

Phase II: Appendices
Florida's Ocean and Coastal
Economies Report
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Appendices Florida's Ocean and Coastal Economies

Phase II

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Appendix A. Coastal Economy Data Tables (Chapter 4)

Table A1 County Comparisons by Establishments

County	Establishments 2003	Establishments 2006	Establishments Real Change	Establishment % Change
Alachua	5,666	6,363	697	12.30%
Baker*	308	421	113	36.69%
Bay	4,311	5,144	833	19.32%
Bradford*	412	499	87	21.12%
Brevard	11,973	14,402	2,429	20.29%
Broward	55,633	62,646	7,013	12.61%
Calhoun*	222	232	10	4.50%
Charlotte	3,292	4,282	990	30.07%
Citrus	2,509	3,170	661	26.35%
Clay	3,123	3,981	858	27.47%
Collier	10,042	12,199	2,157	21.48%
Columbia	1,268	1,494	226	17.82%
DeSoto	579	644	65	11.23%
Dixie	206	250	44	21.36%
Duval	21,440	25,342	3,902	18.20%
Escambia	7,073	7,823	750	10.60%
Flagler	1,301	2,101	800	61.49%
Franklin	416	410	-6	-1.44%
Gadsden	720	802	82	11.39%
Gilchrist*	214	288	74	34.58%
Glades	132	166	34	25.76%
Gulf	317	406	89	28.08%
Hamilton	217	221	4	1.84%
Hardee	512	587	75	14.65%
Hendry	642	801	159	24.77%
Hernando	2,809	3,555	746	26.56%
Highlands	1,927	2,451	524	27.19%
Hillsborough	29,990	35,558	5,568	18.57%
Holmes	309	368	59	19.09%
Indian River	3,914	4,697	783	20.01%
Jackson	810	925	115	14.20%
Jefferson	295	331	36	12.20%
Lafayette	133	139	6	4.51%
Lake	5,013	6,799	1,786	35.63%
Lee	14,334	18,448	4,114	28.70%
Leon	7,348	7,941	593	8.07%
Levy	707	919	212	29.99%
Liberty*	98	96	-2	-2.04%
Madison	351	356	5	1.42%

* Totals do not include Public Administration because county data for that sector are not available by BLS in useful form.

County	Establishments 2003	Establishments 2006	Establishments Real Change	Establishment % Change
Manatee	6,557	8,801	2,244	34.22%
Marion	6,055	7,899	1,844	30.45%
Martin	4,707	5,876	1,169	24.84%
Miami-Dade	78,963	83,594	4,631	5.86%
Monroe	3,981	4,101	120	3.01%
Nassau*	1,327	1,708	381	28.71%
Okaloosa	4,881	5,944	1,063	21.78%
Okeechobee	782	981	199	25.45%
Orange	28,440	34,187	5,747	20.21%
Osceola	3,940	5,434	1,494	37.92%
Palm Beach	41,724	48,584	6,860	16.44%
Pasco	7,123	9,319	2,196	30.83%
Pinellas	27,554	30,700	3,146	11.42%
Polk	10,016	12,319	2,303	22.99%
Putnam	1,267	1,554	287	22.65%
St. Johns	3,835	5,160	1,325	34.55%
St. Lucie	4,260	5,609	1,349	31.67%
Santa Rosa	2,351	3,078	727	30.92%
Sarasota	12,495	14,802	2,307	18.46%
Seminole	11,504	14,385	2,881	25.04%
Sumter	669	1028	359	53.66%
Suwannee	671	801	130	19.37%
Taylor	406	436	30	7.39%
Union	171	199	28	16.37%
Volusia	11,310	13,748	2,438	21.56%
Wakulla	403	495	92	22.83%
Walton	1,152	1,960	808	70.14%
Washington	391	458	67	17.14%

Table A2 County Comparisons by Employment

County	Employment 2003	Employment 2006	Employment Real Change	Employment % Change
Alachua	121,432	124,818	3,386	2.79%
Baker*	5,228	6,540	1,312	25.10%
Bay	62,536	73,069	10,533	16.84%
Bradford*	5,237	7,238	2,001	38.21%
Brevard	186,622	207,781	21,159	11.34%
Broward	679,649	746,928	67,279	9.90%
Calhoun*	2,487	2,891	404	16.24%
Charlotte	49,500	43,639	-5,861	-11.84%
Citrus	28,979	33,923	4,944	17.06%
Clay	36,939	44,792	7,853	21.26%
Collier	115,808	134,891	19,083	16.48%
Columbia	19,037	21,674	2,637	13.85%

* Totals do not include Public Administration because county data for that sector are not available by BLS in useful form.

County	Employment 2003	Employment 2006	Employment Real Change	Employment % Change
DeSoto	8,058	9,062	1,004	12.46%
Dixie	2,281	2,794	513	22.49%
Duval	426,020	461,726	35,706	8.38%
Escambia	120,856	129,644	8,788	7.27%
Flagler	14,138	18,792	4,654	32.92%
Franklin	3,254	3,373	119	3.66%
Gadsden	14,537	14,947	410	2.82%
Gilchrist*	2,285	2,603	318	13.92%
Glades	1,357	1,339	-18	-1.33%
Gulf	3,721	4,181	460	12.36%
Hamilton	3,495	3,636	141	4.03%
Hardee	6,776	8,218	1,442	21.28%
Hendry	11,787	12,309	522	4.43%
Hernando	32,979	40,029	7,050	21.38%
Highlands	26,562	28,666	2,104	7.92%
Hillsborough	592,799	639,459	46,660	7.87%
Holmes	3,112	3,544	432	13.88%
Indian River	45,849	50,027	4,178	9.11%
Jackson	13,743	14,755	1,012	7.36%
Jefferson	2,917	3,212	295	10.11%
Lafayette	1,585	1,689	104	6.56%
Lake	70,546	83,915	13,369	18.95%
Lee	186,137	224,141	38,004	20.42%
Leon	141,562	146,206	4,644	3.28%
Levy	7,770	9,033	1,263	16.25%
Liberty*	1,617	2,534	917	56.71%
Madison	5,093	4,952	-141	-2.77%
Manatee	114,048	127,815	13,767	12.07%
Marion	86,176	103,211	17,035	19.77%
Martin	51,884	60,512	8,628	16.63%
Miami-Dade	967,453	1,007,472	40,019	4.14%
Monroe	36,958	35,353	-1,605	-4.34%
Nassau*	15,254	17,008	1,754	11.50%
Okaloosa	79,992	83,882	3,890	4.86%
Okeechobee	9,686	10,831	1,145	11.82%
Orange	604,267	678,547	74,280	12.29%
Osceola	56,419	68,517	12,098	21.44%
Palm Beach	507,836	561,564	53,728	10.58%
Pasco	80,142	99,437	19,295	24.08%
Pinellas	426,645	444,590	17,945	4.21%
Polk	182,669	207,857	25,188	13.79%
Putnam	19,219	18,900	-319	-1.66%
St. Johns	44,497	55,228	10,731	24.12%
St. Lucie	58,117	70,255	12,138	20.89%
Santa Rosa	27,631	32,622	4,991	18.06%
Sarasota	147,132	159,078	11,946	8.12%
Seminole	146,831	177,452	30,621	20.85%

County	Employment 2003	Employment 2006	Employment Real Change	Employment % Change
Sumter	10,186	17,421	7,235	71.03%
Suwannee	9,307	9,991	684	7.35%
Taylor	6,208	6,991	783	12.61%
Union	3,897	4,096	199	5.11%
Volusia	149,332	167,235	17,903	11.99%
Wakulla	4,462	5,468	1,006	22.55%
Walton	13,477	20,124	6,647	49.32%
Washington	5,688	6,384	696	12.24%

Table A3 County Comparisons by Wages

County	Wages 2003	Wages 2006	Wages Real Change	Wages % Change
Alachua	\$3,279,064,868	\$3,703,063,276	\$423,998,408	12.93%
Baker	\$120,546,227	\$153,832,698	\$33,286,471	27.61%
Bay	\$1,703,911,036	\$2,079,693,284	\$375,782,248	22.05%
Bradford*	\$125,846,557	\$181,537,045	\$55,690,488	44.25%
Brevard	\$6,159,036,216	\$7,058,910,011	\$899,873,795	14.61%
Broward	\$22,831,332,503	\$26,327,766,773	\$3,496,434,270	15.31%
Calhoun*	\$51,014,715	\$65,892,453	\$14,877,738	29.16%
Charlotte	\$1,186,653,971	\$1,205,614,757	\$18,960,786	1.60%
Citrus	\$748,631,382	\$909,883,233	\$161,251,851	21.54%
Clay	\$927,330,764	\$1,165,825,399	\$238,494,635	25.72%
Collier	\$3,600,441,943	\$4,529,338,578	\$928,896,635	25.80%
Columbia	\$486,839,475	\$580,744,104	\$93,904,629	19.29%
DeSoto	\$180,088,873	\$216,482,545	\$36,393,672	20.21%
Dixie	\$53,196,438	\$65,060,027	\$11,863,589	22.30%
Duval	\$14,756,183,769	\$16,649,684,731	\$1,893,500,962	12.83%
Escambia	\$3,356,831,743	\$3,735,416,044	\$378,584,301	11.28%
Flagler	\$372,025,944	\$487,003,195	\$114,977,251	30.91%
Franklin	\$69,523,674	\$77,961,952	\$8,438,278	12.14%
Gadsden	\$350,457,321	\$365,759,813	\$15,302,492	4.37%
Gilchrist*	\$48,566,927	\$57,816,528	\$9,249,601	19.05%
Glades	\$29,464,529	\$35,696,132	\$6,231,603	21.15%
Gulf	\$91,161,729	\$106,936,502	\$15,774,773	17.30%
Hamilton	\$104,574,387	\$113,030,013	\$8,455,626	8.09%
Hardee	\$156,946,264	\$186,300,446	\$29,354,182	18.70%
Hendry	\$274,736,558	\$301,012,228	\$26,275,670	9.56%
Hernando	\$815,760,369	\$990,885,229	\$175,124,860	21.47%
Highlands	\$578,909,146	\$673,680,685	\$94,771,539	16.37%
Hillsborough	\$19,839,780,747	\$22,058,684,196	\$2,218,903,449	11.18%
Holmes	\$67,722,238	\$77,592,059	\$9,869,821	14.57%
Indian River	\$1,267,196,042	\$1,445,071,659	\$177,875,617	14.04%
Jackson	\$338,535,945	\$354,268,886	\$15,732,941	4.65%
Jefferson	\$66,276,218	\$77,194,135	\$10,917,917	16.47%

* Totals do not include Public Administration because county data for that sector are not available by BLS in useful form.

County	Wages 2003	Wages 2006	Wages Real Change	Wages % Change
Lafayette	\$34,969,492	\$37,115,132	\$2,145,640	6.14%
Lake	\$1,828,136,276	\$2,311,951,430	\$483,815,154	26.46%
Lee	\$5,488,931,691	\$7,092,817,944	\$1,603,886,253	29.22%
Leon	\$4,246,727,800	\$4,497,701,522	\$250,973,722	5.91%
Levy	\$165,842,591	\$201,570,521	\$35,727,930	21.54%
Liberty*	\$39,812,563	\$68,891,679	\$29,079,116	73.04%
Madison	\$106,572,640	\$110,092,848	\$3,520,208	3.30%
Manatee	\$3,117,044,245	\$3,681,451,676	\$564,407,431	18.11%
Marion	\$2,244,288,312	\$2,761,857,643	\$517,569,331	23.06%
Martin	\$1,502,806,918	\$1,812,362,483	\$309,555,565	20.60%
Miami-Dade	\$33,385,154,936	\$36,978,849,583	\$3,593,694,647	10.76%
Monroe	\$999,379,131	\$1,053,945,438	\$54,566,307	5.46%
Nassau*	\$442,495,745	\$490,899,687	\$48,403,942	10.94%
Okaloosa	\$2,189,960,750	\$2,464,217,808	\$274,257,058	12.52%
Okeechobee	\$233,484,143	\$267,289,021	\$33,804,878	14.48%
Orange	\$19,575,051,161	\$22,718,598,441	\$3,143,547,280	16.06%
Osceola	\$1,420,861,979	\$1,784,845,894	\$363,983,915	25.62%
Palm Beach	\$17,877,340,999	\$20,118,780,623	\$2,241,439,624	12.54%
Pasco	\$2,050,490,574	\$2,636,163,767	\$585,673,193	28.56%
Pinellas	\$13,217,238,861	\$14,035,536,899	\$818,298,038	6.19%
Polk	\$5,173,620,612	\$5,951,066,430	\$777,445,818	15.03%
Putnam	\$510,402,796	\$504,260,494	(\$6,142,302)	-1.20%
St. Johns	\$1,237,176,764	\$1,630,320,858	\$393,144,094	31.78%
St. Lucie	\$1,580,910,260	\$2,026,539,065	\$445,628,805	28.19%
Santa Rosa	\$682,672,506	\$908,986,759	\$226,314,253	33.15%
Sarasota	\$4,323,903,451	\$5,075,024,010	\$751,120,559	17.37%
Seminole	\$4,619,031,860	\$5,728,763,569	\$1,109,731,709	24.03%
Sumter	\$278,143,126	\$458,531,465	\$180,388,339	64.85%
Suwannee	\$202,341,846	\$231,668,618	\$29,326,772	14.49%
Taylor	\$165,096,131	\$184,606,215	\$19,510,084	11.82%
Union	\$100,852,526	\$110,558,453	\$9,705,927	9.62%
Volusia	\$3,916,594,497	\$4,453,689,929	\$537,095,432	13.71%
Wakulla	\$106,197,731	\$136,754,037	\$30,556,306	28.77%
Walton	\$316,331,449	\$517,136,541	\$200,805,092	63.48%
Washington	\$133,351,538	\$148,456,751	\$15,105,213	11.33%

Table A4 County Comparisons by GDP

County	GDP 2003	GDP 2006	GDP Real Change	GDP % Change
Alachua	\$5,665,137,446	\$6,401,714,619	\$736,577,173	13.00%
Baker*	\$168,160,331	\$232,217,183	\$64,056,852	38.09%
Bay	\$3,902,884,378	\$4,897,986,202	\$995,101,824	25.50%
Bradford*	\$235,743,546	\$262,641,142	\$26,897,596	11.41%
Brevard	\$13,562,536,827	\$16,081,775,779	\$2,519,238,952	18.57%
Broward	\$57,498,727,832	\$68,583,614,097	\$11,084,886,265	19.28%
Calhoun*	\$89,298,128	\$92,754,913	\$3,456,785	3.87%
Charlotte	\$2,245,478,258	\$2,398,900,143	\$153,421,885	6.83%
Citrus	\$1,556,900,490	\$1,887,026,545	\$330,126,055	21.20%
Clay	\$1,774,768,573	\$2,248,684,564	\$473,915,991	26.70%
Collier	\$8,407,658,478	\$10,777,234,315	\$2,369,575,837	28.18%
Columbia	\$971,845,857	\$1,193,696,373	\$221,850,516	22.83%
DeSoto	\$443,154,035	\$543,967,041	\$100,813,006	22.75%
Dixie	\$109,221,268	\$136,396,134	\$27,174,866	24.88%
Duval	\$39,240,530,177	\$44,625,799,157	\$5,385,268,980	13.72%
Escambia	\$7,396,031,541	\$8,579,697,747	\$1,183,666,206	16.00%
Flagler	\$895,226,836	\$1,179,088,850	\$283,862,014	31.71%
Franklin	\$186,915,934	\$210,200,513	\$23,284,579	12.46%
Gadsden	\$558,127,605	\$639,100,359	\$80,972,754	14.51%
Gilchrist*	\$79,345,577	\$102,113,555	\$22,767,978	28.69%
Glades	\$48,944,399	\$65,463,702	\$16,519,303	33.75%
Gulf	\$203,513,138	\$261,469,177	\$57,956,039	28.48%
Hamilton	\$119,396,808	\$120,693,491	\$1,296,683	1.09%
Hardee	\$336,426,821	\$404,281,617	\$67,854,796	20.17%
Hendry	\$583,102,718	\$680,276,374	\$97,173,656	16.66%
Hernando	\$1,799,630,003	\$2,117,575,206	\$317,945,203	17.67%
Highlands	\$1,236,271,123	\$1,483,787,259	\$247,516,136	20.02%
Hillsborough	\$49,623,045,643	\$57,695,937,603	\$8,072,891,960	16.27%
Holmes	\$133,502,525	\$168,759,837	\$35,257,312	26.41%
Indian River	\$2,935,836,871	\$3,379,419,634	\$443,582,763	15.11%
Jackson	\$776,087,962	\$832,975,456	\$56,887,494	7.33%
Jefferson	\$149,771,661	\$184,050,515	\$34,278,854	22.89%
Lafayette	\$80,196,239	\$90,036,658	\$9,840,419	12.27%
Lake	\$4,106,698,302	\$5,235,571,465	\$1,128,873,163	27.49%
Lee	\$12,834,806,914	\$16,619,715,374	\$3,784,908,460	29.49%
Leon	\$10,020,353,645	\$10,678,433,147	\$658,079,502	6.57%
Levy	\$371,554,924	\$453,207,016	\$81,652,092	21.98%
Liberty*	\$36,913,186	\$58,498,877	\$21,585,691	58.48%
Madison	\$197,911,128	\$212,976,612	\$15,065,484	7.61%
Manatee	\$6,699,824,840	\$8,175,420,874	\$1,475,596,034	22.02%
Marion	\$5,165,885,227	\$6,664,222,330	\$1,498,337,103	29.00%
Martin	\$3,441,810,133	\$4,276,018,989	\$834,208,856	24.24%
Miami-Dade	\$83,005,023,786	\$95,049,156,068	\$12,044,132,282	14.51%

* Totals do not include Public Administration because county data for that sector are not available by BLS in useful form.

County	GDP 2003	GDP 2006	GDP Real Change	GDP % Change
Monroe	\$2,375,391,169	\$2,548,503,932	\$173,112,763	7.29%
Nassau*	\$941,120,822	\$1,058,879,347	\$117,758,525	12.51%
Okaloosa	\$5,381,038,961	\$6,264,366,946	\$883,327,985	16.42%
Okeechobee	\$504,189,056	\$592,612,693	\$88,423,637	17.54%
Orange	\$46,317,027,183	\$55,618,126,365	\$9,301,099,182	20.08%
Osceola	\$3,109,357,659	\$3,830,140,729	\$720,783,070	23.18%
Palm Beach	\$43,476,759,483	\$49,489,111,871	\$6,012,352,388	13.83%
Pasco	\$4,186,047,399	\$5,439,562,860	\$1,253,515,461	29.95%
Pinellas	\$31,699,519,775	\$34,626,983,424	\$2,927,463,649	9.24%
Polk	\$11,914,633,830	\$13,843,627,615	\$1,928,993,785	16.19%
Putnam	\$1,061,916,994	\$1,088,610,228	\$26,693,234	2.51%
St. Johns	\$2,721,905,881	\$3,799,080,808	\$1,077,174,927	39.57%
St. Lucie	\$3,515,370,998	\$4,678,505,021	\$1,163,134,023	33.09%
Santa Rosa	\$1,421,089,279	\$1,901,059,263	\$479,969,984	33.77%
Sarasota	\$10,278,360,375	\$12,322,431,331	\$2,044,070,956	19.89%
Seminole	\$11,326,274,954	\$14,613,794,670	\$3,287,519,716	29.03%
Sumter	\$634,055,442	\$1,034,973,740	\$400,918,298	63.23%
Suwannee	\$362,706,983	\$537,500,333	\$174,793,350	48.19%
Taylor	\$328,832,037	\$428,281,782	\$99,449,745	30.24%
Union	\$68,792,407	\$92,215,996	\$23,423,589	34.05%
Volusia	\$8,368,588,665	\$9,662,694,402	\$1,294,105,737	15.46%
Wakulla	\$214,012,226	\$304,232,446	\$90,220,220	42.16%
Walton	\$751,857,495	\$1,290,852,682	\$538,995,187	71.69%
Washington	\$193,333,849	\$233,291,788	\$39,957,939	20.67%

Appendix B. Fishing Industries and Data (Chapter 5)



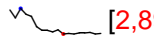



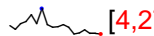
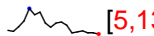
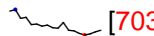
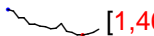
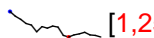

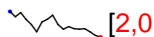
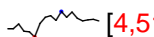


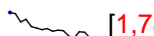







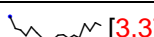


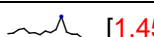
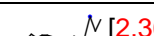
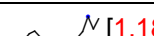

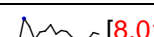
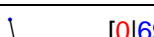
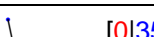

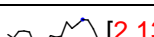
Appendix B1. Commercial Fisheries Landings



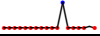







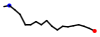



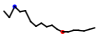



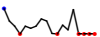

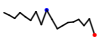



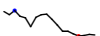



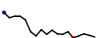



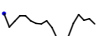



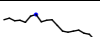





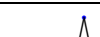

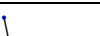

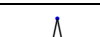

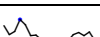

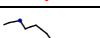

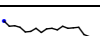

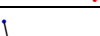



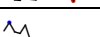

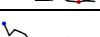



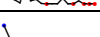



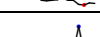

Commercial fisheries include any species harvested and sold for human consumption, for medical use, in aquarium or souvenir trades, or for any other for-profit purpose. The state of Florida collects data from commercial harvesters and dealers via the Trip Ticket program in order to generate statistics on the types of species and quantities landed as well as the size, weight, and age distribution of harvested species. The Trip Ticket program is the process by which landings and sales data are recorded for the initial interaction between harvesters and first buyers. The data are available on the website of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission at:









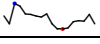

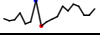



http://floridamarine.org/features/view_article.asp?id=19224.

Landings summaries are in pounds of whole weight (with the exception of sponges, which are in "pieces", stone crabs, which are in claw weight, and clams and oysters, which are in meat weight). Some species are sold in quantities other than pounds whole weight. For example, clams and oysters are sold by the piece or by the gallon; tuna and swordfish are gutted and headed; snappers and groupers are gutted, and spiny lobsters may be tailed.

Table B1.1 County Commercial Seafood History, 1990-2007

County	Pounds 1990-2007 [min max]	Value 1990-2007 [min max]
Alachua	 [0 141,486]	 [0 177,545]
Bay	 [2,899,054 11,101,025]	 [5,163,860 8,160,994]
Bradford	 [0 116]	 [0 370]
Brevard	 [4,274,834 22,854,313]	 [5,132,829 27,487,885]
Broward	 [703,693 2,904,246]	 [1,463,069 6,605,053]
Charlotte	 [1,257,976 3,989,866]	 [1,133,867 2,360,419]
Citrus	 [2,014,072 4,860,297]	 [4,515,277 6,876,650]
Clay	 [13,831 281,978]	 [25,113 232,608]
Collier	 [1,786,604 5,542,673]	 [6,091,268 9,021,577]
Columbia	 [0 2,969]	 [0 3,620]
DeSoto	 [0 760]	 [0 1,024]
Dixie	 [506,488 3,932,000]	 [1,230,072 2,677,896]
Duval	 [3,372,720 7,845,692]	 [5,949,599 12,147,706]
Escambia	 [1,038,723 2,631,271]	 [1,455,613 4,493,995]
Flagler	 [2,361 175,211]	 [1,186 150,115]
Franklin	 [4,364,513 10,414,011]	 [8,018,943 14,367,719]
Gadsden	 [0 69,963]	 [0 35,170]
Gulf	 [3,779,136 17,263,025]	 [2,139,473 5,224,538]

County	Pounds 1990-2007 [min max]	Value 1990-2007 [min max]
Hamilton	 [0 2,798]	 [0 5,653]
Hardee	 [0 11,752]	 [0 5,171]
Hendry	 [0 144,436]	 [0 91,211]
Hernando	 [239,874 1,432,662]	 [721,456 4,626,033]
Highlands	 [0 2,240]	 [0 1,231]
Hillsborough	 [1,945,015 6,089,077]	 [3,307,234 8,098,587]
Holmes	 [0 572]	 [0 1,743]
Indian River	 [779,566 2,969,868]	 [774,899 1,959,463]
Jefferson	 [0 5,579]	 [0 5,747]
Lake	 [0 25,195]	 [0 15,512]
Lee	 [6,154,459 12,046,439]	 [9,542,484 21,830,653]
Leon	 [0 516,194]	 [0 285,105]
Levy	 [771,860 2,432,746]	 [1,559,478 3,167,793]
Madison	 [0 5,650]	 [0 5,268]
Manatee	 [2,511,409 9,504,422]	 [2,405,989 5,177,022]
Marion	 [0 20,718]	 [0 26,645]
Martin	 [926,890 2,843,581]	 [871,159 2,402,277]
Miami-Dade	 [1,314,005 2,349,292]	 [2,922,163 5,275,152]
Monroe	 [9,410,681 22,648,960]	 [36,559,993 60,211,744]
Nassau	 [582,191 1,817,091]	 [1,136,770 3,647,468]
Okaloosa	 [1,391,663 4,963,978]	 [2,815,677 4,165,401]
Okeechobee	 [0 60]	 [0 35]
Orange	 [0 2,579]	 [0 3,782]
Osceola	 [0 410]	 [0 185]
Palm Beach	 [1,165,303 2,904,843]	 [1,659,425 3,283,996]
Pasco	 [343,705 1,540,665]	 [1,000,274 2,086,185]
Pinellas	 [6,165,521 15,079,252]	 [14,302,516 23,227,648]
Polk	 [0 60,217]	 [0 29,291]
Putnam	 [95,337 854,181]	 [56,003 1,055,401]
Santa Rosa	 [140,965 3,434,739]	 [127,414 1,168,186]
Sarasota	 [116,439 639,915]	 [275,484 720,373]
Seminole	 [0 39,686]	 [0 28,097]
St. Johns	 [478,913 4,788,892]	 [919,549 3,420,158]
St. Lucie	 [2,047,140 8,315,141]	 [2,625,781 6,962,334]
Sumter	 [0 141]	 [0 369]

County	Pounds 1990-2007 [min max]	Value 1990-2007 [min max]
Suwannee	 [0 17,741]	 [0 8,627]
Taylor	 [178,508 1,684,450]	 [329,574 1,271,447]
Union	 [0 2,157]	 [0 5,699]
Volusia	 [1,273,653 4,842,953]	 [2,280,931 5,144,442]
Wakulla	 [1,842,477 3,433,640]	 [1,616,724 3,513,538]
Walton	 [33,410 123,144]	 [53,403 233,449]
Washington	 [0 79,996]	 [0 40,226]

Appendix B2. Commercial Ornamental Harvest Data

Data for the marine ornamental landings are compiled by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and are available on the website at:

http://floridamarine.org/features/view_article.asp?id=19224.

Appendix B3. Florida Commercial Fishing Licenses

The data is compiled by the Fish and Wildlife Research Institute of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. License summaries for fiscal years 1994-95 to the present can be found online at:

http://floridamarine.org/features/view_article.asp?id=19224







































Commercial licenses are required by the State of Florida for any persons or companies harvesting live sea products for profit, and for wholesale and retail dealers purchasing products from licensed fishers.

The commercial licenses data set shows the number of commercial marine licenses, retail dealer, and wholesale dealer licenses by the county of residence, sold in fiscal years 1994-95 through 2006-07. License sales to residents of coastal counties are referenced specifically, while licenses sold to residents of inland counties and other states are grouped together. A Florida wholesale dealer license is necessary to purchase products from licensed Florida fishers. A valid Saltwater Products License must be presented to the wholesale dealer each time products are sold. Retail dealers producing their own products for retail sale (saltwater products, bait, or marine life) must keep records of their landings and report them. The specific licenses change over time, but the following licenses are summarized in this data set:

- blue crab
- Brevard County clam
- commercial dive permit
- crawfish/lobster
- incidental take

- lampara net
- license-permit type
- marine life
- other permits
- pompano
- purse seine
- restricted species
- retail dealer
- saltwater products
- special activity
- special recreational crawfish
- sponge
- St Johns river dead shrimp
- St Johns river live shrimp
- stone crab
- Tampa Bay dead shrimp
- wholesale dealer.

Table B3.1 County Commercial Fiscal License Sales, FY 1994-95 to FY 2006-07

County	Commercial License Sales FY94-95 to FY06-07 [min max]	County	Commercial License Sales FY94-95 to FY06-07 [min max]
Bay	 [816 1,298]	Manatee	 [721 1,050]
Brevard	 [1,255 3,930]	Martin	 [480 687]
Broward	 [889 1,431]	Miami-Dade	 [2,334 3,855]
Charlotte	 [414 714]	Monroe	 [4,974 8,695]
Citrus	 [531 1,228]	Nassau	 [254 365]
Clay	 [109 160]	Okaloosa	 [435 680]
Collier	 [604 930]	Palm Beach	 [1,343 1,648]
Dixie	 [281 576]	Pasco	 [682 1,020]
Duval	 [1,288 1,828]	Pinellas	 [2,015 2,549]
Escambia	 [320 1,034]	Putnam	 [223 305]
Flagler	 [75 109]	Santa Rosa	 [305 677]
Franklin	 [1,305 2,309]	Sarasota	 [551 1,028]
Gulf	 [330 458]	St. Johns	 [414 713]
Hernando	 [191 383]	St. Lucie	 [625 718]
Hillsborough	 [750 1,274]	Taylor	 [406 760]
Indian River	 [324 731]	Volusia	 [1,102 1,658]
Jefferson	 [8 81]	Wakulla	 [716 1,006]
Lee	 [1,268 2,348]	Walton	 [162 226]
Levy	 [581 1,032]	Inland - Out-of-State	 [3,500 4,489]

Appendix B4. Aquaculture Data

Florida Aquaculture production data are published biennially from 1987 to 2005 by the Florida Agricultural Statistical Service in cooperation with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and are available online at

http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Florida/Publications/Aquaculture/index.asp

The data provided includes the total farm-gate sales of both saltwater and freshwater aquaculture production. Unfortunately, marine-only statistics are not available.

Appendix B5. Recreational Fishing Data Collection

Recreational fishing information is collected by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) using the Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Surveys (MRFSS). The MRFSS, a federal survey administered by NMFS, is conducted in coastal states around the country. The survey combines two separate programs. The field-intercept component collects catch and harvest data directly from anglers during personal interviews. The telephone survey component collects information about fishing trips from anglers, including numbers of anglers in each household contacted and how often they go fishing. The data set can be accessed online at:

<http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/recreational/index.html>.

The recreational landings data set reports the estimated weight and the estimated number of fish, by species type, caught annually in the state by recreational fishermen for the years 1990 through 2006. Each observation shows the year the fish were landed, the fish species, an aggregated subgroup category of fish, the estimated total weight of the species, the proportional standard error of the weight estimate, the estimated total number of that species, and the proportional standard error or the estimated number. The proportional standard error (PSE) expresses the standard error of an estimate as a percentage of the estimate and is a measure of precision. A large PSE indicates high variability around the estimate and therefore less precision.

Originally designed to track trends, the MRFSS survey is one of several surveys used to provide detailed information for stock assessment and management. This is an important step in responding to the Sustainable Fisheries Act, and, more recently, the Magnuson-Stevens Reauthorization Act, which requires the sustainable management of fishery resources. Data on the extent and magnitude of recreational fishing are important for consideration of economic impacts of fishing regulations and to accommodate a fair distribution of harvest and harvest restrictions, as well as for the sustainability of the fishery resource.

Appendix B6. Recreational Fishing Licenses

The recreational fishing license data shows the number of each type of saltwater recreational fishing license sold by county for the years 2004 through 2007. The types of licenses are listed below:

Resident Saltwater Fishing Licenses

- Lifetime Saltwater Fishing Licenses
- Gold Sportsman's License (5 year)
- Military Gold Sportsman's License (5 year)
- Annual Saltwater Fishing
- Saltwater/Freshwater Fishing Combo
- Saltwater/Freshwater Fishing/Hunting Combo

Nonresident Saltwater Fishing Licenses

- Nonresident Annual Saltwater Fishing
- Nonresident 3-Day Saltwater Fishing
- Nonresident 7-Day Saltwater Fishing

Saltwater Fishing Permits (Resident and Nonresident)

- Snook Permit
- Lobster Permit
- Tarpon Tag

Vessel Licenses

- Charter Captain (by number of customers)
- Charter Boat (by number of customers)

The information on recreational fishing licenses is provided by the Office of Licensing and Permitting Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. Recreational fishing is defined as fishing for sport, pleasure, or personal use. It is illegal to sell recreational catch. A recreational license is required for any non-resident over 16 years of age or for any Florida resident between the ages of 16 and 65 who is fishing from a vessel, unless that vessel is licensed for fishing. License types include resident versus non-resident, and individual versus vessel. Licenses also vary by the duration of the license from a 3-day license to a lifetime license.

Table B6.1 Recreational Fishing Licenses Sold By County, 2007

County	Licenses Sold	License Revenue	County	Licenses Sold	License Revenue
Alachua	7,272	\$170,039	Lafayette	434	\$19,031
Baker	1,416	\$37,454	Lake	6,921	\$160,581
Bay	47,001	\$717,495	Lee	68,405	\$990,650
Bradford	1,791	\$45,029	Leon	10,881	\$267,078
Brevard	45,348	\$692,659	Levy	10,521	\$215,401
Broward	37,232	\$569,111	Liberty	530	\$19,436
Calhoun	580	\$17,537	Madison	637	\$20,585
Charlotte	43,773	\$631,309	Manatee	29,743	\$425,241
Citrus	19,155	\$348,940	Marion	14,548	\$320,951
Clay	8,381	\$195,186	Martin	17,144	\$243,346
Collier	47,510	\$721,870	Monroe	87,917	\$1,235,291
Columbia	3,182	\$83,099	Nassau	8,663	\$144,831
Dade	51,061	\$592,648	Okaloosa	35,782	\$587,429
DeSoto	2,668	\$47,849	Okeechobee	2,932	\$63,356
Dixie	4,371	\$85,544	Orange	16,229	\$304,560
Duval	28,290	\$557,801	Osceola	5,100	\$102,464
Escambia	21,863	\$400,528	Palm Beach	36,314	\$558,097
Flagler	4,502	\$76,527	Pasco	21,063	\$348,855
Franklin	14,496	\$218,978	Pinellas	51,120	\$741,668
Gadsden	855	\$22,843	Polk	19,494	\$358,151
Gilchrist	407	\$13,502	Putnam	5,064	\$124,860
Glades	429	\$8,651	Santa Rosa	19,073	\$333,574
Gulf	14,865	\$215,939	Sarasota	33,764	\$485,318
Hamilton	265	\$8,230	Seminole	10,760	\$214,495
Hardee	1,598	\$37,507	St. Johns	12,651	\$236,286
Hendry	2,634	\$53,069	Sumter	23,201	\$330,932
Hernando	12,743	\$212,705	Suwannee	3,501	\$74,160
Highlands	3,476	\$73,750	Taylor	21,182	\$342,061
Hillsborough	43,875	\$658,718	Union	232	\$6,771
Holmes	356	\$9,950	Volusia	31,261	\$527,583
Indian River	21,383	\$285,726	Wakulla	11,510	\$208,740
Jackson	1,861	\$53,633	Walton	5,357	\$121,699
Jefferson	472	\$16,084	Washington	1,708	\$43,396

Appendix B7. Seafood Import and Export Data

Imports and exports of seafood are measured annually in kilograms and in dollar value. Each observation shows the year of the import, the Harmonized Tariff Schedule Code, the product description, the exporting country, the customs district of importation, the weight of the imported seafood in kilograms, the dollar value of the imported seafood, and a finfish versus invertebrate category variable.

The International Trade Commission Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTS) is used to classify imports and exports uniformly. It is used here to aggregate all products into a

finfish or invertebrates category.¹ The HTS code can be found online at: <http://www.usitc.gov/tata/hts/index.htm>. There are two customs districts in Florida: Tampa, and Miami. There are hundreds of product definitions in the import/export data set. Product types primarily are broken down according to fish species, fish product, and whether it is fresh, frozen, prepared, preserved, or canned.

The data is maintained by the Fisheries Statistics and Economics Division of the National Marine Fisheries Service based on data purchased from the Foreign Trade Division of the U.S. Census Bureau. The data is available online from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of Science and Technology at: http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/trade/annual_data/TradeDataAnnualDistrictAllProducts.html.

Appendix B8. Seafood Processors and Wholesalers

The processors data set shows economic activity in the seafood processing and wholesaling industry for the years 1990-2005. The available data describe processors by the statewide number of plants, average annual employment, and the volume and value of output. The data also report wholesalers by the number of plants, and average annual employment.

These data are compiled from annual reports, "Fisheries of the United States" published annually by the Office of Science and Technology, Fisheries Statistics Division, of the National Marine Fisheries Service under the auspices of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in the Department of Commerce. Wholesale data are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) as reported to the Bureau of Labor under numbers 42446 from the year 2002 forward, and number 42246 for previous years. The Bureau of Labor reports a subset of this information at the county level.

Appendix B9. Commercial and Pleasure Water Vessel Registrations

Water vessel registrations are provided by the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV), which furnishes revenue reports by vessel size and by county for the 1995-1996 through 2006-2007 fiscal years. These reports are available on the DHSMV website at: <http://www.flhsmv.gov/html/revrpts.html>.

¹ The HTS codes used to identify finfish are: 0301, 0302, 0303, 0304, 0305, and 1604. Invertebrates are identified by 0306, 0307, 1603, 1605.

Appendix C. Florida Cruise Industry (Chapter 8)

Appendix C1. Profiles of Florida Cruise Ports

Port Canaveral (www.portcanaveral.org), on Central Florida's Atlantic Coast near the Kennedy Space Center and Orlando's many attractions, is governed by the Canaveral Port Authority (Canaveral Port District). Serving both cruise and cargo markets, it is one of the three busiest cruise ports worldwide. In FY2006/2007, this port handled 4.3 million revenue cruise passengers; 6.5 million are projected for FY2011/2012. Passengers embarked on partial-day, 3-, 4-, and 7-day cruises to "nowhere," the Caribbean, and the Bahamas. The Port Authority has invested more than \$150 million in its cruise terminals to accommodate super mega-cruise ships from around the world. Future plans include such goals as expanding cruise operations and constructing new terminal facilities in addition to multi-level parking garages.²

Port Everglades (www.broward.org/port), operating under the authority of the Broward County Board of County Commissioners, lies within the Southeast Florida cities of Fort Lauderdale, Dania Beach, and Hollywood. On a worldwide scale, Port Everglades ranks consistently as one of the top three cruise ports, along with Miami and Canaveral. In FY2006/2007, 3.4 million revenue passengers were accommodated, and December 23, 2006 set a world record for number of passengers served in a single day, 47,229. The projection for FY2011/2012 is set at 4.9 million revenue passengers. Forty of the world's finest cruise ships, representing 15 cruise lines, use Port Everglades, which has the deepest harbor south of Norfolk, Virginia. Itineraries range from one-day Bahamian cruises to trips around the world. Plans are underway to homeport two new 5,400-passenger ships for "Project Genesis" of Royal Caribbean Cruises, Ltd. Terminal capacity will be expanded to accommodate these ships.³

Port of Jacksonville (www.jaxport.com), on Florida's north Atlantic Coast, is governed by a board of directors and the Jacksonville Port Authority. Facilities include three public cargo terminals, a passenger cruise terminal, and a ferry service (owned and maintained by the Jacksonville Port Authority, also known as JAXPORT). Current cruise-related figures total 259,816 revenue passengers; 700,000 are predicted for FY2011/2012. A major capacity increase in year-round cruise operations will occur in Fall 2008 when the 2,052-passenger Carnival Fascination replaces the 1,486-passenger Celebration on four- and five-day cruises.⁴

Port of Key West (www.keywestcity.com), directed by the City of Key West, is exclusively a cruise ship and ferry passenger port; there are no cargo activities. Key

² Business Research and Economic Advisors. 2007. *The Contribution of the North American Cruise Industry to the U.S. Economy in 2006*. p. 42. Prepared for the Cruise Lines International Association, Inc.

³ Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Council. 2008. *A Five-Year Plan to Achieve the Mission of Florida's Seaports: 2007/2008-2011/2012*. Appendix D of the report presents the individual port profiles and is available online at <http://www.flaports.org/docs/smpportprofileappendix31908.pdf>. (Hereafter cited as the Five-Year Plan.) pp. D-1—D-3. (Note: Appendix D as retrieved online appears to have been paginated in error. The endnotes herein reflect the actual page numbers for each port profile.)

⁴ Five-Year Plan, pp. D-4—D-7.

West's strength as a cruise port-of-call owes to its desirability as a destination, its strategic location relative to other cruise itineraries, and its advantageous berthing positions. The Port of Key West is comprised of three cruise berths and an offshore anchorage. The City supports a domestic ferry service at the Key West Bight Ferry Terminal. Port contributions to both local and regional economies are based mainly on revenues from tariffs and fees, as well as passenger and crew expenditures. Direct, indirect, and induced economic spending impacts are estimated at more than \$50 million annually. Approximately 10% of all cruise passengers departing from Florida call on Key West at some stage of their cruise itinerary. The FY2006/2007 cruise revenue passenger total of 1.0 million (including ferry passengers) is expected to remain stable through FY2011/2012.⁵

Port of Miami (www.metro-dade.com/portofmiami), directed by the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners, is among the busiest of U.S. ports. For many years it has enjoyed a reputation as both the Cruise Capital of the World and the Cargo Gateway of the Americas. Contributing more than \$16 billion annually to the South Florida economy, this port generates 110,000 jobs. The current (FY2006/2007) revenue passenger total is 3.8 million; 4.1 million are projected for FY2011/2012. Two new cruise terminals have recently been constructed. Moreover, the Port of Miami anticipates expanding its cruise market share by restoring existing facilities and building new terminals and berths required for the latest generation of mega-cruise ships.⁶

Port of Palm Beach (www.portofpalmbeach.com) operates under the authority of the Board of Port Commissioners (Port of Palm Beach District). Offering day-cruising and multi-day port-of-call cruises, there were 566,408 revenue passengers in FY2006/2007. For FY2011/2012, 500,000 are projected and port plans focus on increasing cruise operations, number of passengers served, and support-related tourism.⁷

Port of Tampa (www.tampaport.com) governed by the Tampa Port Authority, is Florida's largest port as measured by tonnage and area. It is the major revenue generator for West Central Florida. Tampa is the 14th largest U.S. port, and the seventh largest cruise port, which served nearly 800,000 passengers in FY2006/2007. One million passengers are anticipated in FY2011/2012. Schedules of 4-, 5-, 7-, 10-, 11-, and 14-day itineraries are available. This port generates 96,000 jobs and \$7.8 billion in total economic impact. Tampa is one of three American ports that has been selected to participate in the "Portfields Initiative" pilot program, NOAA's new model for waterfront revitalization.⁸

⁵ Five-Year Plan, pp. D-12—D-14.

⁶ Five-Year Plan, pp. D-15—D-17.

⁷ Five-Year Plan, pp. D-20—D-22.

⁸ Five-Year Plan, pp. D-23—D-25.

Appendix C2. Global Embarkations of the North American Fleet, 1990-2006

Table C2.1 Global Embarkations of the North American Fleet, 1990-2006

Port	PASSENGERS									% Change 1990-2006
	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
Florida	2,017,000	2,577,000	3,723,000	4,019,000	4,413,000	4,676,000	4,724,700	4,843,000	5,018,000	148.8%
Miami	1,149,000	1,500,000	1,683,000	1,700,000	1,821,000	1,965,000	1,682,000	1,771,000	1,890,000	64.5%
Port Canaveral	395,000	469,000	1,013,000	1,065,000	1,197,000	1,213,000	1,220,000	1,234,000	1,396,000	253.4%
Port Everglades	403,000	440,000	798,000	983,000	1,105,000	1,089,000	1,324,000	1,283,000	1,145,000	184.1%
Tampa	33,000	138,000	230,000	271,000	290,000	409,000	385,000	408,000	457,000	1284.8%
Palm Beach*	38,000	31,000	77,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	105.0%
Jacksonville*	0	0	0	0	0	0	113,000	147,000	130,000	15.0%
California	345,000	462,000	601,000	643,000	600,300	807,000	1,095,000	1,301,000	1,241,000	259.7%
Los Angeles	305,000	423,000	483,000	500,000	483,000	403,000	470,000	615,000	592,000	94.1%
San Francisco	17,000	22,000	24,000	40,000	2,000	51,000	85,000	89,000	91,000	435.3%
San Diego	23,000	18,000	93,000	103,000	93,000	81,000	173,000	234,000	180,000	682.6%
New York	135,000	200,000	309,000	238,000	309,000	438,000	547,000	370,000	536,000	297.0%
Other U.S.	51,000	206,000	604,000	1,000,000	683,000	501,000	1,058,000	2,098,000	2,206,000	4225.5%
Total U.S.	2,550,000	3,445,000	5,315,000	5,900,000	5,315,000	7,113,000	8,100,000	8,612,000	9,001,000	253.0%
Canada	195,000	313,000	536,000	505,000	473,000	482,000	454,000	455,000	423,000	116.9%
Vancouver	195,000	298,000	525,000	492,000	460,000	464,000	436,000	435,000	402,000	106.2%
Other Canada	0	15,000	11,000	13,000	13,000	18,000	18,000	20,000	21,000	40.0%
San Juan	433,000	478,000	676,000	300,000	373,000	325,000	450,000	581,000	555,000	28.2%
North America	3,176,000	4,236,000	6,527,000	6,705,000	6,161,000	7,920,000	9,004,000	9,648,000	9,979,000	214.2%
Rest of World	1,227,000	1,443,000	2,685,000	2,500,000	3,905,000	2,717,000	2,750,000	2,888,000	2,999,000	144.4%
Total	3,776,000	4,888,000	8,000,000	8,400,000	9,220,000	9,830,000	10,850,000	11,500,000	12,000,000	217.8%

*Incomplete data for ports of Palm Beach and Jacksonville

Note: Rest of World means Non-U.S.

Source: Business Research & Economic Advisors, "The Contribution of the North American Cruise Industry to the U.S. Economy," Cruise Lines International Association, 1990-2006

Appendix C3. South Florida Cruise Industry Profile

The Center for Urban and Environmental Solutions (CUES) at Florida Atlantic University reported in 2004 that cruise passenger volumes in the Southeast Florida region had increased 10% annually in each of the previous five years, reaching nearly 10 million passengers in 2002. At that time, South Florida was viewed as America's leading center for cruise passengers. Material for this appendix has been excerpted in pertinent part from the comprehensive, multi-year study on regional indicators conducted by CUES. Long considered the "Cruise Capital of the World" with a major staging area for cruise ships, the focal region encompasses the core counties of Miami-Dade (Port of Miami), Broward (Port Everglades), and Palm Beach (Port of Palm Beach), as well as Monroe County (including Key West and its port in the southernmost part of the state), and Martin, St. Lucie, and Indian River counties lying north of Palm Beach. This information is provided with respect to tracking trends in the cruise industry and the economic importance of the industry to the South Florida region, in particular.

The latest report confirms that both Port Everglades and the Port of Miami continue as leading cruise ports. The Port of Miami is the world's leading cruise port serving only multi-day cruise passengers with 22 home porting ships, including six of the world's megaships and the world's largest cruise ship. The Port of Miami reported 3.8 million passengers in 2007, up almost 12% from 2000, and is projected to reach 4.5 million by 2011. Port Everglades handles a similar number of cruise passengers to the Port of Miami. It experienced a decline of 16% from 3.8 million in 2005 to 3.2 million in 2006 due to a decrease in one-day cruise passengers, which comprise almost one-quarter of all Fort Lauderdale passengers. However, in 2007, 3.4 million passengers were reported and are currently projected to reach 4.7 million by 2011. However, with the approval of a \$2 billion expansion plan and a deal to house two new megaships by 2010, Port Everglades will increase capacity and expects to be the world's top cruise port within five years. In addition, the Port of Key West reported one million passengers in 2007 (including 193,500 ferry passengers), and the Port of Palm Beach about 600,000 passengers.

Both cargo and cruise operations economically benefit the region. The Port of Miami has an economic impact of \$16 billion and accounts for 110,000 jobs directly or indirectly related to port activities region-wide. The economic impact of Port Everglades is \$3.7 billion in business activity, personal income and local taxes. The Port is also responsible for almost 30,000 jobs, half of which are cruise related.

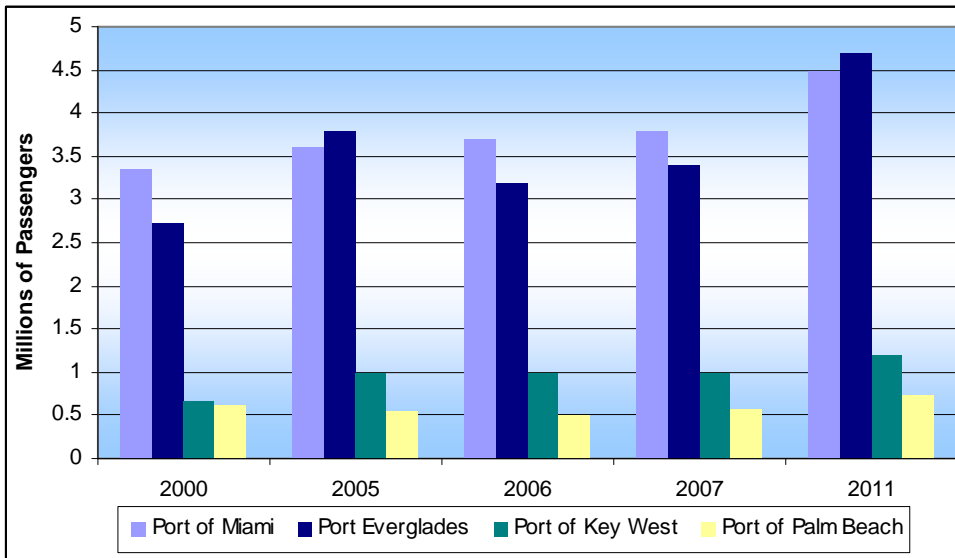


Figure C3.1 Projected Cruise Line Growth for South Florida Ports, by Millions of Passengers

**Table C3.1 Projected Cruise Line Growth for South Florida Ports, by Millions of Passengers
Port Embarkations and Disembarkations**

Embarkations & Disembarkations	2000	2005	2006	2007	2011
Port of Miami	3.36	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.5
Port Everglades	2.73	3.8	3.2	3.4	4.7
Port of Key West	0.66	1	1	1	1.2
Port of Palm Beach	0.62	0.55	0.52	0.57	0.75

SOURCE: Broward County, Port Everglades Statistics, Port of Palm Beach, City of Key West, and Florida Ports Council

Appendix D. Florida Coastal Property Values (Chapter 9)

The coastal property dataset contains all real properties associated with legal records, whether the properties are publicly or privately owned and whether or not they are subject to property taxation. The dataset is a subset of countywide datasets prepared by constitutional officers, known as Property Appraisers, for the purpose of establishing taxable values for property tax purposes. The values are established by professional staffs under detailed guidelines that were approved by the Florida Governor and Cabinet. The state interest in the accuracy of taxable values for property tax purposes stems from educational financing: a portion of the property taxes levied by local school districts is referred to as the “required local effort” and these taxes are transmitted to Tallahassee where they represent a redistribution from wealthy school districts to less wealthy districts in order to ensure equality of education across the State.

Property tax records classify individual properties into more than 90 land uses. Land use codes 0-9 represent residential properties of different types; codes 10-39 represent commercial properties; codes 40-49 represent industrial properties; codes 50-69 represent agricultural properties (including forested lands); codes 70-79 represent institutional properties (such as not-for-profit enterprises); codes 80-89 represent government-owned properties and codes 90-99 represent a miscellaneous category including utility parcels, submerged lands and so on.

Florida has a comprehensive and relatively accurate set of property records, professionally prepared under an elaborate set of guidelines. The properties are valued during the first six months of each year in their condition as of the end of the previous calendar year. The property records include recent sales and legal descriptions. Values are generally reviewed by the State Department of Revenue and each property taxpayer receives written notification of the value of his or her property and the proposed taxes in August each year. There is a formal legal procedure at the local level for protesting values as established by County Property Appraisers.

Since the internet has become widely available, property owners can access all the information available to the Property Appraiser for establishing the value, not only the data sent to the State Department of Revenue but other information including, often, a sketch of the property and information on additional property characteristics, such as the number of bathrooms where appropriate.

The state’s property values also have limitations, however. An important limit results from lags between sales and values. At times when values are increasing, they tend to increase more slowly than sales; at times when values are decreasing they tend to decrease more slowly. Market prices of property in many cases are relatively inflexible in the short run, especially in a downward direction.

The nature of the value appeals process also introduces an asymmetry: it is in the interest of property owners to bring information to the attention of County Appraisers that may reduce values for tax purposes, but not to do so where values might be raised. There may also be lags introduced where Property Appraisers have limited resources to conduct updated appraisals. In these circumstances, appraisals of properties not subject to taxation may have a lower priority than taxable properties, and information actually used in the appraisal process may receive a higher priority.

We used GIS mapping data for the analysis as available from Prop Assessors/other county agency. Re: shoreline road, we used nearest significant road to shore (or township line if no road available, e.g. in Big Bend area) Where a shoreline road did not continue or was interrupted (e.g. Port Everglades in Ft Lauderdale), we projected the shoreline road as if it were there.

Appendix E. Major Marine and Coastal Research and Education Institutions in Florida, 2007 (Chapter 10)

Universities

Florida Atlantic University

- Center for Urban and Environmental Solutions
- Department of Ocean Engineering
- Department of Biological Sciences- Marine Biology Program
- Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry

Florida Gulf Coast University

- Coastal Watershed Institute- Department of Marine and Ecological Sciences

Florida International University

- Biological Sciences (University Park Campus)-Marine Faculty
- International Hurricane Research Center
- Southeast Environmental Research Center

Florida State University

- Department of Oceanography
- Florida State University Coastal and Marine Laboratory

New College of Florida

- Division of Natural Sciences- Marine Biology Program

University of Florida

- Department of Civil and Coastal Engineering
- Department of Zoology
- Archie Carr Center for Sea Turtle Research
- Seahorse Key Marine Laboratory
- Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences
- Whitney Laboratory for Marine Bioscience

University of South Florida

- College of Marine Science

University of West Florida

- Department of Biology-Marine Biology
- Community Outreach Research and Learning Center (CORAL Center)

Eckerd College

- Department of Marine Science

Florida Institute of Technology

- Department of Biological Sciences- Aquaculture Program
- Department of Biological Sciences-Marine Biology Program
- Department of Marine and Environmental Systems

Jacksonville University

- Department of Biology and Marine Science

Nova Southeastern University

- Oceanographic Center

Rollins College

- Marine Biology Program

University of Miami**Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science**

- Division of Applied Marine Physics
- Division of Marine and Atmospheric Chemistry
- Division of Marine Affairs and Policy
- Division of Marine Biology and Fisheries
- Division of Marine Geological Physics and Geophysics
- Division of Meteorology and Physical Oceanography
- Undergraduate Marine and Atmospheric Science

University of Tampa

- Marine Science Center
- Gulf Coast Research Laboratory

Statewide University-Based Programs

- Florida Sea Grant College Program-University of Florida (Gulf of Mexico and Southeast Atlantic)

Private non-Profit Marine Laboratories

- Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institution, Inc
- Mote Marine Laboratory, Inc.

State and Federal Agencies and Programs

- Fish and Wildlife Research Institute- Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
- NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service-Southeast Regional Office
- NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service-Southeast Fisheries Science Center
- Panama City Laboratory
- NOAA Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory
- NOAA Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary

- Apalachicola National Estuarine Research Reserve
- Rookery Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve
- Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve
- NOAA National Undersea Research Center- Aquarius Reef Base/UNCW
- USGS-Florida Integrated Science Center- Center for Coastal & Watershed Studies
- Florida Department of Environmental Protection- Florida Geological Survey

Non-Profit and Private Organizations

- Pigeon Key Foundation
- Marine Resources Development Foundation, Inc.
- Hubbs Research Institute at Sea World

Additional

- Sanibel-Captiva Marine Laboratory
- Sarasota Bay National Estuary Program
- Charlotte Harbor National Estuary Program
- Charlotte Harbor Environmental Center
- SRI International (Marine Technology Program)
- The Florida Aquarium Center for Conservation and Research
- Florida Institute of Oceanography

Appendix F. Non-Market Values and Assets Literature Review (Chapter 11)

Appendix F1. Non-Market Values and Assets Literature Review Tables

Table F1.1 Literature Review of Coastal Beach Visitation Studies for the United States (adjusted to 2007 dollars)

	Author and Date	Non-market value/ Activity Day	Study Methodology
Far-Western U.S.			
Hawaii	Moncur, 1975	\$1.74 - \$6.81	TC
Western Continental U.S.			
California	Dornsbusch et al., 1986	\$13.06	TC
California	Dornsbusch et al., 1987	\$16.18 - \$17.23/trip	TC
California	Leeworthy et al., 1990	\$1.87 - \$8.76	CVM (four beaches)
California	Leeworthy and Wiley, 1993	\$13.28, \$29.89, \$84.56	TC (three beaches)
California	King, 2001	\$28.09 - \$36.74 /household/day	TC (during high season)
California	Lew and Larson, 2005	\$12.13/trip	TC, RUM
Gulf-shore Southern U.S.			
Florida (both coasts)	USACE, 1981	\$4.02/trip	TC
Florida (both coasts)	Curtis and Shows, 1982	\$4.88/trip	CVM
Florida (both coasts)	Curtis and Shows, 1984	\$9.33/trip	CVM
Florida (both coasts)	Bell, 1986	\$3.40	CVM
Florida (both coasts)	Bell and Leeworthy, 1986	\$2.68(residents) - \$2.97(tourists)	CVM
Florida (both coasts)	Bell and Leeworthy, 1986	\$20.95(residents) - \$60.04(tourists)	TC
Florida (both coasts)	Bell and Leeworthy, 1990	\$69.45	TC (tourists; Saltwater Beach use)
Florida (both coasts)	Bell, 1992	\$3.26	CVM (tourists)
Florida (both coasts)	Bell and Leeworthy, 1990	\$80.45	TC (Saltwater Beach use)
Florida (both coasts)	USACE, 1993	\$3.53/trip	TC
Florida (both coasts)	Leeworthy and Wiley, 1994	\$24.27-\$27.43 and \$91.11-\$100.97	TC (two beaches)
Florida (both coasts)	Leeworthy and Bowker, 1997	\$104.43 (winter) - \$131.55 (summer)	TC (beach use; non-residents)

	Author and Date	Non-market value/ Activity Day	Study Methodology
Southeastern U.S.			
North Carolina	Bin et al., 2004 revised 2005	\$13.05 - \$92.05 (mean)	TC, RUM
Northeastern U.S.			
Delaware	Falk et al., 1994	\$4.04 - \$4.27	CVM
Delaware	Parsons et al., 1999	\$0.08 - \$13.15/trip*	TC, RUM (6 beaches)
Maine	Huang and Poor, 2004	\$3.93/household /day*	CVM, DC (conjoint, fees)
Maryland	Parsons et al., 1999	\$0.08 - \$13.15/trip*	TC, RUM (6 beaches)
Massachusetts	Hanemann, 1978	\$1.13	TC
Massachusetts	Binkley and Hanemann, 1978	\$7.94/household/trip	CVM
Massachusetts	Meta Systems, 1985	\$22.14	TC (Boston beaches)
Massachusetts	McConnell, 1992	\$1.14 - \$1.85	TC
Massachusetts	Kline and Swallow, 1998	\$5.84	CVM, DC (fees)
New Hampshire	Huang and Poor, 2004	\$3.93/household /day*	CVM, DC (conjoint, fees)
New Jersey	Leeworthy and Wiley, 1991	\$34.27	TC
New Jersey	Silberman and Klock, 1988	\$26.03	CVM
New Jersey	Parsons et al., 1999	\$0.08 - \$13.15/trip*	TC, RUM (6 beaches)
New York	Opaluch et al., 1999	\$11.87	TC, CVM
Rhode Island	Edwards and Gable, 1991	\$35.88	HD (5 beaches)
Rhode Island	McConnell, 1977	\$1.55 - \$7.01	CVM (6 beaches)
Rhode Island	McConnell and Weaver, 1977	\$6.25	CVM (working paper)
<i>Coastal States for which no estimates are available do not appear in this Table.</i>			
<i>Non-market value values for one Activity Day unless otherwise noted.</i>			
<i>TC = Travel Cost Method; RUM = Random Utility Model; CVM = Contingent Valuation Method; HD = Hedonic Method</i>			
* Indicates loss due to beach closure			

Table F1.2 Literature Review of Coastal Recreational Fishing Studies for the United States (adjusted to 2007 dollars)

	Author and Date	Non-market value/ Activity Day	Study Methodology
Far-Western U.S.			
Alaska	Jones and Stokes, 1987	\$5.01 - \$36.93 /trip	TC, RUM (secondary data only; private boat, rental boat and shore, Halibut, King Salmon, Silver Salmon, other species)
Alaska	Wegge et al., 1988	\$76.20/trip	RUM (secondary data only)
Alaska	Hausman et al., 1995	\$204.85/trip	TC (residents)
Alaska	Hamel et al., 2000	\$108.29	TC, CVM (residents; Salmon, Halibut from private boat)
Alaska	Hamel et al., 2000	\$130.33	TC, CVM (residents and non-residents; Salmon, Halibut from private boat)
Alaska	Hamel et al., 2000	\$159.22	TC, CVM (non-residents; Salmon, Halibut from charter boat)
Western Continental U.S.			
California	Huppert and Thomson, 1984	\$36.54/trip	TC (both residents and non-resident; travel valued at 1/3 wage rate)
California	Hanemann et al., 1986	\$17.66	TC (shore fishing; boat owner)
California	Hanemann et al., 1986	\$32.22	TC (shore fishing; non-boat owner)
California	Wegge et al., 1986	\$48.30/trip	CVM (charter boat; Pacific Mackerel, Kelp Bass, Rockfish)
California	Wegge et al., 1986	\$26.51 - \$47.22 (trips < or = 1 day)	TC, (charter boat; boat owner; residents and non-residents)
California	Wegge et al., 1986	\$32.73 - \$105.17 (trips < or = 1 day)	TC, (charter boat; non boat owner; residents and non-residents)
California	Wegge et al., 1986	\$32.20	CVM (private boat, rental; residents and non-residents)
California	Wegge et al., 1986	\$16.10	CVM (private boat, shore fishing; residents and non-residents)
California	Wegge et al., 1986	\$64.39	CVM (private boat; residents and non-residents)
California	Wegge et al., 1986	\$38.46	TC (private boat; owner; residents and non-residents)
California	Wegge et al., 1986	\$31.71	TC (private boat; non-owner; residents and non-residents)
California	Huppert, 1989	\$120.29, \$264.25, \$583.72/trip	TC, (residents; Salmon, Halibut; boat and shore)
California	Kling and Herriges, 1995	\$11.81 - \$23.26 /undefined period	Unknown methodology (Shore fishing; residents)
California	Kling and Herriges, 1995	\$29.92-\$48.43 /undefined period	Unknown methodology (Off-shore fishing; residents)
Oregon	Bergland and Brown, 1988	\$523/season	TC and RUM
Oregon	Row, R, 1985	\$126.46/trip	TC and RUM (secondary data only)
Washington	Cruthfield and Schelle, 1978	\$60.45	CVM (secondary data only)

	Author and Date	Non-market value/ Activity Day	Study Methodology
Washington	Row, R, 1985	\$109.52/trip	TC and RUM (secondary data only)
Gulf-shore Southern U.S.			
<i>Florida (both coasts)</i>	<i>Bell et al., 1982</i>	<i>\$90.32</i>	<i>CVM (Residents)</i>
<i>Florida (both coasts)</i>	<i>Bell et al., 1982</i>	<i>\$67.40 - \$83.89</i>	<i>CVM (Non-Residents)</i>
<i>Florida (both coasts)</i>	<i>Leeworthy, 1990</i>	<i>\$88.61/trip</i>	<i>TC (secondary data only)</i>
<i>Florida (both coasts)</i>	<i>McConnell & Strand, 1994</i>	<i>\$123.15-\$148.02</i>	<i>TC and RUM (non-residents; secondary data only)</i>
<i>Florida (Gulf coast)</i>	<i>Bell, F.W., 1997</i>	<i>\$72.67</i>	<i>TC (Residential Status Not Specified)</i>
<i>Florida (East coast)</i>	<i>Bell, F.W., 1997</i>	<i>\$109.65</i>	<i>TC (Residential Status Not Specified)</i>
Louisiana	Bergstrom et al., 2004	\$38.94	TC
Texas	Downing and Ozuna, 1996	\$65.62 - \$443.75/trip	CVM (Residents)
Southeastern U.S.			
Georgia	McConnell & Strand, 1994	\$71.97-\$76.40	TC and RUM (non-residents; secondary data only)
North Carolina	Norton et al., 1983	\$301.96/trip	TC (residents; secondary data only)
North Carolina	McConnell & Strand, 1994	\$121.19-\$125.09	TC and RUM (non-residents; secondary data only)
South Carolina	McConnell & Strand, 1994	\$123.15-\$124.69	TC and RUM (non-residents; secondary data only)
South Carolina	Bockstael et al., 1986	\$106.69	CVM (secondary data only)
Virginia	Norton et al., 1983	\$102.40/trip	TC (residents; secondary data only; boat and shore)
Virginia	McConnell & Strand, 1994	\$69.74-\$84.42	TC and RUM (non-residents; secondary data only)
Northeastern U.S.			
Connecticut	Norton et al., 1983	\$225.82/trip	TC (residents; secondary data only)
Delaware	Norton et al., 1983	\$443.75/trip	TC (residents; secondary data only; shore fishing)
Delaware	McConnell & Strand, 1994	\$18.60-\$20.17	TC and RUM (non-residents; secondary data only)
Maine	Norton et al., 1983	\$225.82/trip	TC (residents; secondary data only)
Maryland	McConnell & Strand, 1994	\$48.67-\$49.82	TC and RUM (non-residents; secondary data only)
Massachusetts	Norton et al., 1983	\$225.82/trip	TC (residents; secondary data only)
New Hampshire	Norton et al., 1983	\$225.82/trip	TC (residents; secondary data only)
New Jersey	Norton et al., 1983	\$443.75/trip	TC (residents; secondary data only; shore fishing)
New Jersey	McConnell & Strand, 1994	\$58.87-\$62.05	TC and RUM (non-residents; secondary data only)
New York	Opaluch et al., 1999	\$55.62/trip	TC, CVM

	Author and Date	Non-market value/ Activity Day	Study Methodology
New York	Norton et al., 1983	\$443.75/trip	TC (residents; secondary data only; shore fishing)
New York	McConnell & Strand, 1994	\$104.98-\$107.11	TC and RUM (non-residents; secondary data only)
Rhode Island	Norton et al., 1983	\$225.82/trip	TC (residents; secondary data only)
DE, FL, GA, MD, NC, NJ, NY, SC, VA	McConnell et al., 1993	\$235.17	CVM (non-residents; secondary data only)
<i>Coastal States for which no estimates are available do not appear in this Table.</i>			
<i>Non-market value values for one Activity Day unless otherwise noted.</i>			
<i>TC = Travel Cost Method; RUM = Random Utility Model; CVM = Contingent Valuation Method</i>			

Table F1.3 Literature Review of Coastal and Marine Wildlife Viewing Studies for the United States (adjusted to 2007 dollars)

	Author and Date	Non-market value/ Activity Day	Study Methodology
Far-Western U.S.			
Alaska	McCollum and Miller, 1994 in Colt 2001	Seabirds: \$145 - \$261 Whales: \$227 - \$248	Unreported
Western Continental U.S.			
California	Hall et al., 2002	\$7.39/family visit	CVM (tidepool visits)
Gulf-shore Southern U.S.			
Florida (both coasts)	Leeworthy and Bowker, 1997	\$118.05	TC (Florida Keys)
Northeastern U.S.			
New York	Opaluch et al., 1999	\$68.88	TC and CVM
New York	Grigalunas et al., 2004	\$46.82	TC and CVM
New York	Johnston et al., 2002	\$69.51	TC
New England (whale watching)	Hoagland and Meeks, 2000	\$68.10 - \$76.70	TC

Table F1.4 Literature Review of Coastal Scuba Diving Studies for the United States (adjusted to 2007 dollars)

	Author and Date	Non-market value/ Activity Day	Study Methodology
United States			
All US National Parks	Kaval and Loomis, 2003	\$37.32	
Western Continental U.S.			
California	Leeworthy and Wiley, 2002	\$15.01	(Benefit transfer, Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties)
California	Leeworthy and Wiley, 2002	\$45.05 - \$46.80	(Channel Islands National Marine Sanctuary)
California	Pendleton 2005	\$119.85/day	Ship diving on the Yukon
Pacific Coast	Kaval and Loomis, 2003	\$60.64	
Gulf-shore Southern U.S.			
Gulf of Mexico	Roberts et al., 1985	\$381.87/year/diver	CV (petroleum structures)
Gulf of Mexico	Stoll and Ditton, 2002	\$132.05/trip	(secondary source; artificial reef)
Gulf of Mexico	Stoll and Ditton, 2002	\$171.27/trip	(secondary source; natural reef)
Florida	Milon, 1988	\$32.71 - \$48.18/year/diver	CV (fishing and diving on 7 artificial reefs)
Florida	Milon, 1989	\$5.04 - \$143.69/year/diver	CV (fishing and diving on ships and steel debris)
Florida	Bell et al., 1998	\$12.38	TC (ships, reef balls, other structures)
Florida	Bell et al., 1998	\$3.94 - \$4.79(residents); \$7.09 - \$8.67(visitors)	CV (ships, reef balls, other structures)
Florida	Leeworthy et al., 2001	\$4.38 (residents) - \$17.61 (non-residents)	(artificial reef)
Florida	Johns et al., 2003	\$3.84 (residents) - \$15.77 (visitors)	CV (maintain existing artificial reefs)
Texas	Ditton and Baker, 1999	\$53.96 - \$90.95	CV (diving on artificial reefs)
Texas	Ditton et al., 2001	\$50.68	CV (diving on artificial reefs)
Northeastern U.S.			
Northeast Region	Kaval and Loomis, 2003	\$20.66	
<i>Coastal States for which no estimates are available do not appear in this Table.</i>			
<i>Non-market value values for one Activity Day unless otherwise noted.</i>			
<i>TC = Travel Cost Method; RUM = Random Utility Model; CVM = Contingent Valuation Method</i>			

Table F1.5 Literature Review of Coastal Snorkeling Studies for the United States (adjusted to 2007 dollars)

	Author and Date	Non-market value/ Activity Day	Study Methodology
United States			
All US National Parks	Kaval and Loomis, 2003	\$34.95	
Western Continental U.S.			
Pacific Coast	Kaval and Loomis, 2003	\$34.41	
Gulf-shore Southern U.S.			
<i>Florida (both coasts)</i>	<i>Leeworthy and Bowker, 1997</i>	<i>\$129.61</i>	<i>TC</i>
<i>Florida (both coasts)</i>	<i>Leeworthy et al., 2001</i>	<i>\$3.29(resident) - \$9.12(non-resident)</i>	<i>unknown</i>
<i>Florida</i>	<i>Hazen and Sawyer, 2004</i>	<i>\$15.96 (artificial) - \$16.96 (natural)</i>	<i>CVM</i>
<i>Florida</i>	<i>Bhat, 2003</i>	<i>\$165</i>	<i>TC and CVM (marine reserve)</i>
<i>Florida (both coasts)</i>	<i>Park et al., 2002</i>	<i>\$142.28/trip</i>	<i>TC and CVM</i>

Table F1.6 Literature Review of Boating Studies for the United States (adjusted to 2007 dollars)

	Author and Date	Non-market value/ Activity Day	Study Methodology
Far-Western U.S.			
Alaska	Hausman et al., 1995	\$393.09/trip	TC, DC
Gulf-shore Southern U.S.			
<i>Florida (both coasts)</i>	<i>Leeworthy and Bowker, 1997</i>	<i>\$113.64 - \$123.17</i>	<i>TC(sailing and boating)</i>
Northeastern U.S.			
New York	Opaluch et al., 1999	\$26.58	TC and CVM
Pennsylvania*	Shafer et al., 2000	\$164.92	TC (power boating)
Maryland	Bockstael et al., 1989	\$146	TC and CVM

*Lake Erie/Presque Isle Bay

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Appendix G. Coastal Recreation (Chapter 11)

Appendix G1. Regions – Included Coastal and Non-Coastal Counties

Region 1: West Florida

Coastal Counties: Bay, Escambia, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton

Non-Coastal Counties: Holmes and Washington

Region 2: Apalachee

Coastal Counties: Gulf, Franklin, Jefferson and Wakulla

Non-Coastal Counties: Calhoun, Jackson, Gadsden, Leon, and Liberty

Region 3: North Central Florida

Coastal Counties: Dixie and Taylor

Non-Coastal Counties: Alachua, Bradford, Columbia, Gilchrist, Hamilton, Lafayette, Madison, Suwannee, and Union

Region 4: Northeast Florida

Coastal Counties: Duval, Flagler, St. Johns and Nassau

Non-Coastal Counties: Baker, Clay and Putnam

Region 5: Withlacoochee

Coastal Counties: Citrus, Hernando, and Levy

Non-Coastal Counties: Marion and Sumter

Region 6: East Central Florida

Coastal Counties: Brevard and Volusia

Non-Coastal Counties: Lake, Orange, Osceola, and Seminole

Region 7: Central Florida

Coastal Counties: none**; *Non-Coastal Counties:* Desoto, Hardee, Highlands, Okeechobee, and Polk

Region 8: Tampa Bay

Coastal Counties: Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco, and Pinellas

Non-Coastal Counties: none

Region 9: Southwest Florida

Coastal Counties: Charlotte, Collier, Lee, and Sarasota

Non-Coastal Counties: Glades and Hendry

Region 10: Treasure Coast

Coastal Counties: Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin, and Palm Beach

Non-Coastal Counties: none

Region 11: South Florida

Coastal Counties: Broward, Dade, and Monroe

Non-Coastal Counties: none

* Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan. Available online at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/parks/planning/forms/OutdoorRecreationinFlorida2000.pdf>.

** Even though Region 7 includes no coastal counties, SCORP reported user occasions spent by survey respondents engaging in saltwater activities, such as beach going, boating, and fishing.

Appendix G2. State Maps Methodology

Boat Ramp Map

1. Added ramps from FWC database.
2. Performed spatial join of ramp layer to the counties base layer so that each point could be associated with the county it fell within.
3. Summed up the number of marine facilities per county
4. Performed table join of summary table to county base layer to make the final color-coded map.

Marine Facilities Map

1. Added non-ramps(marinas, etc.)
- 2-4. Same as for Ramp Map

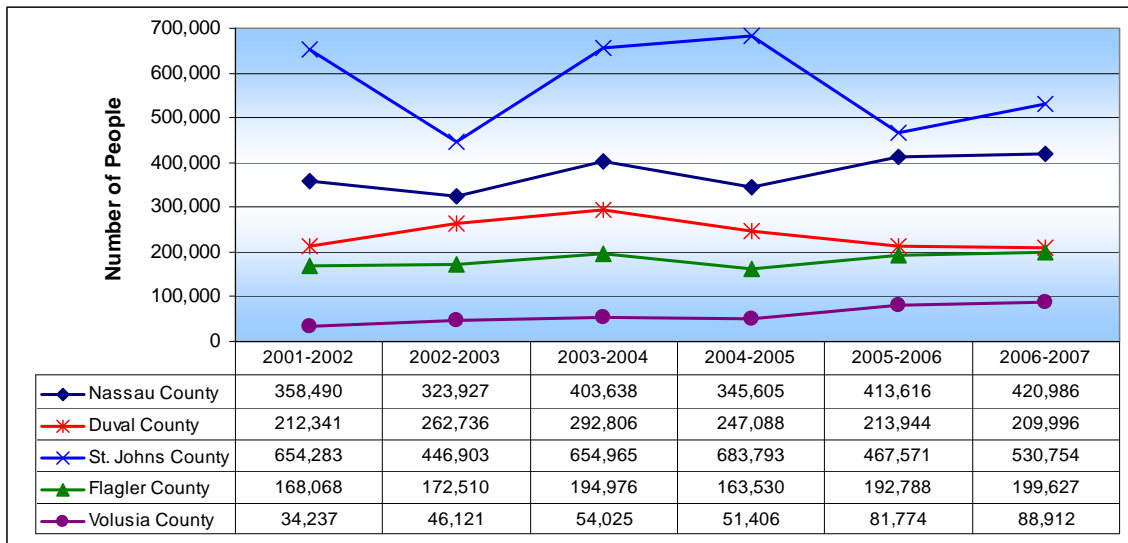
Parks Map

1. Added public parks from FLMA (Florida Managed Areas) and AFBCHACC (FDEP file).
2. Calculated area of each polygon
3. Performed spatial join of parks layers to county base layer.
4. Checked to make sure all duplicate parks were deleted (FLMA was used in favor of AFBCHACC data when duplicates were present)
5. Summed up total area (Sq. Miles) of parks per county.
6. Performed table join of summary table to county base layer to make the final color coded map.

Beaches Map

1. Added known public beaches from AFBCHACC (FDEP), as well as additional beaches that may not be public (from AFBCHACC layer also).
2. Divided "Frontage" (beach front feet) from GIS layer by 5,280 to calculate beach front mileage.
3. Performed spatial join to county base layer.
4. Summed up total beach front mileage per county.
5. Performed table join of summary table to county base layer to make the final color coded map.

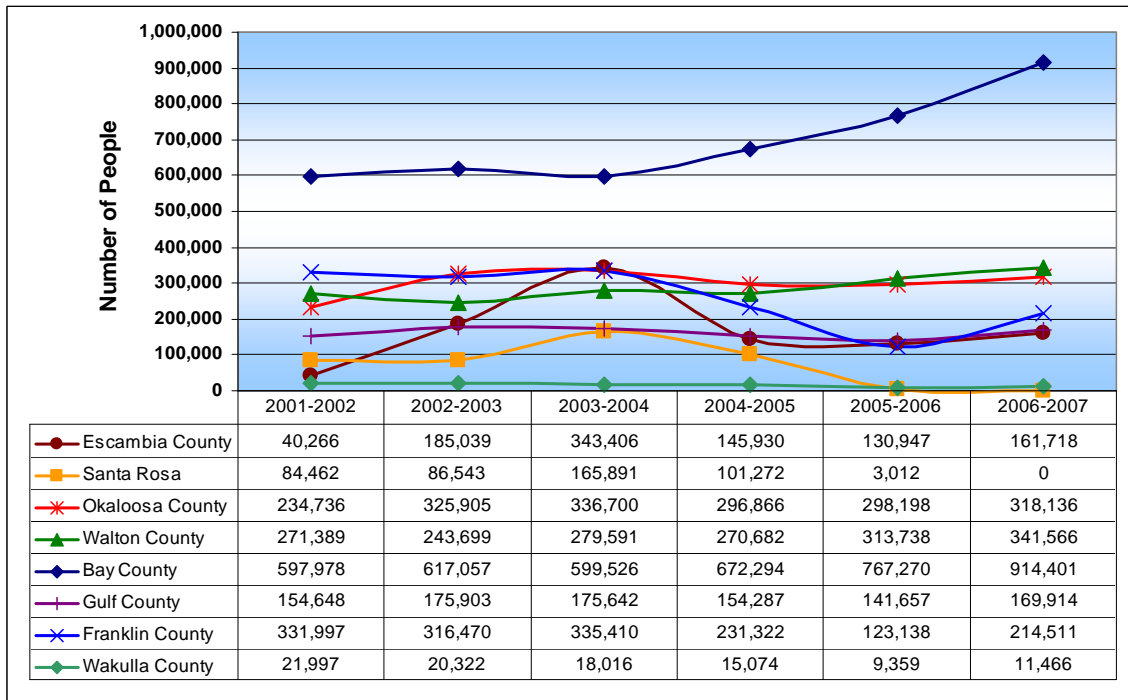
Appendix H. State Parks (Chapter 12)



SOURCE: Florida Statistical Abstracts, T. 19.52, 2001-2007.

Figure H Attendance at Florida State Parks by County in Northeast Region FY 2001-FY 2006

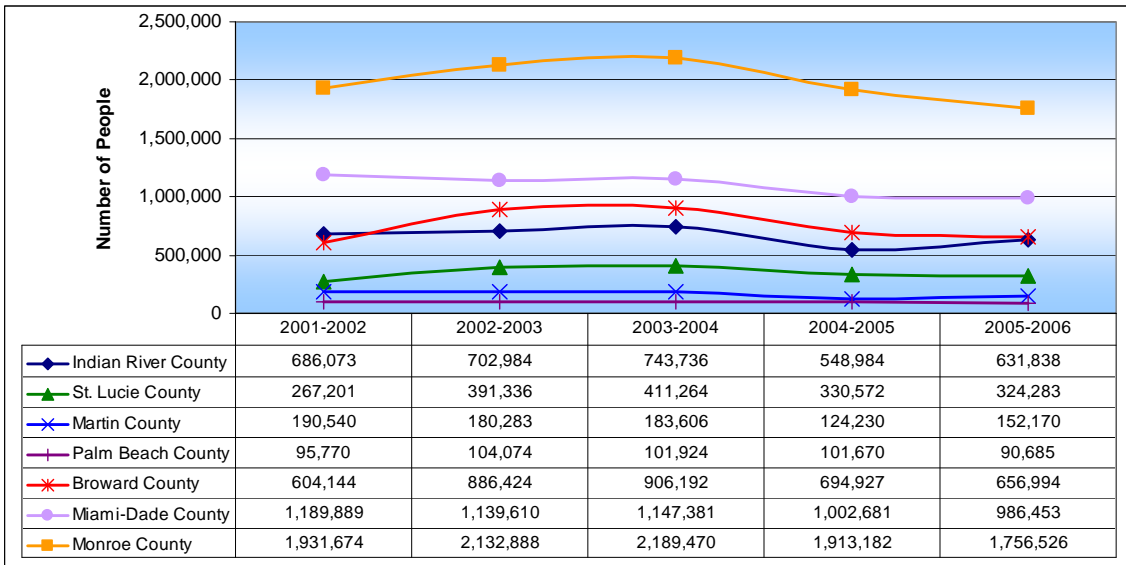
- St. Johns County had the highest attendance in the Northeast region every year since 2001/2002, up 18% since 2001/2002.



SOURCE: Florida Statistical Abstracts, T. 19.52, 2001-2007

Figure H2 Attendance at Florida State Parks by County in the Northwest Region, FY 2001-FY 2006

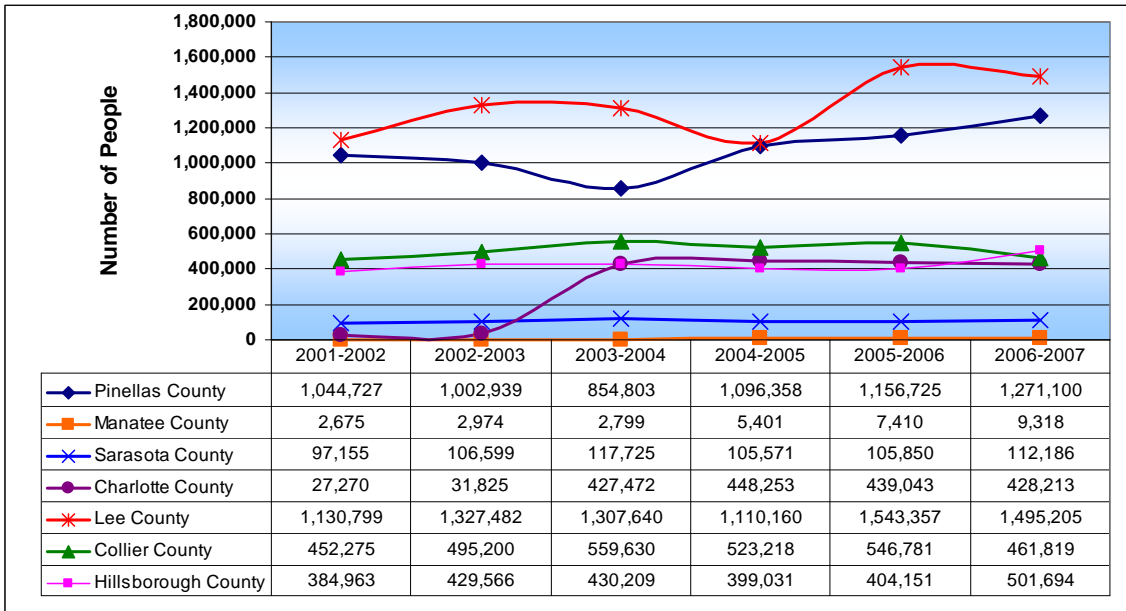
- Bay County had the highest attendance in the Northwest region every year, up 53% since 2001/2002.



SOURCE: Florida Statistical Abstracts, T. 19.52, 2001-2007.

Figure H3 Attendance at Florida State Parks by County in the Southeast Region, FY 2001 – FY 2007

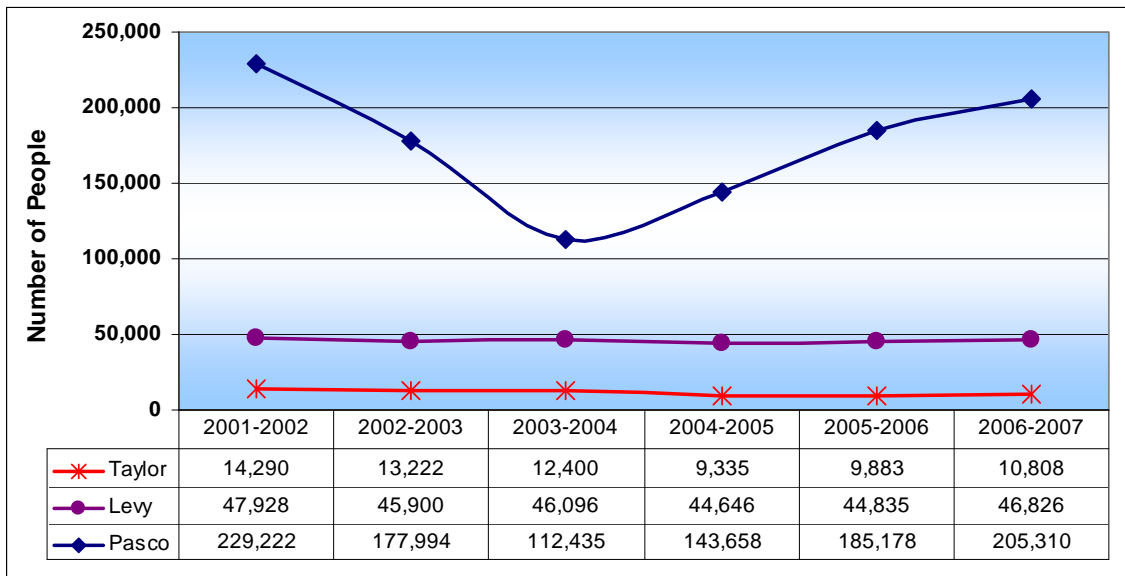
- Monroe County had the highest attendance in the Southeast region every year, declining 9% in 2005/2006.



SOURCE: Florida Statistical Abstracts, T. 19.52, 2001-2007.

Figure H4 Attendance at Florida State Parks by County in the Southwest Region, FY 2001 – FY 2007

- Lee County had the overall highest attendance in the Southwest region, up 32% from 2001/2002.



SOURCE: Florida Statistical Abstracts, T. 19.52, 2001-2007.

Figure H5 Attendance at Florida State Parks by County in the Big Bend Region, FY 2001 – FY 2007

- Pasco County had the highest attendance in the Big Bend region.
- No information was found for Citrus, Dixie, and Hernando Counties.

Appendix I. Reef Use in Southeast Florida by Visitors, June 2000 to May 2001 (Chapter 12)

Table I1 Reef Use in Southeast Florida by Visitors, June 2000 to May 2001

Activity	Number of Person-Days Per County			
	Broward	Palm Beach	Miami-Dade	Monroe
Snorkeling	358,792	127,484	895,512	800,218
Scuba Diving	3,029,424	928,201	454,246	360,747
Fishing	4,071,954	335,795	3,985,824	1,719,820
Glass Bottom Boats	54,157	0	18,747	80,454
Personal Watercraft	192,550	45,343	103,827	185,996
Sailing	44,003	36,142	265,337	33,306
Other Boating Activity*	13,539	33,185	197,561	136,686
Boating Total	250,092	114,670	566,725	355,988

*Rental, Private use

**All watercraft, sailing, and boating activity took place off of reefs

Table I2 Total Activity Spent on All Reefs by Residents and Visitors, June 2000 to May 2001

County	Number of Person-Days (in millions)		
	Residents	Visitors	All Users
Palm Beach	2.98	1.26	4.24
Broward	3.72	5.72	9.44
Miami-Dade	4.51	4.66	9.17
Monroe	3.03	2.08	5.11
Total	14.24	13.72	27.96

Table I3 Recreational Activity on All Reefs by Residents and Visitors, June 2000 to May 2001

Activity	Person-Days Per County (in millions)				
	Palm Beach	Broward	Miami-Dade	Monroe	Total
Snorkeling	0.74	1.09	2.11	1.75	5.69
Scuba Diving	1.73	3.85	1.14	0.83	7.55
Fishing	1.76	4.45	5.9	2.45	14.56
Glass Bottom Boats	0	0.05	0.02	0.08	0.15
Total	4.23	9.44	9.17	5.11	27.95

SOURCE: Johns, Grace M., Vernon R. Leeworthy, Frederick W. Bell, and Mark A. Bonn. (2001). *Socioeconomic Study of Reefs in Southeast Florida*. Hazen and Sawyer, Hollywood, Fl. Pages: 2-9, 2-34 thru 2-37, ES-4, ES-5, ES-7

Table I4 Economic Contribution of Reef-Related Expenditures to Each County, June 2000 to May 2001

Type of Economic Contribution	2000 Dollars			
	Palm Beach	Broward	Miami-Dade	Monroe
Sales (in millions)	\$505	2,069	1,297	\$490
Income (in millions)	\$194	1,049	\$614	\$139
Employment (Full time and Part time)	6,300	36,000	19,000	10,000

Table I5 Annual Use Value and Capitalized Value associated with Reef Use, June 2000 to May 2001

	Palm Beach	Broward	Miami-Dade	Monroe	Total
Person-Days (in millions)	4.24	9.44	9.17	5.11	27.96
Use Value Per Person-Day	\$7.34	\$13.35	\$5.12	\$9.87	\$9.10
Annual Use Value (in millions)	\$31.30	\$126.02	\$46.95	\$50.44	\$254.51
Capitalized Value @ 3%					
Discount Rate in billions	\$1.00	\$4.20	\$1.60	\$1.70	\$8.50

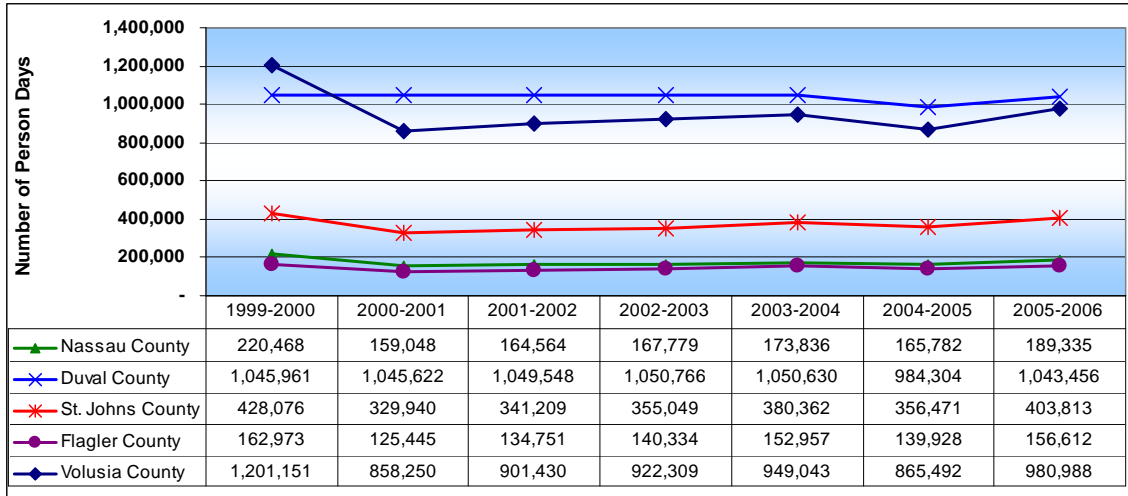
Table I6 A Summary of the Economic Contribution of Reef-Related Recreational Activities, 2000

County	Expenditures (in millions)	Expenditures as % of Total Reef-Related Expenditures	Employment Full and Part Time	Wages
Palm Beach	195.4	22%	1,500	22.4
Broward	269.8	31%	2,500	37.7
Miami-Dade	275.6	32%	2,100	38.9
Monroe	132.3	15%	1,200	17.2
Total	873.1	100%	7,300	116.2

SOURCE: Johns, Grace M., Vernon R. Leeworthy, Frederick W. Bell, and Mark A. Bonn. (2001). *Socioeconomic Study of Reefs in Southeast Florida*. Hazen and Sawyer, Hollywood, FL. Pages: 2-9, 2-34 thru 2-37, ES-4, ES-5, ES-7

Appendix J. Boating (Chapter 13)

Appendix J1. Boating Activities by Region

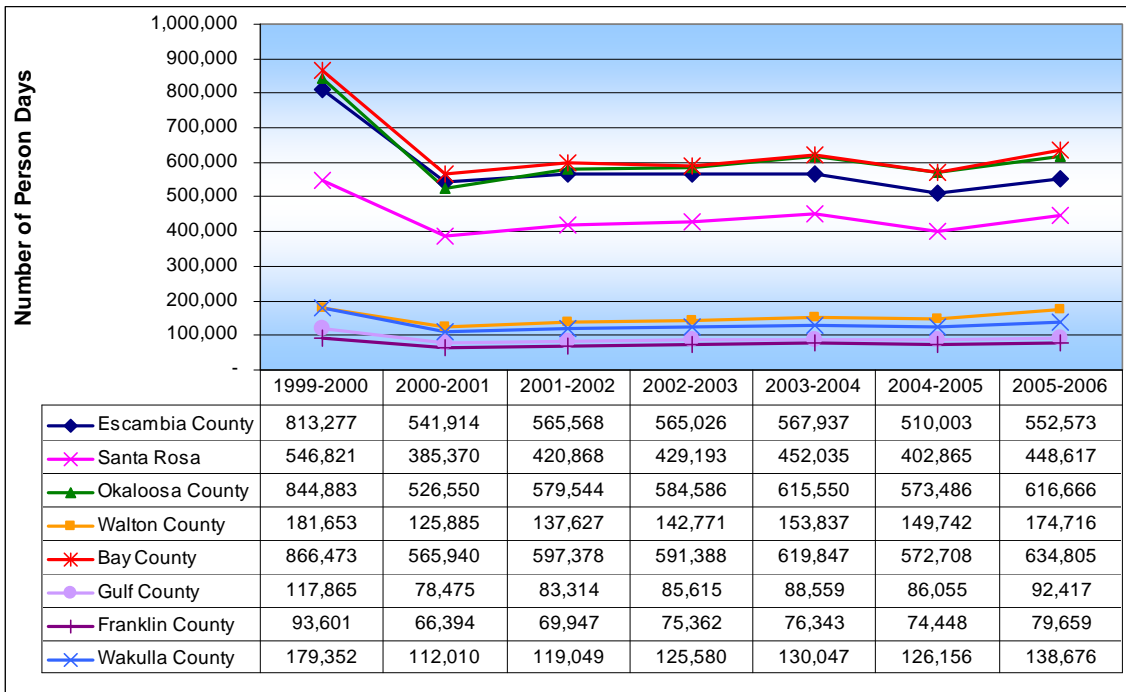


SOURCE: Sidman, C., et al. 2005 - 2007.

Figure J1.1 Estimated Recreational Boating Activity by Counties Northeast Region, FY 2000 – FY 2006

Note: Person-days calculated by multiplying Average Trips/Boater/Month/County Calculator X 12 Months X Vessel Registration. Specific calculator per county is based on the Sea Grant study of average trips/boater, using that # for neighboring counties, and SW #s for SE Florida (where the marine industry estimated that more than half their boaters went out weekly and about half of those several times a week).

- Duval County has the highest number of person-days in the Northeast region, just above Volusia County.

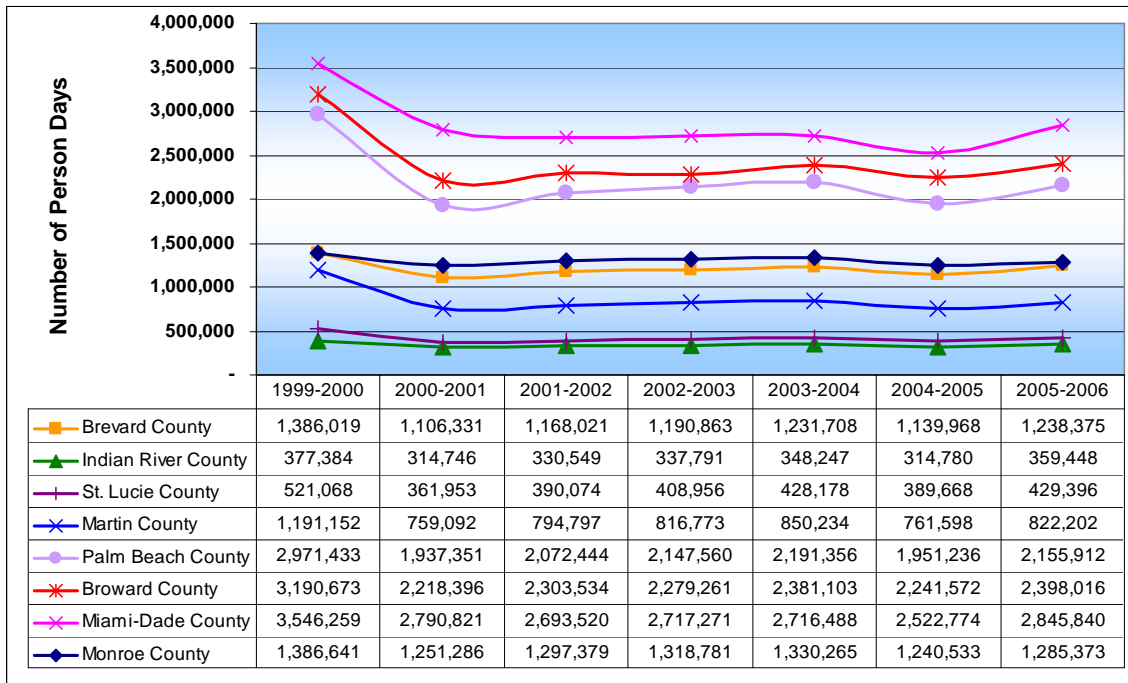


SOURCE: Sidman, C., et al. 2005 - 2007.

Figure J1.2 Estimated Recreational Boating Activity by Counties Northwest Region, FY 2000 – FY 2006

Note: Person-days calculated by multiplying Average Trips/Boater/Month/County Calculator X 12 Months X Vessel Registration. Specific calculator per county is based on the Sea Grant study of average trips/boater, using that # for neighboring counties, and SW #s for SE Florida (where the marine industry estimated that more than half their boaters went out weekly and about half of those several times a week).

- Bay County has the highest number of person-days in the Northwest region, just above Okaloosa County.

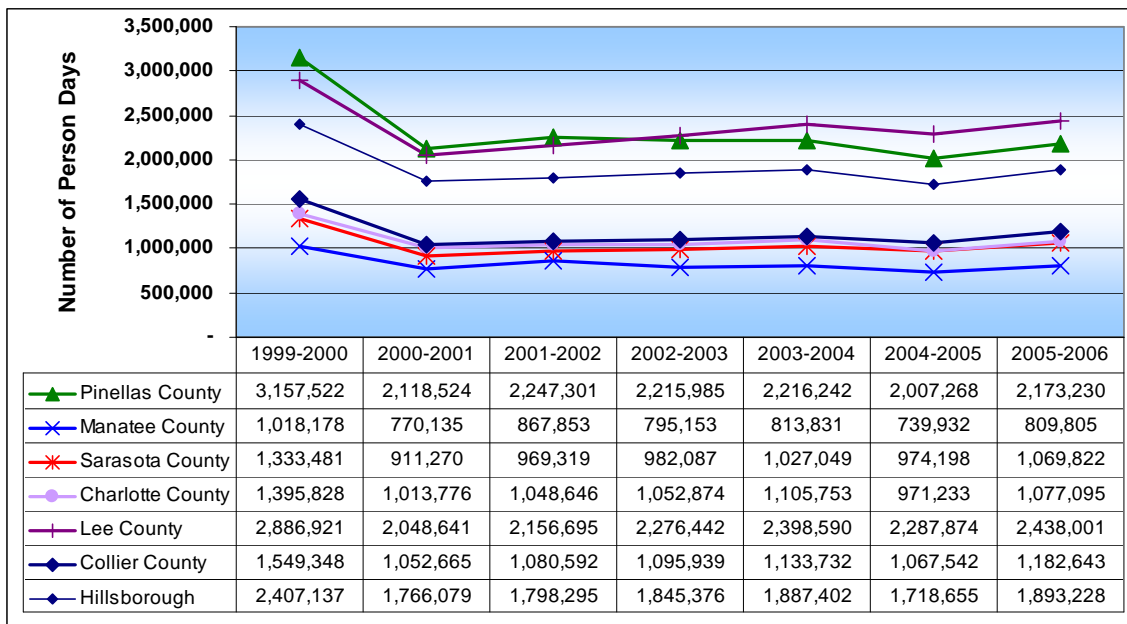


SOURCE: Sidman, C., et al. 2005 – 2007

Figure J1.3 Estimated Recreational Boating Activity by Counties Southeast Region, FY 2000 – FY 2006

Note: Person-days calculated by multiplying Average Trips/Boater/Month/County Calculator X 12 Months X Vessel Registration. Specific calculator per county is based on the Sea Grant study of average trips/boater, using that # for neighboring counties, and SW #s for SE Florida (where the marine industry estimated that more than half their boaters went out weekly and about half of those several times a week).

- Miami-Dade County has the highest number of person-days in the Southeast region.

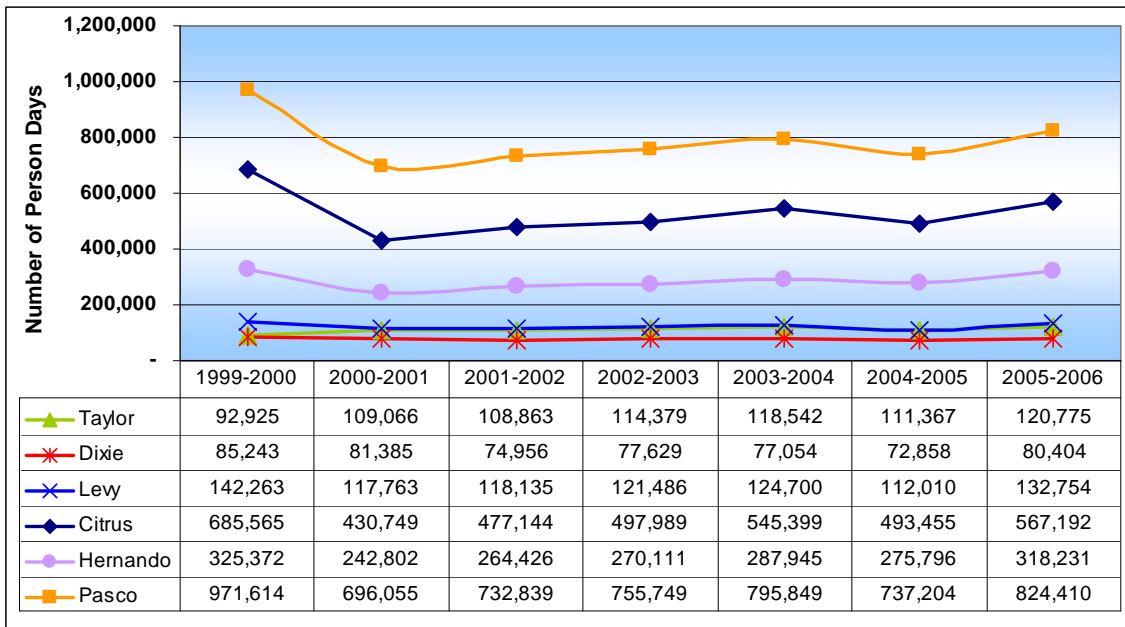


SOURCE: Sidman, C., et al. 2005 - 2007.

Figure J1.4 Estimated Recreational Boating Activity by Counties Southwest Region, FY 2000 – FY 2006

Note: Person-days calculated by multiplying Average Trips/Boater/Month/County Calculator X 12 Months X Vessel Registration. Specific calculator per county is based on the Sea Grant study of average trips/boater, using that # for neighboring counties, and SW #s for SE Florida (where the marine industry estimated that more than half their boaters went out weekly and about half of those several times a week).

- In 2000/2001 until 2001/2002, Pinellas County had the highest number of person-days in the Southwest region, slightly above Lee County at 2.2 million person-days.
- From 2002/2003 until 2005/2006, Lee County had the highest number of person-days in the Southwest region, slightly more than Pinellas County.

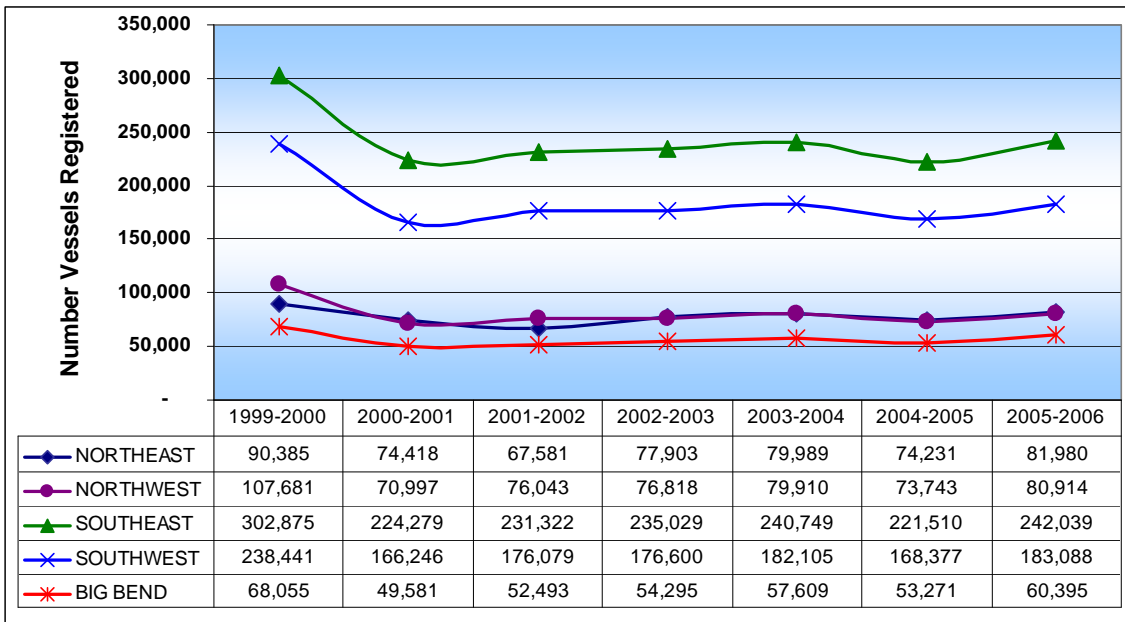


SOURCE: Sidman, C., et al. 2005 - 2007.

Figure J1.5 Estimated Recreational Boating Activity by Counties Big Bend Region, FY 2000 – FY 2006

Note: Person-days calculated by multiplying Average Trips/Boater/Month/County Calculator X 12 Months X Vessel Registration. Specific calculator per county is based on the Sea Grant study of average trips/boater, using that # for neighboring counties, and SW #s for SE Florida (where the marine industry estimated that more than half their boaters went out weekly and about half of those several times a week).

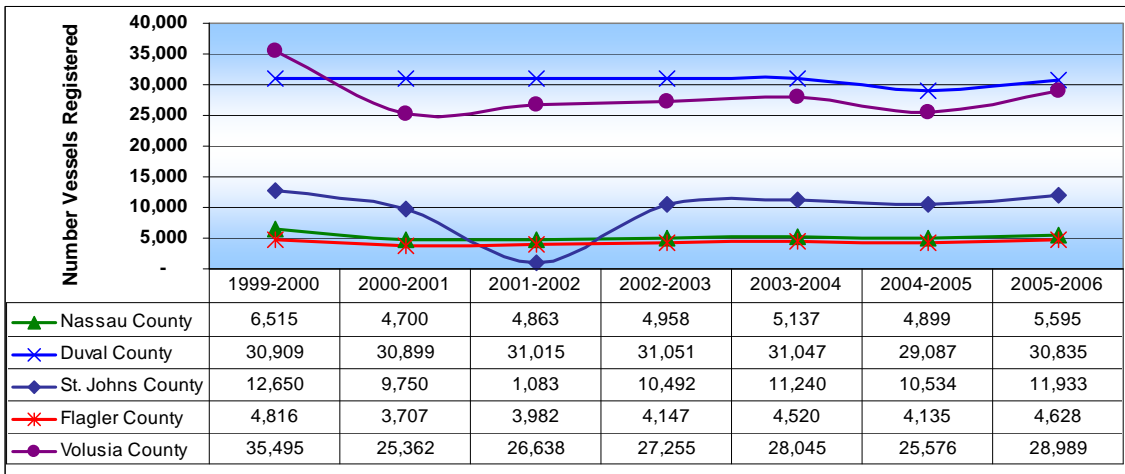
- Pasco County has the highest number of person-days in the Big Bend region.



SOURCE: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

Figure J1.6 Florida Vessel Registration by Region, FY 2000 – FY 2006

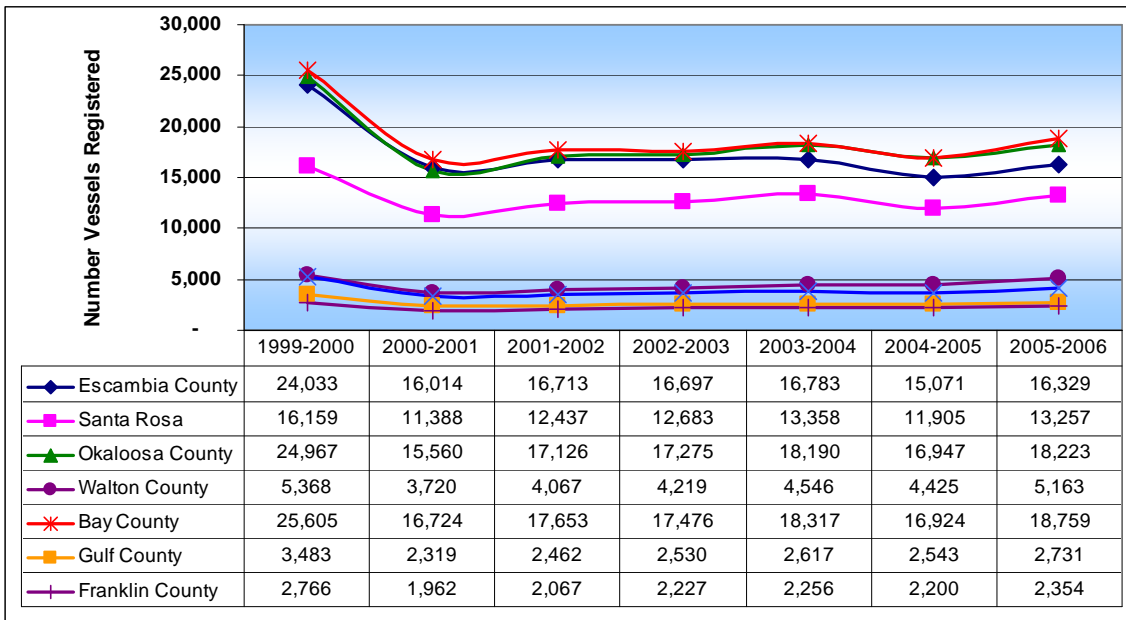
- The Southeast region had the highest number of vessels registered, trailed closely by the Southwest region.
- All regions had stable trends in number of vessels registered from 2000/2001 until 2005/2006.



SOURCE: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

Figure J1.7 Florida Vessel Registration by Counties, Northeast Region FY 2000 – FY 2006

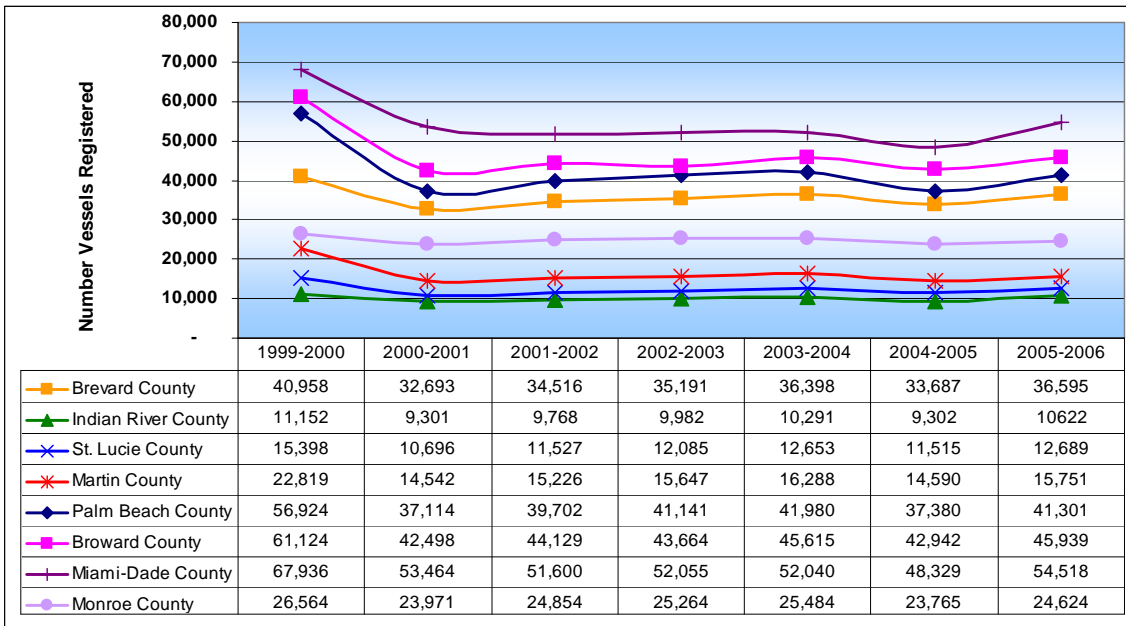
- Duval County had the highest number of vessels registered in the Northeast region, slightly more than Volusia County.



SOURCE: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

Figure J1.8 Florida Vessel Registration by Counties, Northwest Region FY 2000 – FY 2006

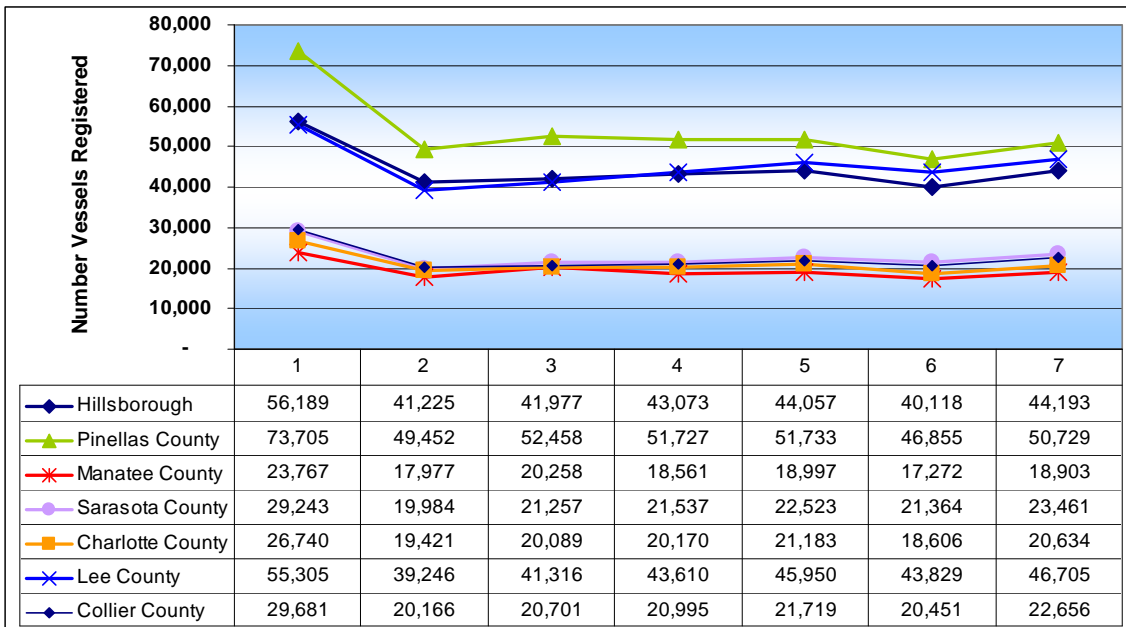
- Bay County had the highest number of vessels registered in the Northwest region, slightly more than Okaloosa County.



SOURCE: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

Figure J1.9 Florida Vessel Registration by Counties, Southeast Region FY 2000 – FY 2006

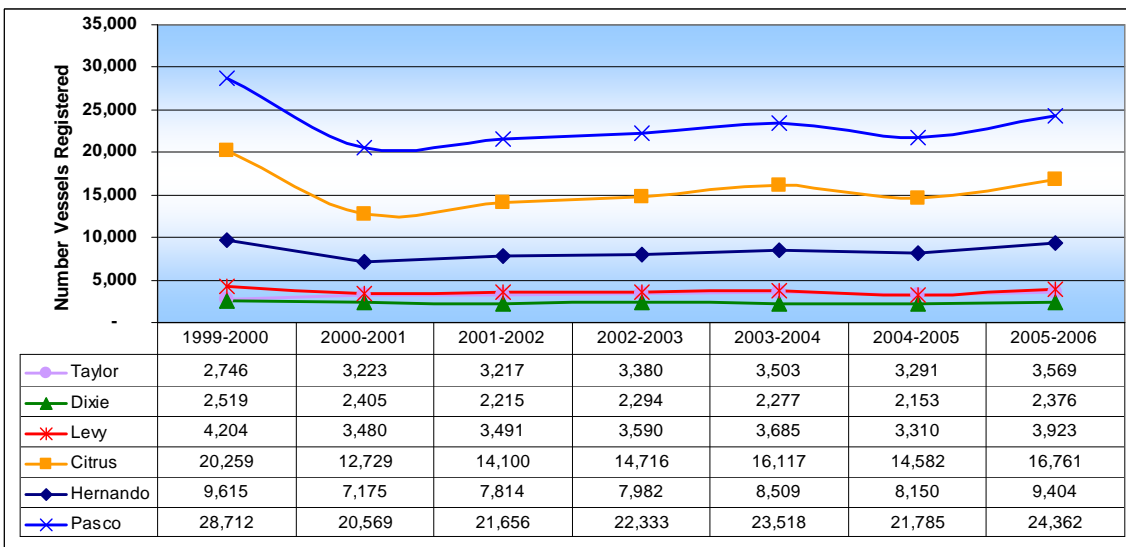
- Miami-Dade County had the highest number of vessels registered in the Southeast region.



SOURCE: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

Figure J1.10 Florida Vessel Registration by Counties, Southwest Region FY 2000 – FY 2006

- Pinellas County had the highest number of vessels registered in the Southwest region, closely followed by Lee and Hillsborough Counties.



SOURCE: Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

Figure J1.11 Florida Vessel Registration by Counties, Big Bend Region FY 2000 – FY 2006

- Pasco County had the highest number of vessels registered in the Big Bend region.

Appendix J2. Calculators for Estimating Recreational Boating Activity

Table J2.1 Calculators Used in Estimation of Recreational Boating Activity

Counties	Average Trips/Boater/ Month/County Calculator+
Bay	2.82
Brevard	2.82
Broward	4.35
Charlotte	4.35
Citrus	2.82
Collier	4.35
Dixie	2.82
Duval	2.82
Escambia	2.82
Flagler	2.82
Franklin	2.82
Gulf	2.82
Hernando	2.82
Hillsborough	3.57
Indian River	2.82
Jefferson	2.82
Lee	4.35
Levy	2.82
Manatee	3.57
Martin	4.35
Miami-Dade	4.35
Monroe	4.35
Nassau	2.82
Okaloosa	2.82
Palm Beach	4.35
Pasco	2.82
Pinellas	3.57
St. Johns	2.82
St. Lucie	2.82
Santa Rosa	2.82
Sarasota	3.8
Taylor	2.82
Volusia	2.82
Wakulla	2.82
Walton	2.82

Appendix K. Florida Saltwater Fishing and Sportsman Licenses (Chapter 14)

Table K1 Florida Saltwater Fishing and Sportsman Licenses for Residents and Non-Residents in Coastal and Inland Counties, 2004-2007

County	Planning District	Resident		Non-Resident		Total	
		2004-2005	2006-2007	2004-2005	2006-2007	2004-2005	2006-2007
*Bay	1	13,290	14,721	25,175	32,509	38,465	47,230
*Escambia	1	11,421	13,011	7,338	8,703	18,759	21,714
Holmes	1	237	317	37	38	274	355
*Okaloosa	1	11,876	13,008	21,824	22,789	23,010	35,797
*Santa Rosa	1	8,468	10,475	5,736	6,886	14,204	17,361
*Walton	1	2,308	13,271	2,214	2,511	4,522	15,782
Washington	1	1,013	1,248	399	436	1,412	1,684
West Florida	District 1	48,613	66,051	62,723	73,872	100,646	139,923
Calhoun	2	685	460	86	81	771	541
*Franklin	2	1,688	1,532	14,514	13,029	16,202	14,561
Gadsden	2	617	635	223	229	840	864
*Gulf	2	2,283	3,054	11,325	11,960	13,608	15,014
Jackson	2	1,028	1,315	413	502	1,441	1,817
Jefferson	2	338	7,212	110	76	448	7,288
Leon	2	9,020	8,106	2,339	1,972	11,359	10,078
Liberty	2	325	371	158	128	483	499
Wakulla	2	3,005	4,564	5,135	10,601	8,140	15,165
Apalachee	District 2	18989	27,249	34303	38578	53292	65827
Alachua	3	6,525	6,421	440	456	6,965	6,877
Bradford	3	1,007	1,467	90	185	1,097	1,652
Columbia	3	1,292	2,723	395	282	1,687	3,005
*Dixie	3	2,024	2,189	1,372	1,749	3,396	3,938
Gilchrist	3	436	294	38	33	474	327
Hamilton	3	269	226	35	32	304	258
Lafayette	3	399	400	15	16	414	416
Madison	3	583	507	38	56	621	563
Suwannee	3	1,806	1,995	1,477	1,432	3,283	3,427
*Taylor	3	7,819	6,780	14,940	13,195	22,759	19,975
Union	3	212	217	5	5	217	222
North Central Florida	District 3	22,372	23,219	18,845	17,441	41,217	40,660
Baker	4	864	1,026	39	101	903	1,127
Clay	4	6,200	7,259	571	648	6,771	7,907
*Duval	4	13,142	23,450	3,613	3,973	16,755	27,423
*Flagler	4	2,799	2,037	1,675	1,717	4,474	3,754
*Nassau	4	3,580	1,891	1,814	5,297	5,394	7,188
Putnam	4	4,270	4,553	403	449	4,673	5,002
*St. Johns	4	6,719	8,067	3,835	4,236	10,554	12,303

County	Planning District	Resident		Non-Resident		Total	
		2004-2005	2006-2007	2004-2005	2006-2007	2004-2005	2006-2007
Northeast Florida	District 4	37,574	48,283	11,950	16,421	49,524	64,704
*Citrus	5	5,938	12,608	5,475	5,222	11,412	17,830
*Hernando	5	8,456	9,786	2,848	2,753	3,694	12,539
*Levy	5	7,262	7,631	2,942	2,795	10,204	10,426
Marion	5	10,370	12,099	1,174	1,386	11,544	13,485
Sumter	5	1,665	1,906	214	254	1,879	2,160
Withlacoochee	District 5	33,691	44,030	12,653	12,410	38,733	56,440
*Brevard	6	29,345	35,289	10,981	11,092	40,326	46,381
Lake	6	5,140	6,355	478	579	5,618	6,934
Orange	6	14,029	15,023	1,250	1,156	15,279	16,179
Osceola	6	3,727	4,522	510	644	4,237	5,166
Seminole	6	8,302	10,234	510	624	4,780	1,648
*Volusia	6	19,018	21,999	8,549	8,583	27,567	30,582
East Central Florida	District 6	79,561	93,422	22,278	22,678	97,807	106,890
De Soto	7	2,061	2,373	194	258	2,255	2,631
Hardee	7	1,380	1,491	77	71	1,457	1,562
Highlands	7	2,648	3,214	275	291	2,923	3,505
Okeechobee	7	2,324	2,583	301	318	2,625	2,901
Polk	7	15,710	17,482	1,012	1,116	16,722	18,598
Central Florida	District 7	24,123	27,143	1,859	2,054	25,982	29,197
*Hillsborough	8	35,475	38,053	4,991	5,052	40,466	43,105
*Manatee	8	11,840	14,398	9,711	10,353	21,551	24,751
*Pasco	8	15,317	16,283	3,193	4,152	18,510	20,435
*Pinellas	8	24,680	23,712	15,160	15,327	39,238	39,039
Tampa Bay	District 8	87,312	92,446	33,055	34,884	119,765	127,330
*Charlotte	9	11,852	18,792	17,284	13,427	29,136	32,219
*Collier	9	18,562	21,199	27,552	24,916	46,204	46,115
Glades	9	412	304	59	87	471	391
Hendry	9	2,199	2,424	309	326	2,508	2,750
*Lee	9	30,870	58,865	32,178	32,563	35,258	91,428
*Sarasota	9	10,586	11,267	17,721	16,403	28,307	27,670
Southwest Florida	District 9	74,481	112,851	95,103	87,722	141,884	200,573
*Indian River	10	7,993	14,565	5,850	7,067	13,843	21,632
*Martin	10	9,119	11,296	3,158	5,366	12,277	16,662
*Palm Beach	10	26,078	31,377	5,405	5,342	31,403	36,719
*St. Lucie	10	8,370	15,734	3,056	4,823	11,426	20,557
Treasure Coast	District 10	51,560	72,972	17,469	22,598	68,949	95,570
*Broward	11	26,109	33,369	3,492	3,708	29,601	37,077
*Miami-Dade	11	29,670	44,843	3,069	3,484	32,739	48,327
*Monroe	11	29,599	40,160	43,799	44,545	73,398	84,705
South Florida	District 11	85,378	118,372	50,360	51,737	135,738	170,109

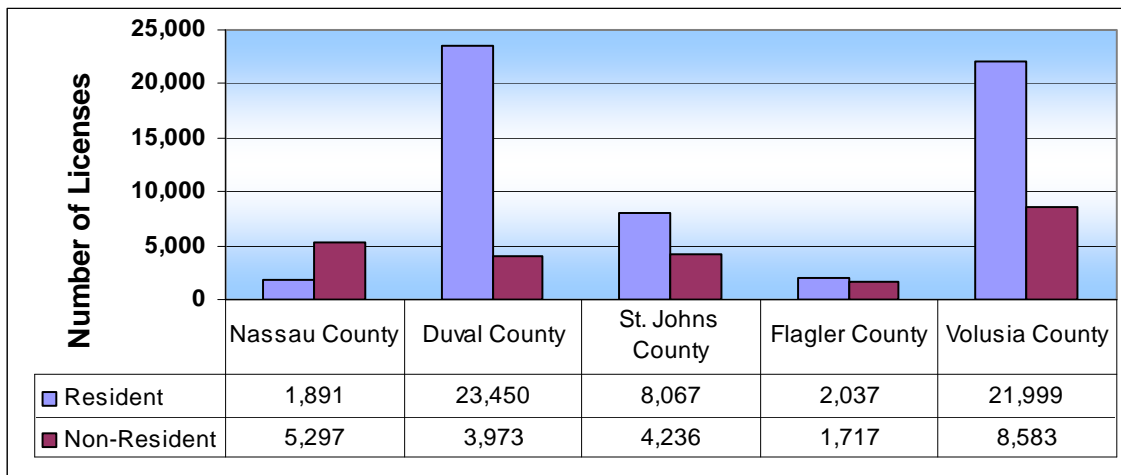
County	Planning District	Resident		Non-Resident		Total	
		2004-2005	2006-2007	2004-2005	2006-2007	2004-2005	2006-2007
TOTAL		323,420	419,563	230,546	243,199	503,933	653,552

Bold=Planning District Subtotals

Note: *Represents Coastal Counties

Numbers represent license sales, not use

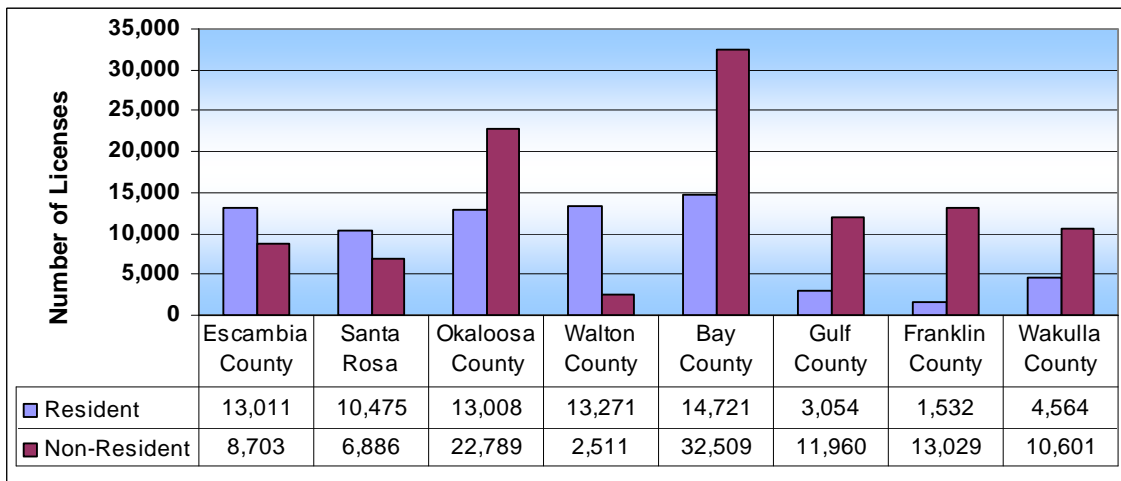
SOURCE: FWC report provided via e-mail by Erin Rainey at FWC (January, 2008), 2004-2007



SOURCE: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Report (2004-2007) provided via email, January 2008 by Erin Rainey.

Figure K1 Saltwater Fishing and Sportsman Licenses for Counties in Northeast Region, FY 2005

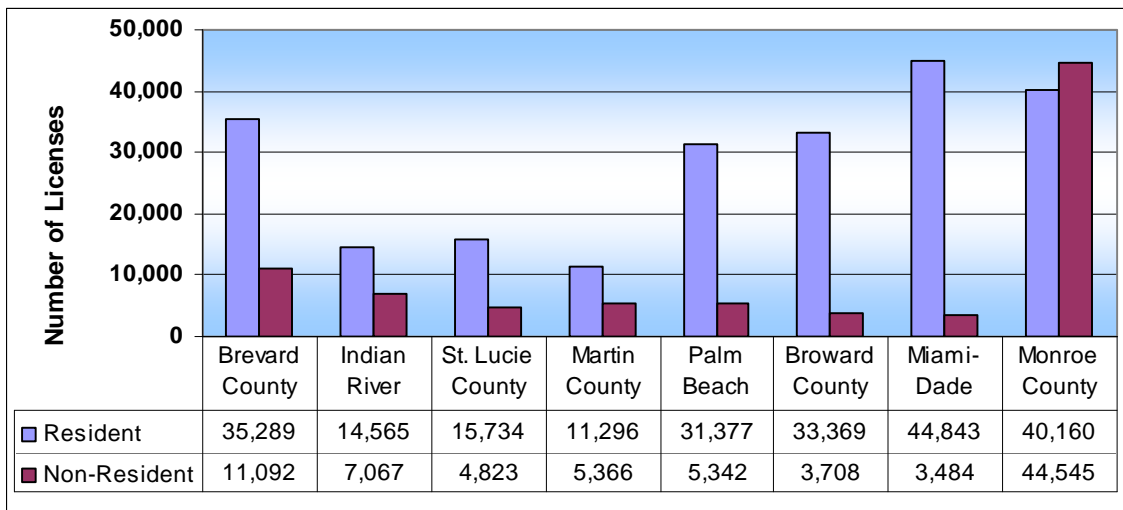
- Volusia County had the highest number of licenses in the Northeast region.
- Residents account for most of the licenses in the Northeast region.



SOURCE: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Report (2004-2007) provided via email, January 2008 by Erin Rainey.

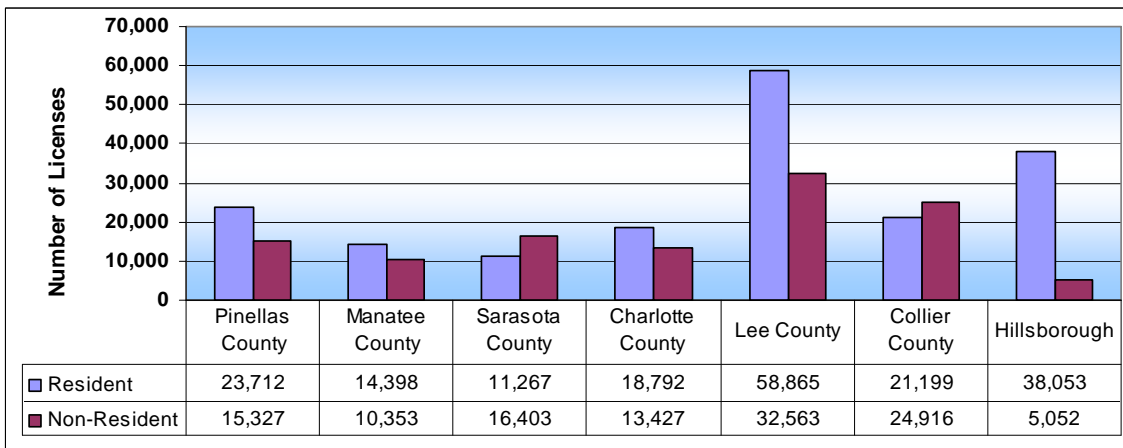
Figure K2 Saltwater Fishing and Sportsman Licenses for Counties in Northwest Region, FY 2005

- Bay County had the highest number of licenses in the Northwest region.
- Non-residents account for most of the licenses in the Northwest region.



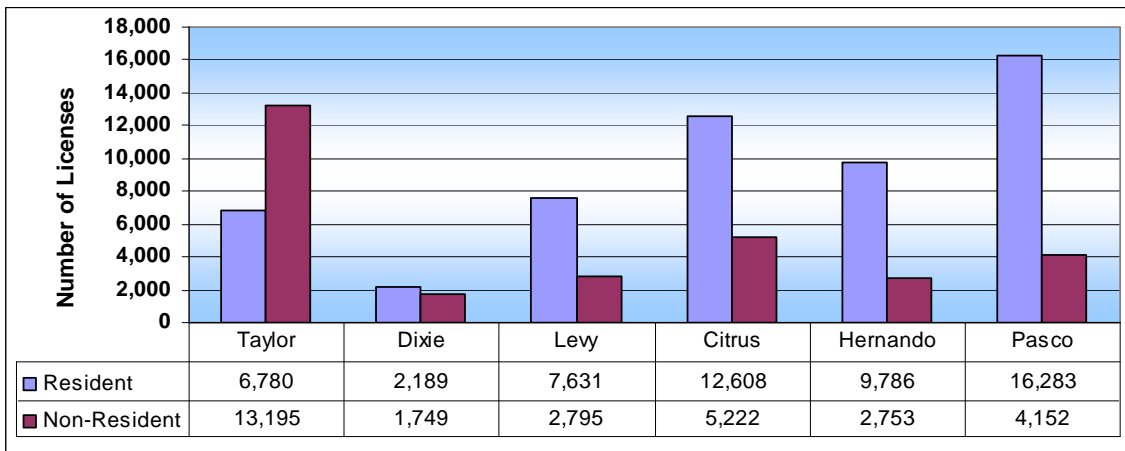
SOURCE: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Report (2004-2007) provided via email, January 2008 by Erin Rainey.
Figure K3 Saltwater Fishing and Sportsman Licenses for Counties in Southeast Region, FY 2005

- Monroe County had the highest number of licenses in the Southeast region.
- Residents account for most of the licenses in the Southeast region.



SOURCE: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Report (2004-2007) provided via email, January 2008 by Erin Rainey.
Figure K4 Saltwater Fishing and Sportsman Licenses for Counties in Southwest Region, FY 2005

- Lee County had the highest number of licenses in the Southwest region.
- Residents account for most of the licenses in the Southwest region.



SOURCE: Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Report (2004-2007) provided via email, January 2008 by Erin Rainey.

Figure K5 Saltwater Fishing and Sportsman Licenses for Counties in Big Bend Region, FY 2005

- Pasco County had the highest number of licenses in the Big Bend region.
- Residents account for most of the licenses in the Big Bend region

Appendix L. Beach Activities in Florida (Chapter 16)

Appendix L1. Methodology for the Calculation of Beach Activity Days

The estimates of annual beach activity days were based on special computer runs of surveys undertaken for the Florida Statewide tourism development agency Visit Florida.⁹ Beach activity days take place among three groups: out of state visitors, in-state travelers who travel more than 50 miles from home, and non-traveling Florida residents. He estimates prepared for the National Ocean Economics Program include the first two groups but not the third. The lack of data on the third group represents one of the gaps in the Recreation Study.

The starting point was a series of annual estimates of the volume of tourism by residents and non-residents in Florida. The volumes referred to tourists who indicated that they engaged in beach/waterfront activities while away from home. The shares of each county as a destination in the total volume were also provided. The shares were converted into the number of out of state and in-state visitors to each county who engaged in beach/waterfront activities in that county.

Estimates were also obtained for the average length of stay of out of state and in-state tourists who engaged in beach/waterfront activities. These estimates were not obtained for each county separately, but for the entire statewide populations. Out of state tourists typically had an average length of stay 5.3 days over the last five years; in-state tourists had an average length of stay of 1.7 days. These were multiplied by the tourist volumes to obtain tourist days by county.

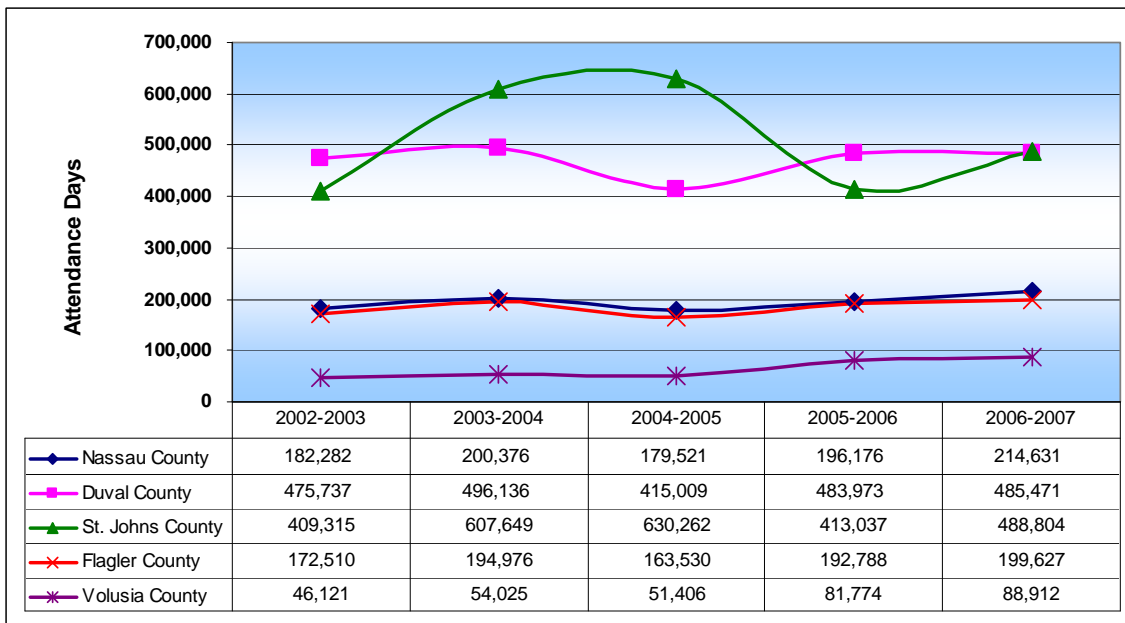
No data are available on the number of days tourists engage in beach/waterfront activities while traveling in the state. It was assumed that out of state tourists engage in beach/waterfront activities during 80 percent of their stays (in essence, on four of the five days they were traveling in the state.) It was assumed that in-state tourists engaged in beach/waterfront activities each day they were traveling in the state.

The result of these assumptions was an estimate of beach/waterfront activities by out of state and in-state tourists traveling in the state for each county. It remained to assume that all beach/waterfront activities in interior counties were waterfront rather than beach activities. Additionally, it was assumed that all beach/waterfront activities in the Big Bend region, in Wakulla County, Hillsborough County and Monroe County took place on waterfronts rather than on beaches.

⁹ Most of the data were obtained from D.K. Schifflet Inc. who undertake tourist surveys for Visit Florida.

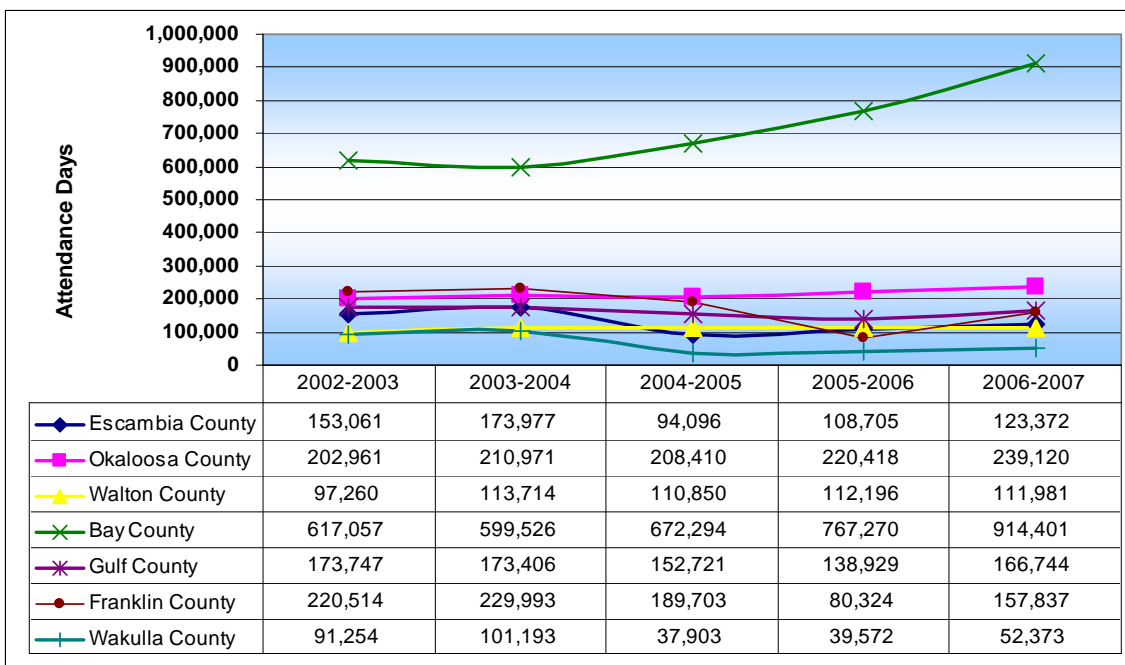
Data on beach use by locals (Floridians traveling less than 50 miles to the beach, typically from within the county where the beach is located) were not available for this study. Data from studies of individual beaches were used to estimate the relationship between local and non-local beach visits: Jacksonville Beach for the Northeast beach Region, the average of Palm Beach Island and Broward County for Southeast Florida, Anna Maria Island in Manatee County for Southwest Florida and the average of Panama City Beach and Pensacola Beach for Northwest Florida. These ratios were applied at the regional level. Estimates on local use by county within each region could not be obtained.

Appendix L2. State Beach Parks Attendance



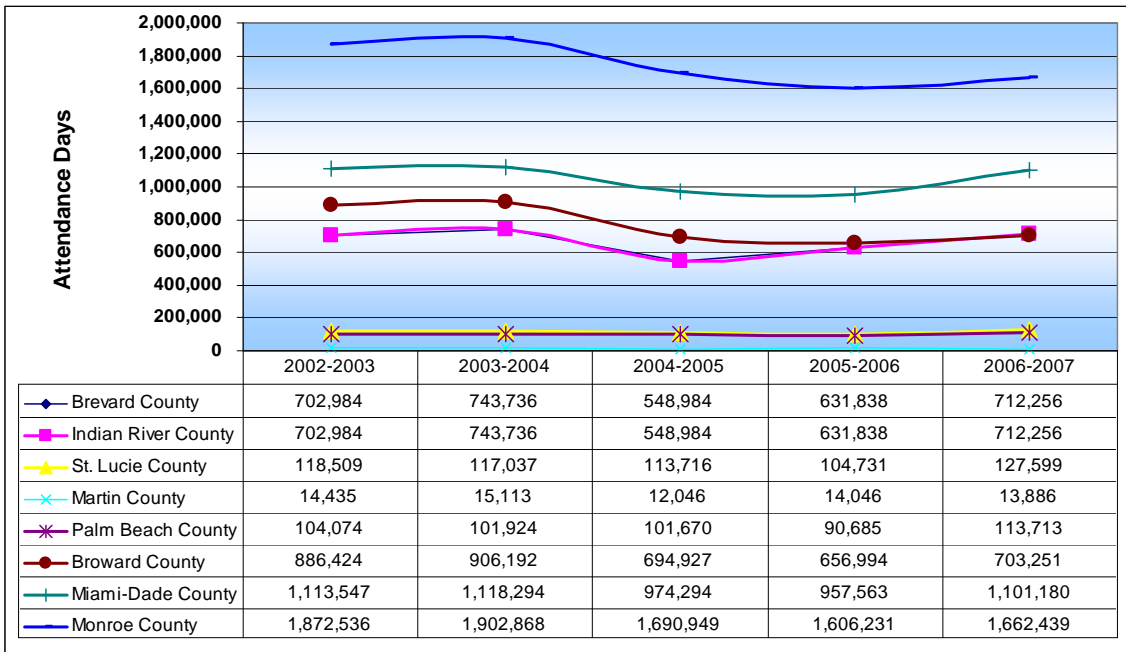
SOURCE: Communication with Matthew M. Mitchell, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, State Parks. Emailed on February 14, 2008.

Figure L2.1 Attendance at Florida State Beach Parks by County in the Northeast Region, FY 2002 – FY 2006



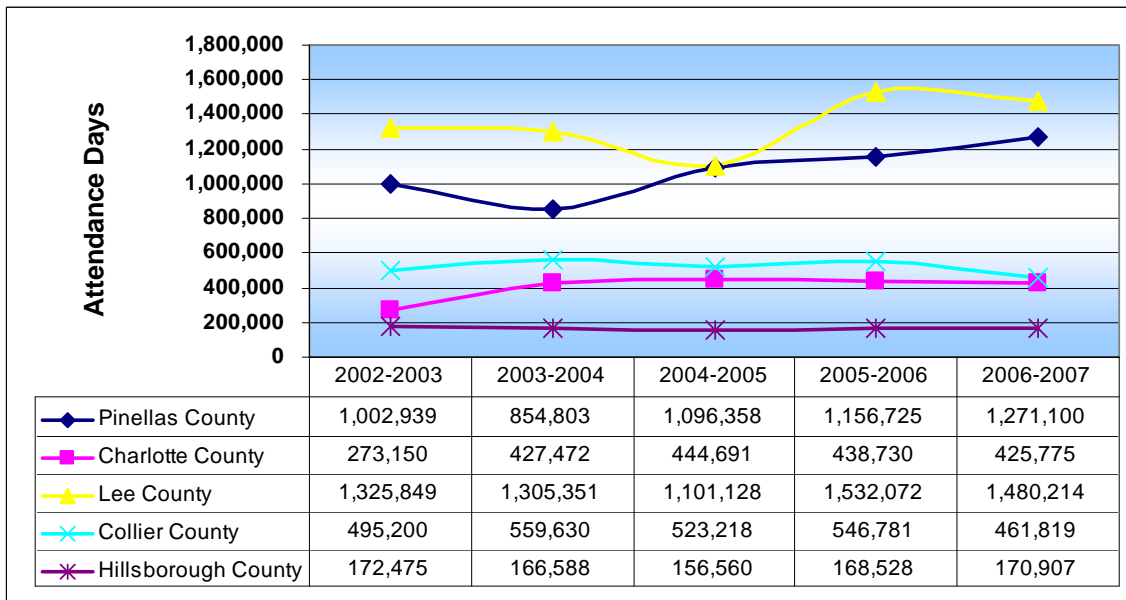
SOURCE: Communication with Matthew M. Mitchell, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, State Parks. Emailed on February 14, 2008.

Figure L2.2 Attendance at Florida State Beach Parks by County in the Northwest Region, FY 2002 – FY 2006



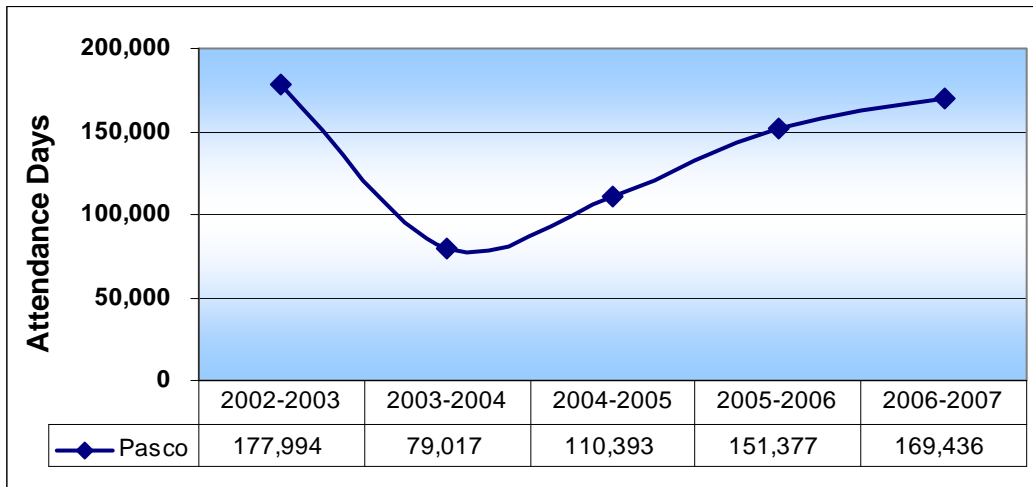
SOURCE: Communication with Matthew M. Mitchell, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, State Parks. Emailed on February 14, 2008.

Figure L2.3 Attendance at Florida State Beach Parks by County in the Southeast Region, FY 2002 – FY 2006



SOURCE: Communication with Matthew M. Mitchell, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, State Parks. Emailed on February 14, 2008.

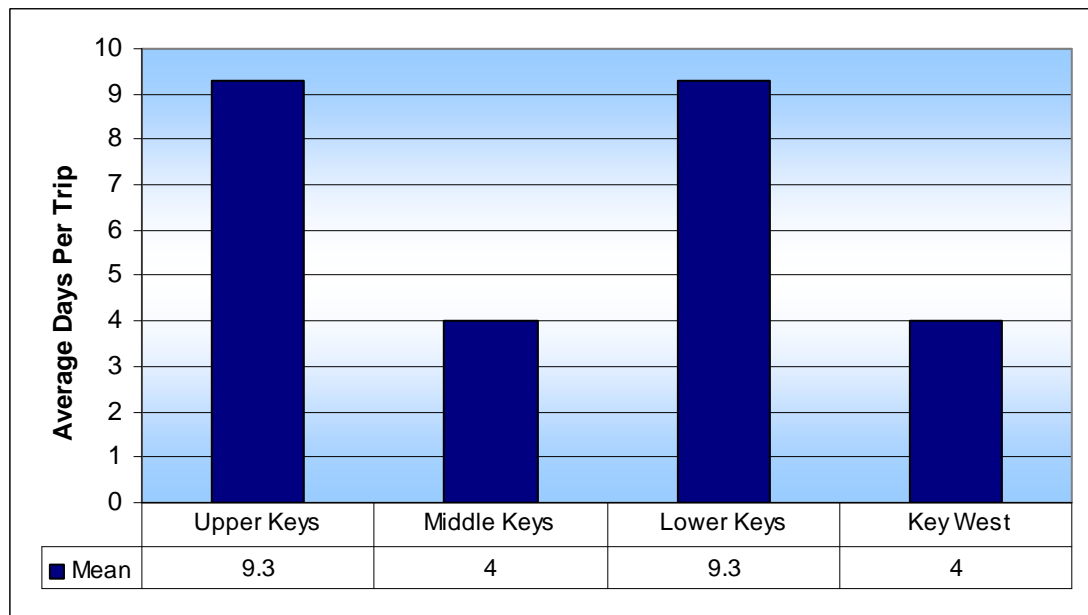
Figure L2.4 Attendance at Florida State Beach Parks by County in the Southwest Region, FY 2002 – FY 2006



SOURCE: Communication with Matthew M. Mitchell, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, State Parks. Emailed on February 14, 2008.

Figure L2.5 Attendance at Florida State Beach Parks by County in the Big Bend Region, FY 2002 – FY 2006

Appendix L3. Surfing



SOURCE: Leeworthy, Vernon R. and Peter C. Wiley. (1997). Linking the Economy and the Environment of the Florida Keys/Florida Bay. NOAA, Pages: 36-38.

Figure L3.1 Average Number of days Windsurfing or Sailboarding per Trip, 1997.

- Upper and Lower Keys had the highest Average Number of Days of Windsurfing or Sailboarding.