

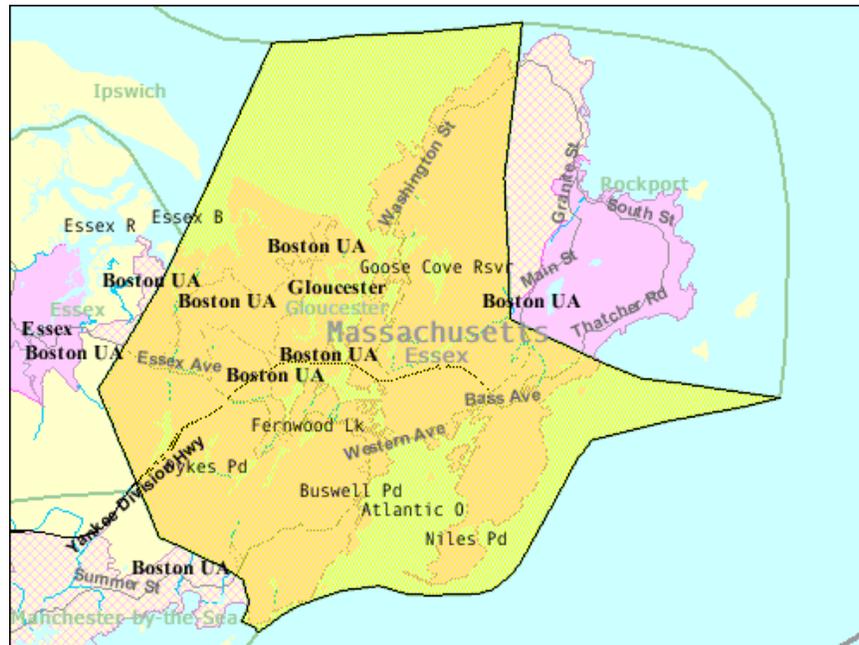
# GLOUCESTER, MA<sup>1</sup>

## Community Profile<sup>2</sup>

### PEOPLE AND PLACES

#### Regional orientation

The city of Gloucester (42.62°N, 70.66°W) is located on Cape Ann, on the northern east coast of Massachusetts in Essex County. It is 30 miles northeast of Boston and 16 miles northeast of Salem. The area encompasses 41.5 square miles of territory, of which 26 square miles is land (USGS 2008).



Map 1. Location of Gloucester, MA (US Census Bureau 2000)

#### Historical/Background

The history of Gloucester has revolved around the fishing and seafood industries since its settlement in 1623. Part of the town's claim to fame is being the oldest functioning fishing community in the United States. It was established as an official town in 1642 and later became a city in 1873. By the mid 1800s, Gloucester was regarded by many to be the largest fishing port in the world. Unfortunately, with so many fishermen going to sea there were many deaths during the dangerous voyages. At least 70 fishermen died at sea in 1862 and the annual loss peaked at 249 in 1879. The construction of memorial statues and an annual memorial to fishermen demonstrates that the high death tolls are still in the memory of the town's residents.

<sup>1</sup> These community profiles have been created to serve as port descriptions in Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) for fisheries management actions. They also provide baseline information from which to begin research for Social Impact Assessments (SIAs). Further, they provide information relevant to general community impacts for National Standard 8 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) and information on minorities and low income populations for Executive Order (E.O.) 12898 on Environmental Justice.

<sup>2</sup> For purposes of citation please use the following template: "Community Profile of *Town, ST*. Prepared under the auspices of the National Marine Fisheries Service, Northeast Fisheries Science Center. For further information contact [Lisa.L.Colburn@noaa.gov](mailto:Lisa.L.Colburn@noaa.gov)."

In 1924 a town resident developed the first frozen packaging device, which allowed Gloucester to ship its fish around the world without salt. The town is still well-known as the home of Gorton's frozen fish packaging company, the nation's largest frozen seafood company.

As in many communities, after the U.S. passed and enforced the Magnuson Act and foreign vessels were prevented from fishing within the country's EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone), Gloucester's fishing fleet soon increased -- only to decline with the onset of major declines in fish stocks and subsequent strict catch regulations. For more detailed information regarding Gloucester's history. (Hall-Arber et al. 2001).

### Demographics<sup>3</sup>

According to Census 2000 data (US Census Bureau 2000a), Gloucester had a total population of 30,273, up 5.4% from a reported population of 28,716 in 1990 (US Census Bureau 1990). Of this 2000 total, 47.9% were males and 52.1% were females. The median age was 40.1 years and 75.2% of the population was 21 years or older while 18.1% of the population was 62 or older.

The age structure (see Figure 1) between genders in Gloucester shows a peak between ages the ages of 40 to 49. Gloucester had a much lower percentage between the ages of 20-29. This may be an indication of out-migration after high school graduation for college or work since the fishing industry is not as strong as it was in the past.

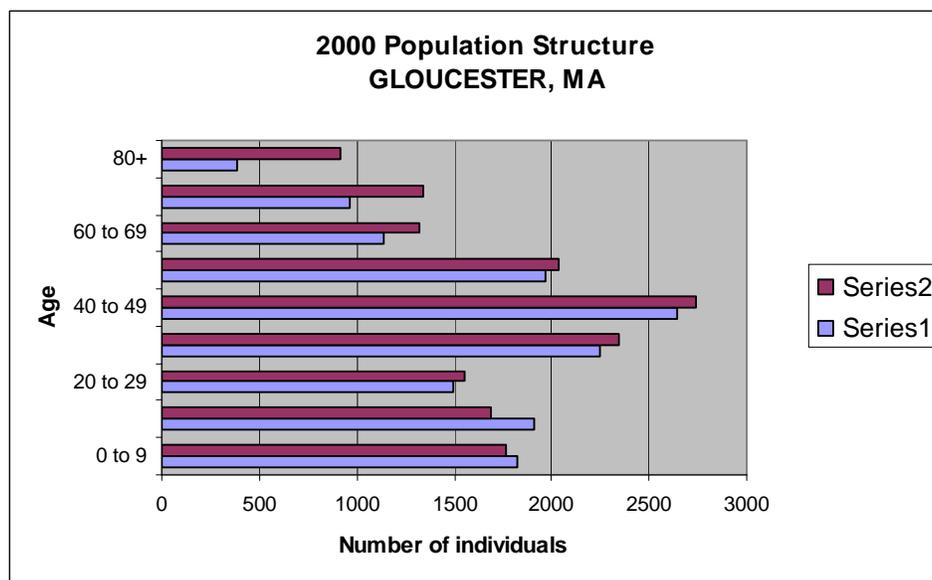


Figure 1. Gloucester's population structure by sex in 2000 (US Census Bureau 2000)

The majority of the population was white (96.9%), with 0.9% black or African American, 0.9% Asian, 0.4% Native American, and 0.1% Pacific Islander or Hawaiian (see Figure 2). Only 1.5% of the population identified themselves as Hispanic/Latino (see Figure 3). Residents linked their backgrounds to a number of different ancestries including: English (15.1%), Irish (20.1%), Italian (21.9%) and Portuguese (9.8%). With regard to region of birth, 77.4% were born in

<sup>3</sup> While mid-term estimates are available for some larger communities, data from the 2000 Census are the only data universally available for the communities being profiled in the Northeast. Thus for cross-comparability we have used 2000 data even though these data may have changed significantly since 2000 for at least some communities.

Massachusetts, 16.2% were born in a different state and 5.3% were born outside the U.S (including 2.6% who were not United States citizens).

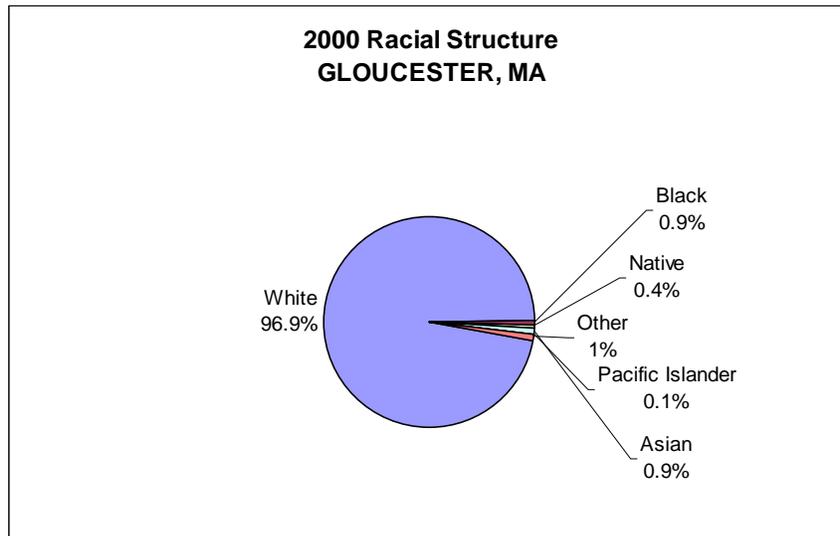


Figure 2. Racial Structure in 2000 (US Census Bureau 2000)

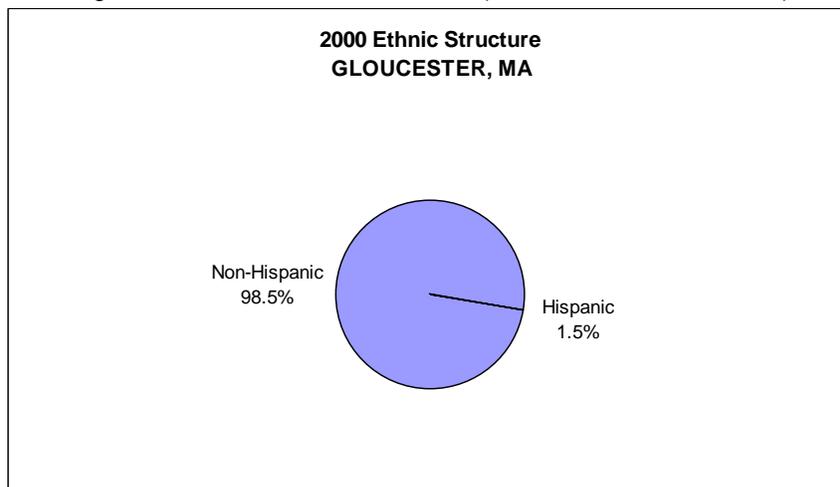


Figure 3. Ethnic Structure in 2000 (US Census Bureau 2000)

According to Griffith and Dyer (1996), “Probably 80 percent of Gloucester's fishermen are Italian (mostly Sicilian). Although large immigration flows ended in the mid-1970s, there are at least 26 vessels (out of approximately 200) on which only Italian is spoken. Even among the fishermen who arrived at a very young age, Italian is often the first and virtually only language spoken. Some of these men depend on their wives to communicate with the English-speaking population when necessary” (Griffith and Dyer 1996).

For 89.7% of the population, only English was spoken in the home, leaving 10.3% in homes where a language other than English was spoken, including 3.6% of the population who spoke English less than “very well” according to the 2000 Census. Further, Doeringer et al. (1986) noted with regard to both Gloucester and New Bedford: “[m]any workers are geographically immobile because of close ties to community and family -- ties that are reinforced in some ports by the presence of a large number of recent immigrants, many of whom lack facility in English (Miller and van Maaned 1979; Poggie and Pollnac 1980)”

Of the population 25 years and over, 85.7% were high school graduates or higher and 27.5% had a bachelor's degree or higher. Again of the population 25 years and over, 5.2% did not reach ninth grade, 9.2% attended some high school but did not graduate, 25.9% completed high school, 31.5% had some college with no degree, 8.7% received an associate's degree, 17.2% earned a bachelor's degree, and 10.2% received either a graduate or professional degree.

Although the religion percentages are not available through U.S. Census data, according to the Association of Religion Data Archives (ARDA) in 2000, the religion with the highest number of congregations and adherents in Essex County was Catholic with 70 congregations and 362,900 adherents. Other prominent congregations in the county were United Church of Christ (49 with 15,358 adherents), United Methodist (31 with 8,713 adherents), Jewish (29 with 21,700 adherents), Episcopal (28 with 14,064 adherents) and American Baptist (24 with 5,291 adherents). The total number of adherents to any religion was up 4.1% from 1990 (ARDA 2000).

### **Issues/Processes**

As regulations tighten, fishermen have been concerned that they will go out of business. It is interesting, however, that Gloucester has gained some business from Maine vessels which land here due to tightening restrictions at the statewide level in Maine.<sup>4</sup>

Fishermen and environmentalists in the Gloucester area have been heavily opposed to the development of two offshore LNG facilities near Gloucester. The facilities require fishermen to avoid a large area for security reasons, restricting some important fishing grounds and causing vessels to have to steam longer to get around the closed areas. Environmentalists have been concerned about the effect the ship traffic may have on endangered right whales inhabiting the area. In December 2006, \$6.3 million was provided to the Gloucester Fishing Community Preservation Fund as part of a \$12.6 million mitigation package for the LNG terminal being built off the coastline. These funds will be used to buy fishing permits from local fishermen who wish to leave the industry, and lease them to others (Moser 2007).

### **Cultural attributes**

Gloucester demonstrates dedication to its fishing culture through numerous social events, cultural memorial structures, and organizations. [St. Peter's Fiesta](#), celebrated since 1927, is in honor of the patron saint of fishermen. It is put on by the St. Peter's Club, an organization that facilitates social interactions for fisherman. The celebration lasts for five days at the end of June each year. Festivities for this celebration include a seine boat race and a greasy pole competition, but the parade carrying a statue of St. Peter around the town and a blessing of the Italian-American fishing fleet are the foci of the festival.

2004 marked the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the [Gloucester Schooner Festival](#), which is sponsored by Gorton's Seafood. "The Gloucester Schooner Festival celebrates the major contribution of the classic fishing schooner to the history of Gloucester. The events feature the last remaining of these great old vessels and their replicas, as they compete in the Mayor's Race for the Esperanto Cup, a trophy from the first International Fishermen's Races sailed in 1920." The Gloucester Maritime Heritage Center has held Gloucester Maritime Heritage Day annually for the last four years in conjunction with the Schooner Festival; activities commemorate the

---

<sup>4</sup> Profile review comment, Caleb Gilbert, Port Agent, NMFS, 11-15 Parker St., Gloucester, MA 01930, February 8, 2008

city's ties to the sea.<sup>5</sup> Another festival that celebrates the area's fishing culture is the Essex Clamfest.

Other indications of the fishing culture in Gloucester include its annual Fishermen's Memorial Service, an annual tradition to honor fishermen lost at sea. The earliest recording of this ceremony was in the mid 1800s. In the 1960s this service stopped due to the closure of Fishermen's Union Hall (the organization previously in charge of it), but in 1996 the Gloucester Mayor asked residents to revive the tradition. Now there is a committee that documents the ceremony's speeches and ceremonial walk from the American Legion Square to the Fishermen's Monument each year, so that the tradition is not lost in the future.<sup>6</sup>

Interesting infrastructure that demonstrates the significance of fishing history in this city include "Our Lady of Good Voyage Church" built in 1893 and the recent opening of the [Gloucester Maritime Heritage Center](#), which provides visitors and the city residents with information of the historic and current fishing industry. The statue named "The Man at the Wheel" was built in memory of the 5,300 fishermen that died at sea. In 2001 a new statue dedicated to fishermen's wives was built by The Gloucester Fishermen's Wives Association.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **Current Economy**

Gorton's of Gloucester employs approximately 500 people in their fish processing facility, but it is important to note that at least as of 2000, the company had been processing and packaging only imported fish since the mid 1990s. Major employers that provide over 100 jobs in Gloucester include the following businesses (number of employees listed in parentheses): Varian Semi Conductor Equipment Associates (950), Gorton's of Gloucester (500), Battenfeld Gloucester Engineering (400), Shaw's Supermarkets (350), Addison Gilbert Hospital (325), NutraMax Products (220), and Seacoast Nursing and Retirement (160). [Cape Pond Ice](#) employs up to 30 people during the busy summer season.

According to the U.S. Census 2000<sup>7</sup>, 66.1% (24,397 individuals) of the population 16 years or older were in the labor force (see Figure 4), of which 3.2% were unemployed, 0.2% were in the Armed Forces, and 62.7% were employed.

---

<sup>5</sup> Profile review comment, Harriet Webster, Gloucester Maritime Heritage Center, 23 Harbor Loop Rd., Gloucester, MA 01930, October 19, 2007

<sup>6</sup> For more information call (978) 281-9740 and (978) 283-1645 to speak with either Thelma Parks or Lucia Amero, both are on Fishermen Memorial Service Committee

<sup>7</sup> Again, Census data from 2000 are used because they are universally available and offer cross-comparability among communities. Some statistics, particularly median home price, are likely to have changed significantly since 2000.

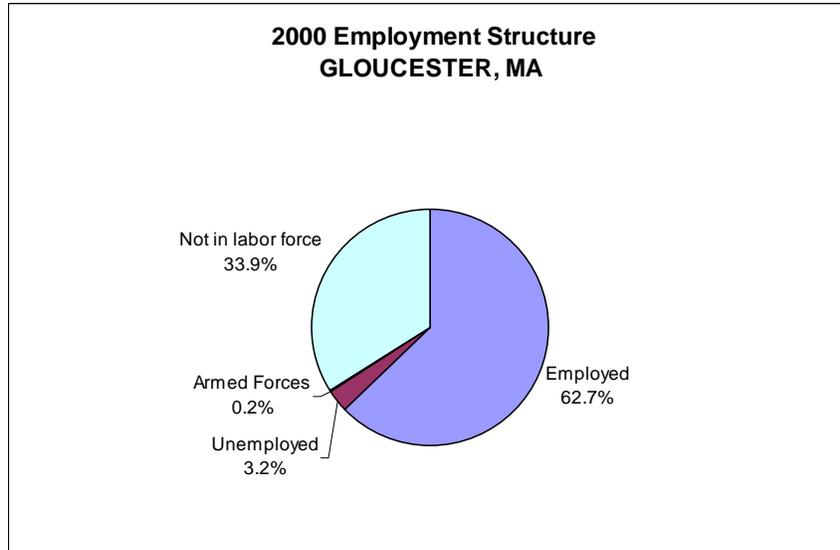


Figure 4. Employment Structure in 2000 (US Census Bureau 2000)

According to Census 2000 data, jobs in the census grouping which includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining accounted for 382 or 2.5% of all jobs. Self employed workers, a category where fishermen might be found, accounted for 1,319 positions or 8.6% of jobs. Educational, health and social services (20.2%), manufacturing (16.7%), retail trade (10.8%) and arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (9.2%) were the primary industries.

The median household income in 2000 was \$47,772 (up 46.1% from \$32,690 in 1990 [US Census Bureau 1990]) and median per capita income in 2000 was \$25,595. For full-time year round workers, males made approximately 35.7% more per year than females.

The average family in Gloucester in 2000 consisted of 3.0 persons. With respect to poverty, 7.1% of families (up from 6.7% in 1990 [US Census Bureau 1990a]) and 8.8% of individuals were below the U.S. Census poverty threshold. This threshold is \$8,794 for individuals and ranges from \$11,239 through \$35,060 for families, depending on number of persons (2-9) (US Census Bureau 2000a). In 2000, 26.0% of all families (of any size) earned less than \$35,000 per year.

In 2000, Gloucester had a total of 13,958 housing units, of which 90.2% were occupied and 54.3% were detached one unit homes. Just over half (53.9%) of these homes were built before 1940. Mobile homes accounted for 0.1% of housing units; 88.7% of detached units had between 2 and 9 rooms. In 2000, the median cost for a home in this area was \$204,600. Of vacant housing units, 70.4% were used for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use. Of occupied units, 40.3% were renter occupied.

## Government

Gloucester's city government is run by an elected mayor and city council.

### *Fishery involvement in government*

The Gloucester Fisheries Commission is the only municipal-level government sector focused on fisheries, but it is currently inactive. However, NOAA Fisheries, Fisheries Statistics Office, has two port agents based here. Port agents sample fish landings and provide a 'finger-on-the-pulse' of their respective fishing communities. The [NOAA Fisheries Northeast Regional](#)

[Office](#) is based in Gloucester; many of the employees here work closely with the city.<sup>8</sup> There is also a harbor master in town.

## **Institutional**

### *Fishing associations*

Both the Gloucester Fishermen's Association and Gloucester Lobstermen's Association are located in Gloucester (Stevenson nd). The Massachusetts Fisherman's Partnership focuses on issues for fishermen in different ports in Massachusetts. The Partnership responded to the need of health care for fishermen and their families by developing the Fishing Partnership Health Insurance Plan with federal and state aid. This plan has been in place since 1997 and reduces the amount of money that fishermen's families have to pay to be covered by health insurance (Hall-Arber et al. 2001).

### *Fishing assistance centers*

The Gloucester Fishermen and Family Assistance Center was established in 1994. Currently it is run and funded by grants from the Department of Labor. "In an effort to help fishermen, their families, and other fishing workers to transition to new work, Massachusetts applied for and received grants from the U. S. Department of Labor to set up career centers. National Emergency Grants (NEG) fund centers in Gloucester, New Bedford and Cape Cod and the Islands to provide re-employment and re-training services to those individuals who can no longer make an income from fishing and fishing related businesses" (Commonwealth Corporation 2007).

The [Gloucester Fishermen's Wives Association](#) (GFWA) was founded in 1969 by the wives of Gloucester fishermen. In 2001 they constructed a memorial statue to the fishermen's wives of Gloucester.

The Gloucester Fishing Community Preservation Fund was established in 2007 to manage a project buying fishing permits from those who wish to get out of the industry and leasing them to others, using the funding received in a mitigation package for the development of an offshore LNG terminal in the fishing grounds (Moser 2007).

### *Other fishing related organizations*

[Northeast Seafood Coalition](#) is a non-profit, membership organization located in Gloucester, focused on representing the interests of commercial fishermen. "The Gloucester Maritime Heritage Center is the only working historic waterfront in the Northeast that combines a historic working marine railway, where wooden vessels are hauled and repaired, with a Gulf of Maine aquarium, ongoing construction of wooden boats, and educational exhibits and programs" (GMHC 2007). They have a number of educational programs for children and teens, including field trips, boat building, internships, and after school programs (GMHC 2007).

## **Physical**

There are several ways to access Gloucester and to travel within the city. Cape Ann Transportation Authority (CATA) is the bus system that runs from Gloucester to Rockport. State Routes 128, 127, and 133 are highway system providing access within and to the city. The neighboring town of Beverly has a small municipal airport with three asphalt runways. Amtrak and MBTA (Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority) trains provide public transportation

---

<sup>8</sup> Profile review comment, Caleb Gilbert, Port Agent, NMFS, 11-15 Parker St., Gloucester, MA 01930, February 8, 2008

from Gloucester to the Boston area (State of Massachusetts 2007). Gloucester is approximately 35 miles from Boston and 106 miles from Portland, Maine by car (MapQuest nd).

Gloucester has been a full service port for the commercial fishing industry in the region; however, this status would be jeopardized if one or more of the facilities went out of business. Thus far it has provided all the necessary facilities for fishermen in the town, and even facilities needed for neighboring fishing communities. Offloading facilities located within the city include Capt. Vince, which deals almost exclusively in lobster, the Gloucester Seafood Display Auction, Ocean Crest, John B. Wrights, NE Marine Resources, and a few others who have been offloading fish in Gloucester for years (Robinson S 2003). There are nine lobster buyers that are either based in or come to Gloucester for purchasing.

Fishermen can purchase necessary equipment and have it repaired in town by either Gloucester Marine Railways or Rose Marine, both of which can provide haul out service for large vessels (Robinson 2003). Additionally, the Gloucester Maritime Heritage Center specializes in large wooden vessel restoration projects.<sup>9</sup> There are three other facilities that provide services for vessels under 40ft. Gloucester fishermen have a choice of nine gear and supply shops in town (Robinson S 2003). Harbor plans in 2006 have been formulated to maintain the necessary fishing infrastructure (Hall-Arber 2001). There are at least 11 locations that provide long-term mooring space and seven for temporary mooring space. At least four facilities provide a place for fishermen to purchase fuel (Robinson S 2003). Whole Foods runs the 17,000 sq. ft. Pigeon Cove seafood processing facility, which supplies Whole Foods markets throughout the country with seafood. Some of the fish processed here is caught in Gloucester or Rockport, but much of it is imported from elsewhere in New England or flown in from other parts of the world (Hall-Arber 2001).

[Cape Pond Ice](#), started in 1848, is the only ice business remaining in Gloucester, and provides other ice services, such as vegetable transport and ice sculptures to offset the declining business from the fishing industry. B&N Gear is the only bottom trawl gear seller in town (Finch 2004). Gloucester Seafood Display Auction, opened in 1997 by the Cuilla family, quickly grew to become the largest open display auction of fresh seafood in North America as of 2000. This allows buyers to purchase fish directly from the boats rather than having to rely on fish brokers, as they did in the past (Dornbusch 2003).

## **INVOLVEMENT IN NORTHEAST FISHERIES<sup>10</sup>**

### **Commercial**

Although there are threats to the future of Gloucester's fishery, the fishing industry remains strong in terms of recently reported landings. Gloucester's commercial fishing industry had the 13<sup>th</sup> highest landings in pounds (78.5 million) and the nation's ninth highest landings

---

<sup>9</sup> Profile review comment, Harriet Webster, Gloucester Maritime Heritage Center, 23 Harbor Loop Rd., Gloucester, MA 01930, October 19, 2007

<sup>10</sup> In reviewing the commercial landings data several factors need to be kept in mind. 1) While both federal and state landings are included, some states provide more detailed data to NMFS than others. For example, shellfish may not be included or data may be reported only by county and not by port. 2) Some communities did not have individual port codes until more recently. Before individual port codes were assigned, landings from those ports were coded at the county level or as an aggregate of two geographically close small ports. Where landings were coded at the county level they cannot be sorted to individual ports for those earlier years, e.g., prior to 2000. 3) Where aggregated codes were used, those aggregate codes may still exist and be in use alongside the new individual codes. Here the landings which are still assigned to the aggregate port code cannot be sorted into the individual ports, so port level data are only those which used the individual port code. 4) Even when individual port codes exist, especially for small ports, landings may be coded at the county level. Here again it is impossible to disaggregate these to a port level, making the port level landings incomplete. 5) In all these cases, the per port data in this profile may under report the total level of landings to the port, though all landings are accounted for in the overall NMFS database.

value in 2002 (\$41.2 million). In 2003 recorded state landings totaled 11.6 million pounds, with catches of lobster, cod, and haddock at 2.0 million, 4.7 million, and 2.6 million pounds landed, respectively (US Fisheries 2002). In 2002 Gloucester had the highest landings value of lobster in Massachusetts with the state-only landings worth \$2 million and the combined state and federal landings recorded from federally permitted vessels was just over \$10 million.

Gloucester's federally managed group with the highest landed value was largemesh groundfish with nearly \$20 million in 2006 (see Table 1). Lobster landings were second in value, bringing in more than \$10 million in 2006, a significant increase from the 1997-2006 average value of just over \$7 million. Monkfish and herring were also valuable species; both had more valuable landings in 2006 than the ten year average values. The number of vessels home ported (federal) increased slightly from 1997 to 2006, but there was a slight reduction for the years 1998, 1999, and 2000 (Table 2).

## Landings by Species

Table 1. Dollar value of Federally Managed Groups of landing in Gloucester

	Average from 1997-2006	2006 only
<b>Largemesh Groundfish<sup>11</sup></b>	17,068,934	19,577,975
<b>Lobster</b>	7,036,231	10,179,221
<b>Monkfish</b>	3,556,840	4,343,644
<b>Other<sup>12</sup></b>	3,246,920	1,906,551
<b>Herring</b>	3,127,523	5,623,383
<b>Squid, Mackerel, Butterfish</b>	1,065,567	3,692,506
<b>Scallop</b>	735,708	1,113,749
<b>Smallmesh Groundfish<sup>13</sup></b>	732,353	254,287
<b>Dogfish</b>	375,972	316,913
<b>Skate</b>	63,488	27,334
<b>Tilefish</b>	52,502	245,398
<b>Surf Clams, Ocean Quahog</b>	29,033	77,805
<b>Bluefish</b>	21,672	18,116
<b>Summer Flounder, Scup, Black Sea Bass</b>	1,286	603

*Note: Red crab are also landed, but cannot be reported due to confidentiality*

<sup>11</sup> Largemesh groundfish: cod, winter flounder, yellowtail flounder, American plaice, sand-dab flounder, haddock, white hake, redfish, and pollock

<sup>12</sup> "Other" species includes any species not accounted for in a federally managed group.

<sup>13</sup> Smallmesh multi-species: red hake, ocean pout, mixed hake, black whiting, silver hake (whiting)

## Vessels by Year<sup>14</sup>

Table 2. All columns represent vessel permits or landings value combined between 1997 and 2006

Year	# Vessels (home ported)	# Vessels (owner's city)	Level of fishing home port (\$)	Level of fishing landed port (\$)
1997	277	216	15,483,771	23,497,650
1998	250	196	18,078,326	28,394,802
1999	261	199	18,396,479	25,584,082
2000	261	202	19,680,155	41,929,807
2001	295	230	18,614,181	37,961,334
2002	319	247	21,316,029	37,795,464
2003	301	225	22,451,526	37,795,464
2004	298	227	24,531,345	42,760,975
2005	287	217	34,319,544	45,966,974
2006	284	213	34,255,146	47,377,485

(Note: # Vessels home ported = No. of permitted vessels with location as homeport

# Vessels (owner's city) = No. of permitted vessels with location as owner residence<sup>15</sup>

Level of fishing home port (\$) = Landed value of fisheries associated with home ported vessels

Level of fishing landed port (\$) = Landed value of fisheries landed in location)

### Recreational

Gloucester is home to roughly a dozen fishing charter companies and party boats fishing for bluefin tuna, sharks, striped bass, bluefish, cod, and haddock. Between 2001- 2005, there were 50 charter and party vessels making 4,537 total trips registered in logbook data by charter and party vessels in Gloucester carrying a total of 114,050 anglers (NMFS VTR data). Some of the charter and party boats may be captained by part-time fishermen that needed a new seasonal income (Cape Ann Chamber of Commerce 2007). The [Yankee Fleet](#) offers deep sea fishing on their party boats on half-day, full-day, and overnight trips and charter fishing trips. [Sandy B Fishing Charters](#) takes passengers in search of cod, haddock, tuna, and striped bass. [Black Pearl Charters](#) also has offshore trips for cod and haddock, and inshore trips for bluefish and striped bass.

### Subsistence

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

### FUTURE

The Massachusetts Department of Housing and Community Development recognize that the fishing industry is changing. The city must adapt to these major economic changes.

---

<sup>14</sup> Numbers of vessels by owner's city and homeport are as reported by the permit holder on permit application forms. These may not correspond to the port where a vessel lands or even spends the majority of its time when docked.

<sup>15</sup> The Owner-City from the permit files is technically the address at which the owner receives mail concerning their permitted vessels, which could reflect the actual location of residence, the mailing address as distinct from residence, owner business location, or the address at which a subsidiary receives mail about the permits.

Although the city is preparing for other industries, such as tourism, they are also trying to preserve both the culture of fishing and the current infrastructure necessary to allow the fishing industry to continue functioning. The city is also currently working with the National Park Service to plan an industrial historic fishing port, which would include a working fishing fleet (State of Massachusetts 2007). This would preserve necessary infrastructure for the fishing industry and preserve the culture to further develop tourism around fishing.

According to newspaper articles (Finch 2004) and city planning documents, residents have conflicting visions for the future of Gloucester. Many argue that the fishing industry is in danger of losing its strength. For example an anthropological investigation of the fishing infrastructure in Gloucester (Robinson 2003) found that the port is in danger of losing its full-service status if some of the businesses close down. With stricter governmental regulations on catches to rebuild declining and depleted fish stocks, many residents are choosing to find other livelihood strategies, such as tourism or other businesses. In 1996, the NMFS piloted a vessel buyback program to decrease the commercial fishing pressure in the northeast. Of the 100 bids applying to be bought by the government, 65 were from Gloucester fishermen (Gorlick 2000). This could be taken as an indication that these fishermen do not see any future in fishing for themselves in the Northeast. NMFS adjusted this program to just buy back permits rather than vessels. Massachusetts had the highest sale of permits, though the number of Gloucester permits could not be obtained at this time.<sup>16</sup>

On the other hand, there are fishermen who claim the fishing and seafood industries will remain strong in the future, despite the pessimistic forecasts. The Gloucester Seafood Festival and Forum is one example of celebrating and promoting Gloucester seafood industry (City of Gloucester 2007).

Whole Foods/Pigeon Cove recently expanded its facility to 17,000 sq. ft., and has plans to expand further (Hall-Arber et al. 2001).

## REFERENCES

- Association of Religion Data Archive (ARDA) 2000. Interactive Maps and Reports, Counties. [cited June 2007]. Available from: <http://www.thearda.com/>
- Cape Ann Chamber of Commerce. 2007. Available from: <http://www.capeannchamber.com/>
- City of Gloucester. 2007. Events: Seafood Festival and Forum. Available from: [http://www.ci.gloucester.ma.us/?&MMN\\_position=51:51](http://www.ci.gloucester.ma.us/?&MMN_position=51:51)
- Commonwealth Corporation. 2007. Programs and Services. Available from: <http://www.commcorp.org/>
- Dornbusch J. 2003. Fish story: Gloucester presents two faces in festival, industry forum. Boston Herald, 2003 Sept 17
- Finch D. 2004. Gloucester's Fishing Industry Braces Itself. NH Public Radio (May 7, 2004). Available from: [www.nhpr.org](http://www.nhpr.org)
- Gloucester Maritime Heritage Center. 2007. Available at: <http://www.gloucestermaritimecenter.org/>
- Griffith D, Dyer CL. 1996. An Appraisal of the Social and Cultural Aspects of the Multispecies Groundfish Fishery in New England and the Mid-Atlantic Regions [cited Jun 2007]. Conducted by Aguirre International under NOAA Contract Number 50-DGNF-5-00008. Available at: [http://www.st.nmfs.gov/st1/econ/cia/impact\\_studies.html](http://www.st.nmfs.gov/st1/econ/cia/impact_studies.html)

---

<sup>16</sup> If buyback data is needed on the port level, contact Drew Kitts at NEFSC in Woods Hole, MA.

- Hall-Arber M, Dyer C, Poggie J, McNally J, Gagne R. 2001. New England's Fishing Communities. Cambridge (MA): MIT Sea Grant 01-15. Available from: <http://seagrant.mit.edu/cmss/>
- Miller ML, van Maanen J. 1979. Boats don't fish, people do. 1979. Human Organization. Vol. 38(4): p 377-385
- Moser DA. 2007. Exceleerate pays out 23.5M in mitigation funds. Gloucester Daily Times. 2007, June 20
- Gorlick A. 2000. Fishing industry nets \$50 million, but likely will be back for more [cited Oct 2008]. CNN.com, 2000 Aug 14.
- Poggie J, Pollnac R. 1980. Small Fishing Ports in Southern New England. Acheson J (ed) Final Report to the National Science Foundation. Vol. 1b
- Robinson S. 2003. Gloucester Community Panel; A Study of Gloucester's Commercial Fisheries Infrastructure: Interim Report. Available from: <http://seagrant.mit.edu/cmss/>
- State of Massachusetts 2007. Office of Coastal Zone Management. Gloucester Harbor Characterization: Environmental History, Human Influences and Status of Marine Resources. Available from: [http://www.mass.gov/czm/glouc\\_harb\\_rpt\\_toc.htm](http://www.mass.gov/czm/glouc_harb_rpt_toc.htm)
- State of Massachusetts. 2007. Gloucester, Essex County. DHCD Community Profiles. Government. [cited June 2007]. Available from: <http://www.mass.gov>
- Stevenson BD. nd. Fishery Organizations – Massachusetts [cited Jun 2007]. Available at: [http://www.bdssr.com/contacts\\_links/fishery\\_links/ma.htm](http://www.bdssr.com/contacts_links/fishery_links/ma.htm)
- US Census Bureau. 1990. Decennial Census [cited June 2007] Available from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>
- US Census Bureau. 2000. Fact sheet: Beverly, Massachusetts. [cited June 2007] Available from: <http://factfinder.census.gov>
- US Census Bureau: 2000a. Poverty Threshold. [cited June 2007] Available from: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/threshld/thresh00.html>
- US Fisheries. 2002. National Marine Fishery Services (NMFS). US Commercial Landings. Available from: [http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/fus/current/02\\_commercial2002.pdf](http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/fus/current/02_commercial2002.pdf)
- US Geological Survey (USGS). 2008. US Board on Geographic Names: Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) [cited Sep 2008]. Available at: <http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnispublic/>