is either unavailable through secondary data collection or does not exist.

Other Fishing-Related Institutions

Rhode Island Seafood Council was established in 1976 as a nonprofit, statewide seafood marketing association to promote top quality seafood and seafood products. The Bay Company was developed by the RI Seafood Council in 1999 to increase collaboration among educators and the various employers in marine-related industry. The American Seafood Institute, an offshoot of R.I. Seafood Council, was formed in 1982 for overseas promotion and export assistance programs.⁵²⁵

⁵²¹ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFacts?_sse=on

⁵²² U.S. Census 2000 (SF 1, Table QT-H1):
http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&_program=DEC&_lang=en

⁵²³ <http://www.villageprofile.com/rhodeisland/nkingstown/04his/>

⁵²⁴ Hall-Arber et al. 2001. New England Fishing Communities. Available at:
<http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>

⁵²⁵ Hall-Arber et al. 2001. New England Fishing Communities. Available at:
<http://web.mit.edu/seagrant/aqua/cmss/marfin/index.html>

Physical

Just 20 miles from the state capitol of Providence, North Kingstown is easily accessed from Rte 95 to Rte 4 to two north /south arteries: Rte 1(Post Road) and Rte 2 (Quaker Lane). The city is 18 miles from the T.F. Green Airport located in Warwick. Quonset State Airport, located in North Kingstown is a reliever airport for TF Green in Warwick. The airport is also home base for the 143d Airlift Wing of the RI Air National Guard.

Quonset Davisville Port and Commerce Park in North Kingstown is one of the best-equipped industrial parks on the East Coast. A 3000 acres facility, located on a former Navy base, offers four modes of transportation: land, rail, sea & air for a wide variety of business needs. Quonset/Davisville has deep water piers (totaling 6,800 lineal feet), an airport (with an 8,000 foot runway) that can handle private Lear jets to most cargo planes and 23 miles of internal rail-lines with connections to the national freight rail system.⁵²⁶

There is a Municipal Wharf in Wickford situated among other commercial piers. This wharf hosts both fishing and recreational boats.⁵²⁷

Involvement in Northeast Fisheries

Commercial

In 2002 recorded annual landings for Rhode Island totaled 103.6 million pounds with a landing value of \$64.2 million.⁵²⁸ North Kingstown's annual landing value for 2002 was \$7.1 million including an annual herring landing value of \$1.2 million, and an annual lobster landing value of 744,757. In 2002, the value of landings at dealer-reported port was of \$7.1 million.

The South of Cape Cod midwater trawl fleet (pair and single) consists of eight vessels with principal ports of New Bedford MA, Newport RI, North Kingstown RI, and Point Judith RI. This sector made 181 trips and landed 17,189 mt of herring in 2003. Maine had the highest reported landings (46%) in 2003, followed by Massachusetts (38%), New Hampshire (8%), and Rhode Island (7%).⁵²⁹

⁵²⁶ <http://www.villageprofile.com/rhodeisland/nkingstown/04his/>

⁵²⁷ http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/daytrip/j_nar_s.html

⁵²⁸ http://www.st.nmfs.gov/st1/fus/current/02_commercial2002.pdf

⁵²⁹ http://www.nefmc.org/herring/final_2005_herring_specs.pdf

Landings by Species

Table 47 Dollar Value by Federally Managed Groups of Landings in North Kingstown

Catch	2002	Average 1997-2003
Other	4,824,312	6,186,999
Herring	1,244,586	1,007,976
Lobster	744,757	1,392,174
BUTMACSQ ⁵³⁰	301,531	339,518
SFSCUPBSB ⁵³¹	28,141	45,174
Monkfish	1,307	5,661
Scallops	982	133
Bluefish	568	894
Smallmesh ⁵³²	542	2,963
Largemesh ⁵³³	540	6,173
Surfhog ⁵³⁴	0	583
Skates	0	285
Dogfish	0	13
Tilefish	0	1

Vessels by Year

Table 48 Federal Vessel Permits/Landings Value Combined Between 1997-2003

Year	# Vessels home ported	# vessels (owner's city)	Home port value (\$)	Landed port value (\$)
1997	3	23	0	12,666,980
1998	2	20	0	9,322,636
1999	3	21	0	6,992,943
2000	3	23	0	8,522,877
2001	2	21	0	9,754,132
2002	2	22	0	7,147,266
2003	2	20	0	8,513,069

Recreational

Narragansett Bay attracts a variety of recreational fishermen. These fishermen fish a variety of species; mainly quahogs and bluefish. Rhode Island recreational anglers spent \$138,737,000 in 1998.⁵³⁵

⁵³⁰ Butmacsq: Butterfish, Mackerel, and Squid

⁵³¹ Sfscupbsb: Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass

⁵³² Smallmesh Multispecies: red hake, ocean pout, mixed hake, black whiting, silver hake (whiting)

⁵³³ Largemesh Groundfish: cod, winter flounder, yellowtail flounder, am. Plaice, sand-dab flounder, haddock, white hake, redfish, and pollock

⁵³⁴ Surfhog: Surf Clam and Ocean Quahog

⁵³⁵ <http://omp.gso.uri.edu/doee/policy/fish1.htm>

Subsistence

Information on subsistence fishing in North Kingstown is either not available through secondary data collection or the practice does not exist.

Atlantic Herring Fishery

North Kingstown is involved in the Atlantic herring fishery primarily through its involvement in the bait fishery. Several lobster bait dealers and freezer facilities are located in North Kingstown, and some herring is trucked to Maine from North Kingstown for processing.

North Kingstown ranked 12th in herring landings in 2004 (1,065 mt) and fifth cumulatively from 1995-2004 (69,094 mt, see Amendment 1 FSEIS for landings by port).

Future

Plans for the future – infrastructure development, foreseeable changes

In 1991, the Navy requested that a local "base reuse committee" be created to turn the existing Navy base to civilian use. In 1994, the Navy base was officially closed. In July 1998, a group of developers created the Quonset Port Partners (QPP) and contracted with the state to develop a containerized cargo terminal at Quonset Point.⁵³⁶ The project was recently approved by vote and will consist of \$48 Million in infrastructure improvements.⁵³⁷

People's perception of the future, expectations

Fishermen are very concerned over the new Quonset Meg-Port. Many believe this will push them out of the area and be forced to find dockage somewhere else; or worse, deplete the Bay's fish stock with pollution or invasive species.⁵³⁸

1.19 CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY

People and Places

Regional Orientation

The city of Cape May, New Jersey (38.935°N, 74.9064°W), is located in Cape May County. It is 48 miles from Atlantic City, NJ, 87 miles from Philadelphia, PA, and 169 miles from New York City.

Historical/Background Information

Farming and fishing have been the lifeblood of the county since the early 1600s. Today, commercial fishing is still the backbone of the county and is the second largest industry in Cape May County. The port of Cape May is considered one of the largest and busiest seaports along the eastern seaboard and generates more than \$500 million annually. In an effort to maintain a healthy and safe fishing industry the Board of Chosen Freeholders, along with the State of New Jersey, developed the Cape May County Revolving Fishing Loan Program. This program was instituted in 1984 and is designed to help commercial, charter and party boat fishermen with low interest loans for safety and maintenance of fishing vessels. More than \$2.5 million has been loaned out to help strengthen the local fishing industry.⁵³⁹

⁵³⁶ <http://omp.gso.uri.edu/doee/policy/dev2.htm>

⁵³⁷ <http://www.riedc.com/eblasts/October2004.htm>

⁵³⁸ Personal communication, Capt. John O'Leary 1/14/05.

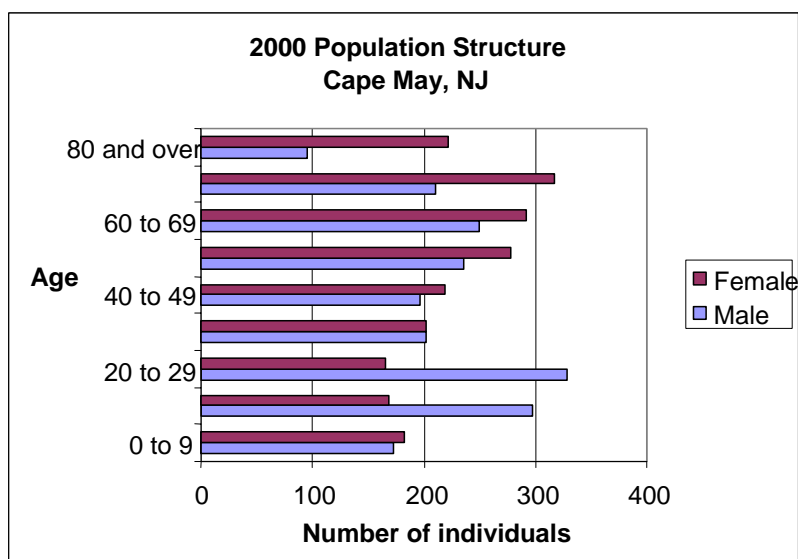
⁵³⁹ <http://www.co.cape-may.nj.us/Cit-e-Access/webpage.cfm?TID=5&TPID=452&Print=1>

Demographic Profile

According to the Census 2000 data⁵⁴⁰, Cape May has a total population of 4,034, down from a reported population of 4,668 in 1990.⁵⁴¹ Of this total in 2000, 49.3% are males and 50.7% are females. The median age is 47.4 years and 77.7% of the population is 21 years or older while 32.4% are 62 or older.

Cape May's population structure by age group shows that the population is almost the same for each age category. However, the male gender is observed to be dominant for the population between 0 and 29 years, and then the population for male and female genders is the same until age 40 when it switches to female gender dominance through 80 years and over. Further, unlike the U.S. as a whole, the middle years are overall in lower percentages than the youngest and oldest. This large number of males in the 20-29 age bracket followed by a drop in the ages 30-59 is also very unlike most other fishing communities.

Figure 73 Cape May's Population Structure by Sex in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



The vast majority of the population of Cape May is white (91.3%), with 5.3% Black or African American, 0.2% Native American or Alaskan, 0.4% Asian and 0% is Pacific Islander or native Hawaiian. Of the total population, 3.8% identified themselves as Hispanic/Latino. Residents link their heritage to a number of European ancestries including the following: Irish (26.9%), German (21.9%), English (16.2%), Italian (14.2%), Polish (6.9%), French (3.5%), and Scottish (2.7%). With regard to region of birth, 25.6% of residents were born in New Jersey, 66.9% were born in a different state, and 6.1% were born outside the U.S. (including 2.4% who are not US citizens).⁵⁴²

⁵⁴⁰ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?_sse=on

⁵⁴¹ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census (STF 1, Table DP-1, Quick Tables): http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/QTGeoSearchByListServlet?ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&lang=en&ts=126539286370

⁵⁴² U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?_sse=on

Figure 74 Cape May’s Racial Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)

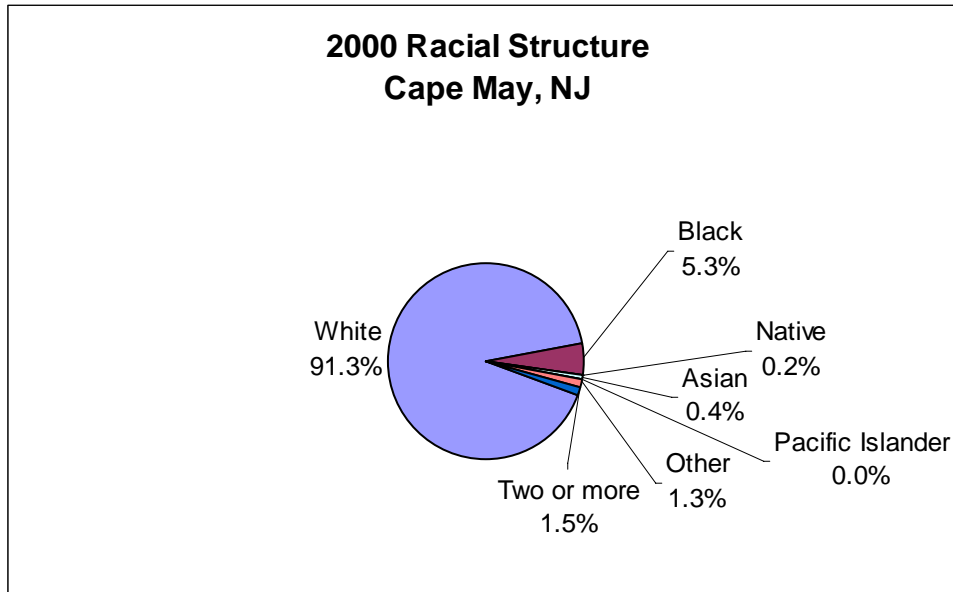
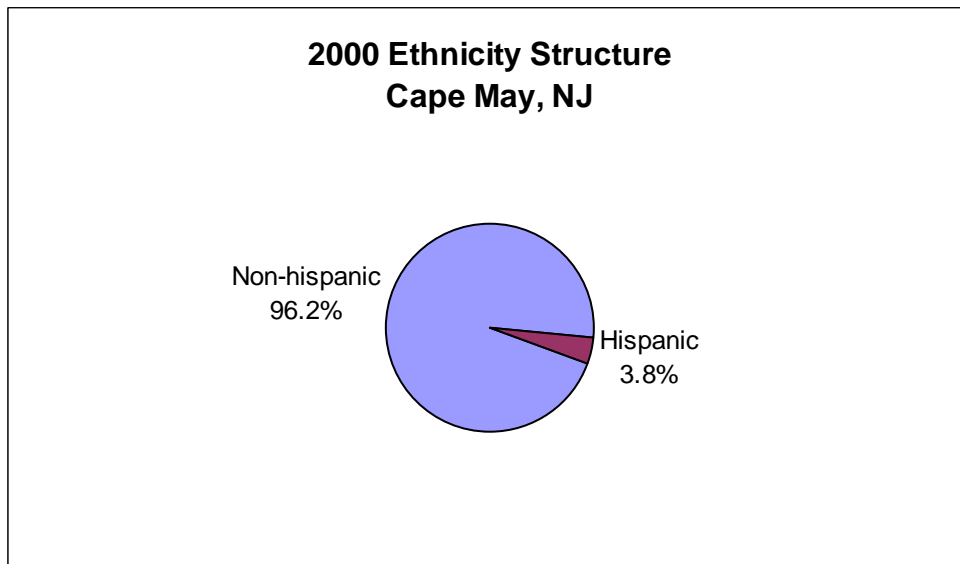


Figure 75 Cape May’s Ethnic Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000)



In 91.1% of homes, only English is spoken, leaving 8.9% of homes bi-lingual or multilingual. Of those people who speak other languages, 2.9% of them speak English less than ‘very well’ according to the 2000 Census.

Of the population 25 years and over, 87.6% are high school graduates or higher and 30.8% have a bachelor’s degree or higher. Again of the population 25 years and over, 2.6% did not reach ninth grade, 9.8% attended some high school but did not graduate, 30.5% completed high school, 20.1% had some college with no degree, 6.2% received their associate degree, 19.0% earned their bachelor’s degree, and 11.8% received either their graduate or professional degree.

Although religious percentages are not available through U.S. Census data, according to the American Religion Data Archive in 2000 the religions with the highest number of congregations in Cape May County included Catholic (15 with 32,307 adherents), United Methodist (25 with 5,133 adherents), Episcopal (6 with 1,588 adherents) and Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (6 with 2,142 adherents). The total number of adherents to any religion was up 15% from 1990.⁵⁴³

Issues/Processes

Information has not yet been obtained regarding issues/processes in Cape May.

Cultural attributes

Information has not yet been obtained regarding cultural attributes in Cape May.

Infrastructure

Current Economy

Established in 1954 in Cape May, Lund's Fisheries, Inc. is a freezer plant and a primary producer of various species of fish found along the Eastern Seaboard of the USA. It is also a member of the Garden State Seafood Association.⁵⁴⁴

There are also two other exporters of seafood in Cape May, the Atlantic Cape Fisheries Inc. exporting marine fish and shellfish, oysters, scallops, clams and squids, and the Axelsson and Johnson Fish Company Inc. exporting shad, marine fish, conch, American lobster, lobster tails, scallops and whole squid.⁵⁴⁵

Of the total population over 16 years of age and over, 1,985 or 57.5% are in the labor force, 3.8% are unemployed, and 14.2% are in the armed forces.⁵⁴⁶

⁵⁴³ ARDA (American Religion Data Archive 2000), Interactive Maps and Reports, Counties:

<http://www.thearda.com/>

⁵⁴⁴ <http://www.lundsfish.com/index.html>

⁵⁴⁵ <http://www.state.nj.us/agriculture/rural/seafood/impexp.pdf>

⁵⁴⁶ U.S. Census: American Factfinder 2000 <http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/SAFFFacts?sse=on>

Figure 76 Cape May's Employment Structure in 2000 (U.S. Census 2000 website)



According to Census 2000 data, jobs with agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting accounted for 5 or 0.4% of all jobs. Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounts for 205 or 15% of the labor force. Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (21.1%), and finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing (10.6%), retail trade (16.4%), and educational, health and social services (13.6 %) were the primary industries.

Median household income in Cape May is \$33,462 (which increased since 1990 when the median household income was \$27,560⁵⁴⁷) and median per capita income is \$29,902. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately \$3,352 more per year than females.⁵⁴⁸

The average family in Cape May consists of 2.69 persons. With respect to poverty, 7.7% of families (up from 2.7% in 1990⁵⁴⁹;) and 9.1% of individuals earn below the official US Government poverty line, and 36.7% of families in Cape May in 2000 earned less than \$35,000 per year.⁵⁵⁰

In 2000, Cape May had a total of 4,064 housing units of which 44.8% are occupied and 40.8% are detached one unit homes. Fewer than a third (29.1%) of these homes were built before 1940. Mobile homes and boats account for only 0.3% of the total housing units; 82.3% of detached units have between

⁵⁴⁷ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP4):
http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

⁵⁴⁸ http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en&_ts=

⁵⁴⁹ U.S. Census: 1990 Decennial Census, (STF 3, Table DP-4):
http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_lang=en&_ts=126625731620&_ds_name=DEC_1990_STF1_&_program=

⁵⁵⁰ http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en&_ts=

2 and 9 rooms. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area is \$212,900. Of housing units, 93.1% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use while 43.2% were renter occupied.⁵⁵¹

Governmental

The City of Cape May operates under the Council/Manager form of government. Cape May voters directly elect the Mayor. The person elected serves a four year term. The mayor presides over the council and has a vote. There are four members of Council, in addition to the Mayor. Their terms are staggered, where the members of the first council draw lots to determine who serves a four year term. The remaining three will serve a two year term. Subsequently, all councilmen elected serve for four years.⁵⁵²

Fishery Involvement in Government

Martin-Bontempo, Inc., a Trenton-based public affairs firm, offers its clients more than 60 years of combined experience in New Jersey government relations and association management. The firm provides legislative lobbying, government relations representation and association management for a variety of national and state trade associations, corporations and professional societies.⁵⁵³

Institutional

Fishing Associations

Garden State Seafood Association in Trenton is a statewide organization of commercial fishermen and fishing companies, related businesses and individuals working in common cause to promote the interests of the commercial fishing industry and seafood consumers in New Jersey.⁵⁵⁴

Fishery Assistance Centers

Information has not yet been collected regarding fishery assistance centers in Cape May.

Other Fishing-Related Institutions

Information has not yet been collected regarding other fishing related institutions in Cape May.

Physical

For harvesting, buying or selling seafood, New Jersey has in many ways an ideal location. New Jersey's commercial fishing ports, whether at one end of the state's 120 mile coastline or the other, are all within five or six highway hours of over 100 million consumers - many of whom outdo the average American in pounds of seafood consumed per person per year. But, in addition to access to this tremendous market, New Jersey's seafood industry is also within easy reach of several of the busiest, and most efficient, transportation hubs in the U.S. The airports in Newark, New York and Philadelphia offer next-day service for fresh seafood to virtually every major market in the world and the container port in Newark/Elizabeth handles hundreds of thousands of shipping containers each month, many of them packed with chilled or frozen food products. And no New Jersey fishing port is more than two hours or so away.⁵⁵⁵

⁵⁵¹ U.S. Census 2000 (SF 1, Table QT-H1):

http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_ds_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U&_program=DEC&_lang=en

⁵⁵² <http://www.capemaycity.com/government.htm>

⁵⁵³ <http://www.fishingnj.org/dirbuss.htm>

⁵⁵⁴ <http://www.fishingnj.org/gssa/gssahome.htm>

⁵⁵⁵ <http://www.fishingnj.org/transacc.htm>

Involvement in Northeast Fisheries

Commercial

At the Southernmost tip of New Jersey – and almost as far South as Washington, DC – the combined port of Cape May/Wildwood is the largest in New Jersey and one of the largest on the East Coast. The center of fish processing and freezing in New Jersey, Cape May/Wildwood is the home port to some of the largest vessels fishing on the Atlantic coast and has led the way in developing new fisheries and new domestic and international markets for New Jersey seafood. Major Cape May fisheries focus on squid, mackerel, fluke, sea bass, porgies, lobsters and menhaden. In addition to these, Wildwood boats are also in the surf clam/ocean quahog fisheries. Like many Jersey Shore communities, much of Cape May's and Wildwood's economies are dependent on seasonal tourism – which is dependent both on the weather and the overall state of the economy. The year-round character of commercial fishing is a major factor in keeping these communities going in the off-season.⁵⁵⁶

In 2002, recorded annual landings for New Jersey totaled 162.2 million pounds with a landing value of \$112.7 million.⁵⁵⁷ Cape May annual landing value for 2002 was \$28.2 million including an annual scallop landing value of \$19.8 million. The herring landing value in 2002 represented 6% of the 1997-2003 average. In 2002, the value of landings at dealer-reported port was of \$28.3 million, and the landed value of homeported vessels was of \$34.5 million. Between 1997 and 2003 homeported vessels number increased from 109 to 129.⁵⁵⁸

⁵⁵⁶ <http://www.fishingnj.org/portcm.htm>; <http://www.panynj.gov/>

⁵⁵⁷ http://www.st.nmfs.gov/st1/fus/current/02_commercial2002.pdf

⁵⁵⁸ NMFS Landings and Permit databases

Landings by Species

Table 49 Dollar Value of Federally-Managed Groups of Landings in Cape May

Catch	2002	Average 1997-2003
Scallops	19,806,595	101,795,122
Butmacsq ⁵⁵⁹	3,281,558	44,149,941
Sfscupbsb ⁵⁶⁰	1,391,629	14,868,094
Other	1,488,759	12,961,378
Surfhog ⁵⁶¹	1,796,269	5,605,918
Lobster	340,381	4,028,594
Monkfish	107,474	2,250,479
Herring	55,871	924,648
Red Crab	0	353,082
Smallmesh ⁵⁶²	2,778	230,946
Bluefish	23,628	180,506
Skates	16,272	78,270
Dogfish	0	65,740
Largemesh ⁵⁶³	37,711	
Tilefish	2,938	
Salmon	0	

Vessels by Year

Table 50 Vessel Permits/Landings Value Combined Between 1997-2003 in Cape May

Year	# Vessels home ported	# Vessels (owner's city)	Home port value (\$)	Landed port value (\$)
1997	109	73	27,687,667	23,636,983
1998	105	68	27,614,763	25,770,007
1999	106	72	29,153,706	22,353,284
2000	116	74	30,488,271	23,936,235
2001	116	71	32,923,798	27,155,864
2002	118	72	34,529,920	28,312,296
2003	129	78	42,696,341	36,368,698

⁵⁵⁹ Butmacsq: Butterfish, Mackerel, and Squid

⁵⁶⁰ Sfscupbsb: Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass

⁵⁶¹ Surfhog: Surf Clam and Ocean Quahog

⁵⁶² Smallmesh Multi-species : red hake, ocean pout, mixed hake, black whiting, silver hake (whiting)

⁵⁶³ Largemesh Groundfish: cod, winter flounder, yellowtail flounder, am. Plaice, sand-dab flounder, haddock, white hake, redfish, and pollock

Recreational

There some business listed as fishing charters in Cape May.⁵⁶⁴

Subsistence

Information on subsistence fishing in Cape May is either available through primary data collection or the practice does not exist.

Atlantic Herring Fishery

Cape May is involved in the Atlantic herring and other pelagic fisheries. A pumping station for offloading herring and a processing plant are located in Cape May. Lund's Fisheries, a processor of herring and mackerel, is located in Cape May and owns several dedicated pelagic fishing vessels (see Amendment 1 FSEIS for more information). The port also provides many additional fishing-related services including ice, fuel, and vessel maintenance/repair services.

Only 8 mt of herring were reported to have been landed in Cape May in 2004.

Future

Plans for the future – infrastructure development, foreseeable changes

Information has not yet been collected regarding plans for the future in Cape May.

People's perception of the future, expectations

Information has not yet been collected regarding people's perception of the future in Cape May.

⁵⁶⁴ <http://www.stalkerfishingcharters.com/>