

KELLEY DRYE & WARREN LLP

A LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP

WASHINGTON HARBOUR, SUITE 400

3050 K STREET, NW

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20007-5108

(202) 342-8400

FACSIMILE

(202) 342-8451

www.kelleydrye.com

NEW YORK, NY

LOS ANGELES, CA

CHICAGO, IL

STAMFORD, CT

PARSIPPANY, NJ

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

AFFILIATE OFFICES

MUMBAI, INDIA

DIRECT LINE: (202) 342-8648

EMAIL: dfrulla@kelleydrye.com

August 2, 2012

VIA ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION

Program Manager
Office of Offshore Alternative Energy Programs (MS 4090)
Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement
381 Elden Street
Herndon, Virginia 20170

**Re: BOEM-2012-0048 - Comments on the Rhode Island and
Massachusetts Environmental Assessment**

Dear Sir or Madam:

On behalf of the Fisheries Survival Fund (“FSF”), we offer the following comments regarding the environmental assessment (“EA”) prepared for a proposed wind energy area offshore Rhode Island and Massachusetts (“RI/MA WEA”). 77 Fed. Reg. 39508 (Jul. 3, 2012). When combined with the adjoining Massachusetts wind energy area (“MA WEA”), 1,561 square miles are slated for ocean wind development, the center of which contains prime scallop habitat and fishing grounds. FSF represents the significant majority of full-time Atlantic scallop limited access permit holders, home-ported from Maine to North Carolina. FSF previously commented on the RI/MA WEA Call for Information and Nominations, BOEM-2011-0049-0075 (Comment from Kelley Drye & Warren LLP on behalf of Fisheries Survival Fund, 10/20/2011); the RI/MA WEA Notice of Intent to Prepare an EA, BOEM-2011-0063-0005 (Comment from Kelley Drye & Warren LLP on behalf of Fisheries Survival Fund, 10/19/2011); and the MA WEA Call for Information, BOEM-2011-0097-0001 (Comment from Kelley Drye & Warren LLP on behalf of Fisheries Survival Fund, 2/6/2012).

I. Executive Summary

BOEM’s analyses in the EA of the proposal’s environmental and socioeconomic impacts associated with Alternative A and the development of wind mill projects offshore Massachusetts and Rhode Island are inadequate and incomplete.¹ The proposed RI/MA WEA overlaps significant scallop grounds and species-rich areas where both FSF participants and other “General Category” scallop fishing vessels conduct significant fishing operations. As stated, ocean wind development—including surveying, installing, maintaining, operating, and decommissioning wind mills—conflicts with the valuable scallop fishery that operates within the project’s footprint. The proposed project has the potential to spatially constrict scallop fishing grounds and create navigational hazards. Displacement also is a key concern. Furthermore, the scallop resource within the area itself may suffer harm. The proposed project may crush scallops, affect scallop spat settlement patterns, and change the benthic environment. Co-locating a WEA in key, productive fishing grounds ensures that the impacts associated with the project will be significant.

Further, BOEM has disaggregated the project, both spatially and temporally, impermissibly diminishing the projected effects ocean wind development will have on current ocean users, and fishermen in particular. The faulty analysis rendered its socioeconomic and human impacts assessment deficient under both the National Environmental Policy Act (“NEPA”) and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (“OCSLA”).² See 43 U.S.C. § 1337(p)(4); 30 C.F.R. §§ 285.211(b)(2), (3). In short, BOEM failed to take the required “hard look” at the impacts of the RI/MA WEA on the United States’ most valuable fishery – the Atlantic scallop fishery.

Part of the reason BOEM’s analysis lacks rigor is because BOEM appears to have failed to consult adequately with the National Marine Fisheries Service (“NMFS”) and failed to use available fisheries and scallop-specific data. Most notably, BOEM failed to consider the scallop abundance surveys, including the April 2011 University of Massachusetts School of Marine Sciences (“SMAST”) and the June 2011 Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences (“VIMS”) cooperative surveys of the inshore scallop resource.³ When these data are laid over the proposed WEA in the attached map, it is obvious that the RI/MA WEA overlaps valuable scallop fishing grounds. (See Exhibit A, hereinafter “VIMS Map”.) Finally, BOEM failed to provide a

¹ Our comments apply generally to all Alternatives in the EA. Many of the proposed areas consist of the same leasing blocks that include important scallop fishing grounds. FSF focuses its comments on Alternative A for ease of terminology and because it is noted as the preferred Alternative. However, FSF strongly opposes including any area that covers productive scallop beds from any finalized WEA.

² OCSLA requires that any permitted activity on the outer continental shelf provide for coordination among federal agencies, protection of correlative rights, prevention of interference with reasonable uses of the ocean, and consideration of fishing uses. 43 U.S.C. § 1337(p)(4)(I), (J)(ii). BOEM’s regulations under *Smart from the Start* similarly require BOEM to “evaluate the potential effect of leasing on the human, marine, and coastal environments, and develop measures to mitigate adverse impacts, including lease stipulations; and . . . consult [with federal agencies] to develop measures, including lease stipulations and conditions, to mitigate adverse impacts on the environment.” 30 C.F.R. §§ 285.211(b)(2), (3).

³ The VIMS inshore survey is one of a decade-long series of scallop dredge and video surveys conducted by VIMS and SMAST aboard scallop fishing vessels. Research generally is funded using scallop research set-aside funds. For more details on these surveys, see: http://www.smast.umassd.edu/mfi/research_scallop.html and http://www.vims.edu/newsandevents/topstories/archives/2010/scallop_surveys.php.

reasonable rationale for how it reached its conclusions regarding impacts to the benthic community, essential fish habitat, and the scallop fishery more generally.

In summary, FSF objects to the designation of the area identified in Alternative A for wind energy development because it overlaps and conflicts with high-valued scallop habitat and fishing grounds. FSF respectfully requests that BOEM remove lease blocks 6964-6971, 7064-7071, and 7114-7117 from further consideration as part of the final RI/MA WEA, regardless of which Alternative it selects. Additionally, a finding of no significant impact (“FONSI”) is untenable. BOEM should prepare an environmental impact statement (“EIS”) for leasing within the RI/MA WEA and thoroughly evaluate the cumulative impacts of ocean wind development offshore Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

II. BOEM’s Deficient EA

A. BOEM improperly disaggregated the project to minimize impacts

The potential impact on existing ocean users, and fishermen in particular, has been minimized and hidden by BOEM’s paper exercise of disaggregating the projects, both spatially and temporally, and analyzing impacts in a piecemeal fashion. BOEM ignores the full spatial impacts of the project by failing to assess the MA/RI WEA in conjunction with the neighboring MA WEA. It ignores the likely and foreseeable impacts of the projects over time because BOEM assesses only the initial phase of the project, namely surveying and leasing.

Disaggregation of a project violates NEPA’s requirement that agencies consider the cumulative impacts of proposed actions. Cumulative actions are those that, when viewed with other proposed actions, have cumulative significant impacts and should therefore be discussed in the same impact statement. Significance exists if it is reasonable to anticipate a cumulatively significant impact on the environment; significance cannot be avoided by terming an action temporary or by breaking it down into small component parts. Further, Center for Environmental Quality regulations mandate that connected actions, cumulative actions, and similar actions be considered together.

As stated in our initial comments to BOEM’s notice of intent to prepare an EA, 76 Fed. Reg. 51,391 (Aug. 18, 2011), the EA’s scope is too narrow. It only includes consideration of the environmental consequences associated with reasonably foreseeable leasing, site characterization, and site assessment scenarios in the RI/MA WEA. 76 Fed. Reg. at 51,392. As explained below, a much more comprehensive analysis of ocean wind development offshore Rhode Island and Massachusetts is necessary to comply with NEPA and the OCSLA.

1. Spatial disaggregation

It is obvious that BOEM intends for wind mills to dominate an enormous swath of the ocean offshore Massachusetts and Rhode Island. BOEM, however, has divided the area proposed for wind energy development into two distinct sets of projects and analyses. One set of projects, the RI/MA WEA, consists of 400 square miles, is likely to be fully leased to ocean wind developers, and possibly will contain up to four different ocean wind leases. The other project, the MA WEA, abuts the RI/MA WEA to the east, contains 1,161 square miles, and also is likely to be fully leased to ocean wind developers. If the two WEAs were assessed as a single unit, as these

two closely related and identical federal actions should, there would be no doubt that such a footprint affects lucrative scallop fishing grounds. The total area overlaps one of the most species-rich areas along the coast, as well as areas of high scallop fishing effort.

The edge of each WEA (*i.e.*, the western boarder of the RI/MA WEA and the eastern boarder of the MA WEA) bisects the fishing grounds. The MA WEA originally extended east of Nantucket to almost the 69° parallel. *See* 75 Fed. Reg. 82055 (Feb. 28, 2011) (Request for Information for the MA WEA). BOEM received comments explaining that the eastern portion of the proposed MA WEA overlapped significant fishing grounds, including the Nantucket Lightship Scallop Access Area, which FSF participants and other limited access scallop fishermen fish extensively.

In its comments on the MA WEA, NMFS provided BOEM with multiple sets of fisheries data, including the New England Fisheries Science Center's Benthic Survey ("Benthic Survey Map") showing that the eastern portion of the original MA WEA was an area of high species richness. BOEM-2011-0097-0031 (Comment from NOAA, (3/30/2012), at 16 (Figure 7) (attached here as Exhibit B). In response, BOEM excised all leasing blocks east of the 70° parallel from inclusion in the MA WEA, but maintained the western portion of the MA WEA.⁴ The north-northwestern boundary of the MA WEA (*i.e.*, leasing blocks 7118, 7119, 7120, 7021, 7072, 7022, and 6972) abuts the southeastern-eastern edge of the RI/MA WEA (*i.e.*, leasing blocks 7117, 7068, 7069, 7070, 7071, 7021, 6971). 76 Fed. Reg. 51383 (Aug. 18, 2011).

Exhibit A, the VIMS Map, shows that the MA WEA and RI/MA WEA create one contiguous WEA that overlaps valuable scallop beds. The Benthic Survey Map similarly highlights that both the MA WEA and RI/MA WEA cover areas that are just as species-rich as those lease blocks east of the 70° that BOEM removed from the MA WEA. *See* 77 Fed. Reg. at 5821. In effect, half of the key scallop fishing grounds is in the MA WEA and the other half is in the RI/MA WEA.

BOEM has concluded that no significant impact exists despite the clear detriment to the scallop fishermen that fish the federal waters offshore Massachusetts and Rhode Island.⁵ The majority of all ocean wind energy development on the East Coast is concentrated in these waters and overlaps productive scallop fishing grounds.⁶ Such a conclusion is untenable when one considers that the proposed project has the potential to spatially constrict scallop fishing grounds and displace fishermen. First, navigational and safety concerns associated with wind mill arrays

⁴ 77 Fed. Reg. 5820, 5821 (Feb. 6, 2012) (Call for Information and Nominations for the MA WEA). *See also* 76 Fed. Reg. 14681 (Mar. 17, 2011).

⁵ Although FSF members are home ported from Maine to North Carolina, they fish in the federal waters offshore Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and would thus not necessarily have been privy to state-level outreach efforts at the planning stages for the WEAs.

⁶ Along the entire Atlantic coast, only 2,434 square miles is set to be designated as WEAs. The total footprint of the combined MA WEA and RI/MA WEA totals 1,514 square miles—more than 60% of BOEM's current WEAs under *Smart from the Start*. We understand BOEM developed the *Smart from the Start* program to try to streamline wind energy development, and that the goal has been discussed predominantly in general terms. However, as matters have developed, between the MA and the RI/MA WEAs, most of the wind energy development is proposed to be clumped together in a single, significant ocean area. This massive grouping of projects is far beyond anything the *Smart from the Start* architects even presented to the public.

may render the area too hazardous to traverse. The U.S. Coast Guard has confirmed that offshore windmills disrupt radar equipment on vessels, creating navigation hazards and requiring extra vigilance. Some vessel insurance providers also have indicated that they will not insure vessels that operate in wind mill areas because of the increased risks.

Second, scallop fishermen may not be able to fish among wind mills. Commercial mobile gear fishermen, including scallop fishermen, require space to move their gear. Wind mills projecting through the water column may hinder maneuverability and safety. Third, if wind mill arrays are erected over known scallop beds, other ocean areas may not have similarly productive scallop beds or simply may not be accessible to the scallop fleet. The scallop fishery is managed using an explicitly spatial rotational model; a constriction of scallop fishing areas not only limits fishing opportunities in that area, but decreases overall allowable catch levels.

Finally, if scallop fishermen were forced to fish less productive areas, assuming such areas are available to be fished, efficiency within the fishery will be lost. The scallop dredge will be in contact with the seafloor longer to match current landings, with potential benthic and bycatch impacts. Given the difficult situation involving Northeast groundfish stocks, scallop fishermen are doing everything they can to avoid bycatch, especially of flounder and yellowtail.

The cumulative human, socioeconomic, and environmental impacts of these effects over more than 1,500 square miles of ocean have been diminished by the division of the area between the MA WEA and RI/MA WEA. The multiplication of these effects, in addition to those identified in the review of each respective WEA, over two distinct WEAs compounds the problems. BOEM has not accounted for these impacts in this EA or any other analysis it has conducted to date.

2. Temporal disaggregation

BOEM also has impermissibly broken down its impacts evaluation of the wind energy development offshore Massachusetts and Rhode Island over time. Each WEA is to be analyzed in segments on its own distinct review timeline. For example, BOEM has drafted the RI/MA WEA EA, and has started to prepare a separate MA WEA EA. For each proposed WEA, moreover, NEPA analyses subsequent to the initial EA may occur only in the following instances:

- If a finding of significant impact exists warranting an EIS;
- If BOEM determines that the initial EA does not adequately address consequences associated with a lessee's site assessment plan; and/or
- After a construction and operation plan ("COP") is provided, a project- and site-specific NEPA analysis will be conducted.

It is thus not until wind energy stakeholders have issued a COP that the public can comment on the actual installation of a wind farm. Because COPs are prepared on a project-by-project basis, where multiple leases and projects exist in a single WEA, the assessed impacts of each project are diminished and diluted. The actual cumulative impacts of these actions, however, will be

widespread and significant. Furthermore, if each review stage is limited to a narrow question, such as this EA's focus on whether site assessment activities will create significant impacts, the totality of the project's impacts is ignored. The decision already will have been made regarding where wind energy development will occur by the time the COP is issued, as was the case with Cape Wind. At the COP stage of the review process, it simply is too late to change the project's footprint.

Such disaggregation violates NEPA. Agencies are for good reason not allowed to disaggregate a proposed project in the manner BOEM is doing here under *Smart from the Start*, as it is evolving. The purpose of this requirement is to prevent agencies from dividing one project into multiple individual actions each of which individually has an insignificant environmental impact, but which collectively have a significant impact. FSF strongly believes the proposed project—on its own, over time, and when considered together with the development of neighboring WEAs—significantly affects scallop fishing grounds and the fishermen that depend on the area offshore Massachusetts and Rhode Island. FSF, therefore, respectfully requests that BOEM conduct a proper NEPA analysis.

B. BOEM failed to properly consult with relevant agencies and evaluate relevant data

BOEM failed to analyze significant scallop data in its EA. FSF's previous comments directed BOEM to multiple sources of relevant data, all of which are available through NMFS. BOEM's failure to identify these data anywhere in the EA demonstrates that BOEM did not consider the information and failed to properly consult with NMFS or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration ("NOAA") as required by the OCSLA and the *Memorandum of Understanding on Coordination and Collaboration Regarding Outer Continental Shelf Energy Development and Environmental Stewardship between the U.S. Department of the Interior and U.S. Department of Commerce* (May 19, 2011).⁷ If BOEM had properly consulted with NMFS, it would have analyzed:

- Vessel Monitoring System ("VMS") data: All vessels in the scallop, groundfish, and other major fisheries must use these satellite tracking systems when engaged in fishing. They record a vessel's position twice an hour. A vessel's course, speed, and location can be used to roughly identify when and where a vessel is fishing. The data reflect fishing effort on an area basis.
- Vessel Trip Reports ("VTR"): Filed weekly, these logbooks identify when and where fishing activity is occurring.
- The Swept Area Seabed Impact ("SASI") Model: A tool developed by the Council and NMFS to help identify fishing's impacts on essential fish habitat. It contains

⁷ FSF notes that BOEM often relied on Massachusetts' and Rhode Island's respective state planning processes and outreach programs in both educating and receiving comments from the public on offshore wind energy development. Such reliance is insufficient because those efforts related to *state* offshore wind development in *state* waters. Federally licensed fishermen likely did not engage in such processes.

fishery-specific effort data for over a ten year period drawn from VMS, VTR, and other data sources. It is the most comprehensive and finest scale information.

- Scallop Survey Data: As noted above, SMAST, NOAA Fisheries, and the VIMS all conduct resource surveys, the former using video technology, and the latter two with dredges. These data can be used to identify key aggregations of scallops over time, helping identify valuable fishing grounds. Both SMAST and VIMS have done overlays of less areas using survey maps.

These data are important because they show where scallop grounds exist and where high scallop fishing effort is concentrated. For example, SMAST used underwater video technology to survey parts of the area under consideration for scallop density in April 2011. As explained above, a productive scallop bed was found in the RI/MA WEA during the April 2011 SMAST survey, and the June 2011 VIMS survey confirmed this finding. *See infra*, p. 4.

Significant for present purposes, when the June 2011 VIMS survey is laid over the map of Alternative A, considerable overlap between the two is obvious. (See Exhibit A.) The EA fails to mention or draw conclusions from these sources of information. Failing to account for these data undermines *Smart from the Start*'s primary objective of thoughtful planning and avoiding conflicting uses of the outer continental shelf, and runs contrary to BOEM's obligations under the OCSLA.

C. BOEM failed to take a hard look at the socioeconomic and human impacts of the project in relation to the scallop fishery

The price of impacting such lucrative scallop grounds is likely to be steep. Scallops are the most highly valued species landed in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In Newport, Rhode Island in 2006, scallops had a landed value of \$13,267,494. EA, at 156. In Massachusetts, scallops had an average dollar value between 1999 and 2010 of \$147,271,644 – beating all other highly valued species by an order of magnitude. *Id.* at 157. The landed value is overall higher today. Largely because of the scallop industry, the Port of New Bedford has the designation of the most valuable (by value of landings) port in the United States for the past eight years, employing approximately 500 fishing vessels rigged for groundfish and scallops. *Id.* at 156-57.

BOEM, however, ignored data showing the value of the scallop fishing grounds and instead arbitrarily removed from consideration areas where multiple fisheries exist. BOEM determined “high value fishing areas” by “the number of fishing sectors that use a particular area.” *Id.*, at 150; *see also id.* at 151, Figure 4-36. Where three or more fisheries were found to overlap, BOEM removed that area from leasing consideration. *Id.* Such an arbitrary assessment fails to thoughtfully analyze the intensity of effects to a single major fishery. It also demonstrates that BOEM did not take a “hard look” at the consequences of its proposed action, as required by NEPA.

FSF strongly recommends removing leasing blocks 6964-6971, 7064-7071, and 7114-7117 to avoid conflicts with areas of high scallop density and fishing productivity. The same high level of species richness in the RI/MA WEA also exists in the eastern portion of the originally proposed MA WEA, as evidenced by the Northeast Fisheries Science Center's benthic survey.

See Benthic Survey Map (Exhibit B); *see also supra* p. 4. FSF expressed its opposition to the inclusion of that area because it overlapped the Nantucket Lightship Scallop Access Area and areas of similar species richness to the area around Cox's Ledge that BOEM has removed from the RI/MA WEA in Alternative A. BOEM appropriately removed such areas from further leasing consideration in the MA WEA. Wind energy development in the area of Alternative A that overlaps scallop beds is equally detrimental to the scallop fishery and must be removed from the RI/MA WEA.

D. BOEM inadequately and incompletely assessed the project's impacts on the benthic community, essential fish habitat, and scallops

BOEM reaches arbitrary conclusions in the EA that are not supportable by available information. For example, in the section on coastal and benthic habitat, BOEM states that reasonably foreseeable impacts on benthic resources would include crushing or smothering, sediment resuspension, and increase algae infiltration. EA, at 81. The analysis goes on to claim that these effects would be "localized (small in extent) and short-term." *Id.* The conclusion states that such disturbances would be temporary, but recovery times typically would be "within one to three years." *Id.*, at 82.

Notably, BOEM failed to assess the biological impacts of the project on scallops' ability to recover from the initial crushing and smothering. Scallop spat (*i.e.*, eggs) are carried by ocean currents within gyres. The present conditions between Block Island and Martha's Vineyard are conducive to creating the dense concentrations of scallops confirmed in recent surveys. The benthic community will be directly exposed to survey, construction, operation, and decommissioning activities. *Id.*, at 80. BOEM did not assess how the associated eddies, currents, and sediment suspension associated with this 1,561 square miles of windmills will affect spat settlement. BOEM also failed to evaluate whether scallops may continue to thrive in such areas. The analysis falls short of a rigorous assessment required under NEPA. It further cannot support a FONSI when such disturbances could last for as long as the turbines remain in the water.

BOEM's analysis regarding shellfish and essential fish habitat ("EFH") similarly is deficient. Despite acknowledging that the Alternative A area contains EFH for Atlantic scallops, BOEM does not address how the proposed activities will impact species that cannot sense and move away from the disturbance. *Id.*, at 85. Instead, BOEM merely claims that "it is recognized that some fish, depending on development stage, are not mobile or have limited mobility including fish eggs, larvae, and shellfish." *Id.*, at 165. BOEM did not analyze whether the turbidity and sedimentation created by surveying, pile driving, or the installation, construction and decommissioning of buoys and towers will effect such fish, such as scallops and scallop spat. BOEM instead concludes that "[t]hese effects are not expected to have population-level impacts that would affect fisheries and the availability of fish to catch during or between fishing seasons." *Id.*

Furthermore, these and other impacts of certain activities are not sufficiently understood to support a FONSI. For example, the EA acknowledges that limited data demonstrates that masking and stress may occur in fish exposed to acoustic effects. *Id.* at 90. The impact of HRG

survey noise similarly “is not well understood.” *Id.* In both instances, however, BOEM concludes the effects will be negligible. *Id.* FSF has suggested in written comments and at BOEM-led stakeholder meetings that a major research program funded by applicants needs to be built into this *Smart from the Start* program to rigorously research the effects and impacts wind development projects will have on the ecosystem. *See* BOEM-2011-0063-0005, at 3 (Comment from Kelley Drye & Warren LLP on behalf of Fisheries Survival Fund, 10/19/2011). The need for comprehensive baseline knowledge of the benthic biological environment is especially important in areas of complex habitat, such as Cox’s Ledge, so that impacts of leasing, site assessment activities, and wind mill installation, maintenance, and decommissioning can be assessed. Until the impacts are understood, BOEM cannot accurately determine that the effects are negligible.

III. Conclusion

Because of the potential conflict in leased areas and key scallop fishing grounds, FSF recommends that areas overlapping known scallop beds be removed from the RI/MA WEA. FSF strongly recommends removing leasing blocks 6964-6971, 7064-7071, and 7114-7117 to avoid conflicting with areas of high scallop density and fishing productivity.

FSF further suggests that BOEM conduct an adequate environmental and socioeconomic assessment to comply with its NEPA and OCSLA obligations. A FONSI is not warranted for the RI/MA WEA EA because of the significant impacts associated with leasing and site assessment activities on the scallop fishery. Furthermore, an environmental analysis with a broader scope is in order for the area offshore Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Both an EIS and an in-depth look at cumulative impacts in the area is overdue.

We appreciate this opportunity to comment on the EA for the RI/MA WEA. We hope BOEM will take these recommendations into account to avoid conflicts in ocean uses. As always, please do not hesitate to contact us if we can provide any further information or answer any questions about these comments.

Sincerely,

s/ David E. Frulla

David E. Frulla
Andrew Minkiewicz
Michele G. Hallowell

FSF Members

Abbie & Holly	Cassiar	Freedom Black
Abigail & Myles	Celtic	Fulcher Trawling
Abracadabra	Challenge	Furious
Acores	Chief	Gaston Ball
Act IV	Chief & Clyde	Georges Bank
Addventuress	Chrismar	Gipper
Adrianna	Christian & Alexa	Grand Larson III
Alaska	Christine & Alexa	Guidance
Alexandra L.	Christine & Julie	Harvester
Ambassador	Collin & Warren	Hawk
Amy Marie	Concordia	Hunter
Andrea Jean	Contender	Huntress
Ann M.	Cool Change	Ian Nigel
Apollo	Corsair	Iiha Brava
Athena	Courageous	Incentive
Atlantic	Courageous NJ	Independence
Atlantic Bounty	Cove	Inheritance
Atlantic Girl	Crystal & Katie	Instigator
Atlantic Warrior	Crystal & Rebecca	Italian Princess
Avenger	Crystal Girl	Italian Pricess Va
Barbara Anne	Defiant	Jane Elizabeth
Bay Star I	Determination	Janice & Julie
Bay Star II	Dictator	Janice Lynell
Bay Star III	Diligence	Jersey Cape
Bay Star IV	Discovery (2 nd chance)	Jersey Girl
Bay Star V	Donny C	Joan Marquerite
Bay Star VI	Edgartown	John & Nicholas
Bay Star VII	Eileen Marie	Julianne
Beachcomber	Eileen Rita	Julie G.
Bella Rose	Elizabeth	Karah D
Benny Rose	Elizabeth & Niki	Karen L.
Beth Anne	Endeavor	Karina
Bountiful II	Endurance	KATE I
Brittany Erin	Evergreen	KATE II
Cape May	Explorer	Kathryn Marie
Capt. Billy Hauer	F Nelson Blount	Kathy & Jackie
Capt. Bucky Smith	Fairhaven Shipyard	Kathy Ann
Capt. Gaston	Fairwind	Kathy Marie
Capt. Juan Va	Fearless	Kathy Rose
Capt. Bob	Fisherman's Dream	Kayla Rose
Captain Peabody	Fisherman's Dream B	Kennedy Helen
Carolina Boy	Fortune Hunter	Kris & Amy
Carolina Capes	Francis M. Lee	Lady Deborah
Carolina Queen II	Freedom	Lady Evelyn

Lady Fatima
Lady Lorraine
Lady Roslyn
Lauren & Matthew
Legacy
Let it Ride
Liberty
Linda Boston
Linda NB
Lindsay L.
Lori L
Lucky Thirteen
Luzitano
Madi J.
Madison Kate
Majestic
Mary Anne
Master James
Michigan
Mirage
Miss Leslie
Miss Maddy
Miss Many
Miss Sandy
Miss Shauna
Miss Stevie B
Miss Sue Ann
Miss Vertie Mae
Miss Wilma Ilene
Misty Seas
Miz Alma B
Miz B
Miz Junaita B
Motivation
My Girl

Nadia Lee
Navigator
Norreen Marie
Ocean Gold
Ocean Lady
Ocean Pride
Ocean Princess
Ocean Prowler
Ocean Wave
Orion
Pamela Ann
Patience
Patriots
Paul & Michelle
Peabody Corp
Peroia do Corvo
Pretty Lady
Pride & Joy
Pursuit
Queen of Peace
Quincy II
Raeleen Michelle
Raiders
Rayna & Kirsten
Regulus
Relentless
Relentless NJ
Resilient
Resolute
Sandra Jane
Santa Barbara
Santa Isabel
Santa Maria
Scott & Nathan
Sea Dog

Sea Quest
Sea Ranger
Settler
Silver Sea
Sovereign Star
Stacy Lee
Stardust
Stephanie B. II
Stephanie Vaughan
Susan L
Susan Marie
Suzie Marie II
Suzie Q.
Tenacious
Thor
Thunder Bay
TNT
Top Dog
Tyler & Noah
Vantage
Vaud J
Viking Rose
Viking Village
Vila do Corvo
Vila Nova do Corvo III
Virginia Lynn
Warrior
Westport
Whaling City Auction
William Lee
Yvonne Michelle
Zeus
Zibet

Exhibit A

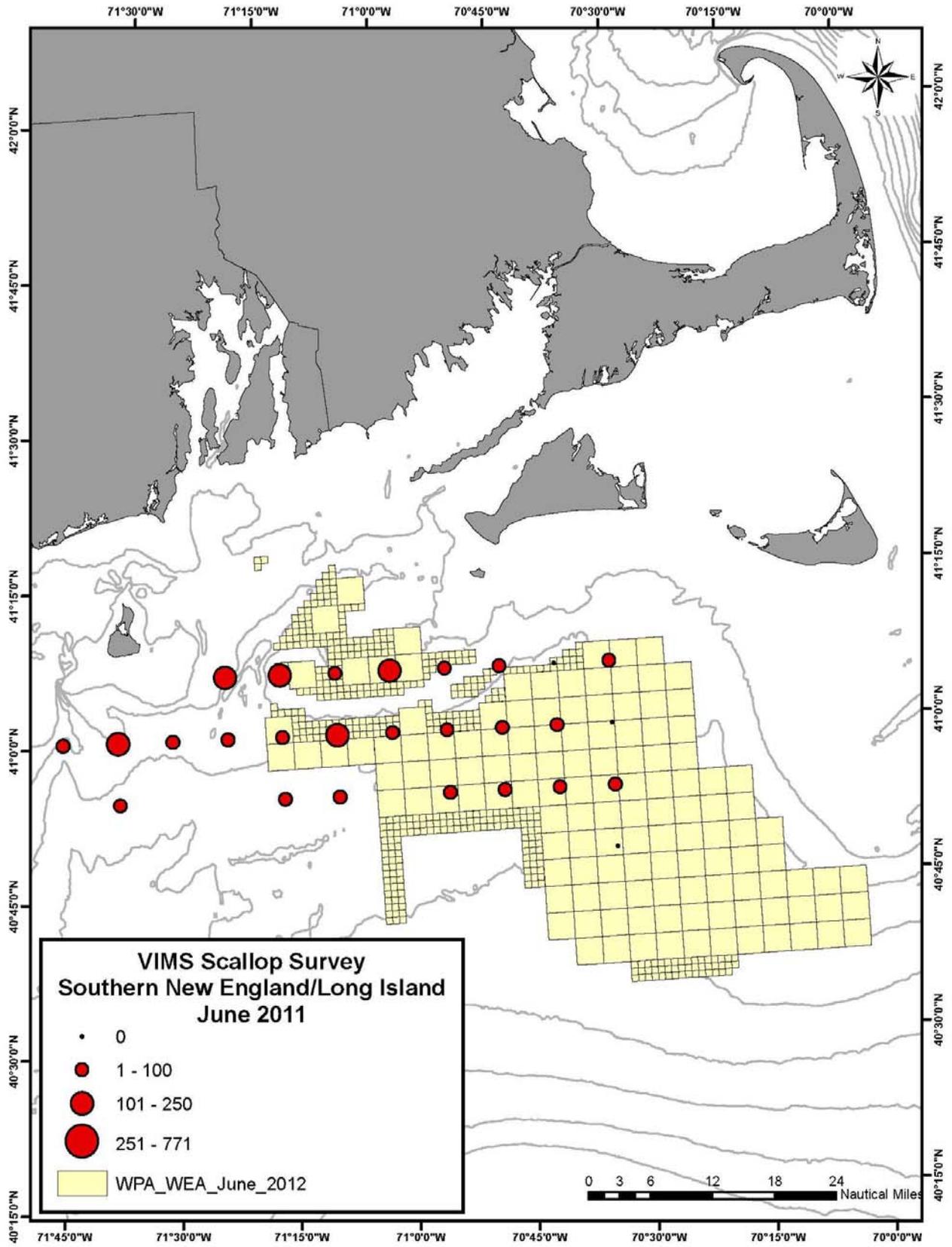
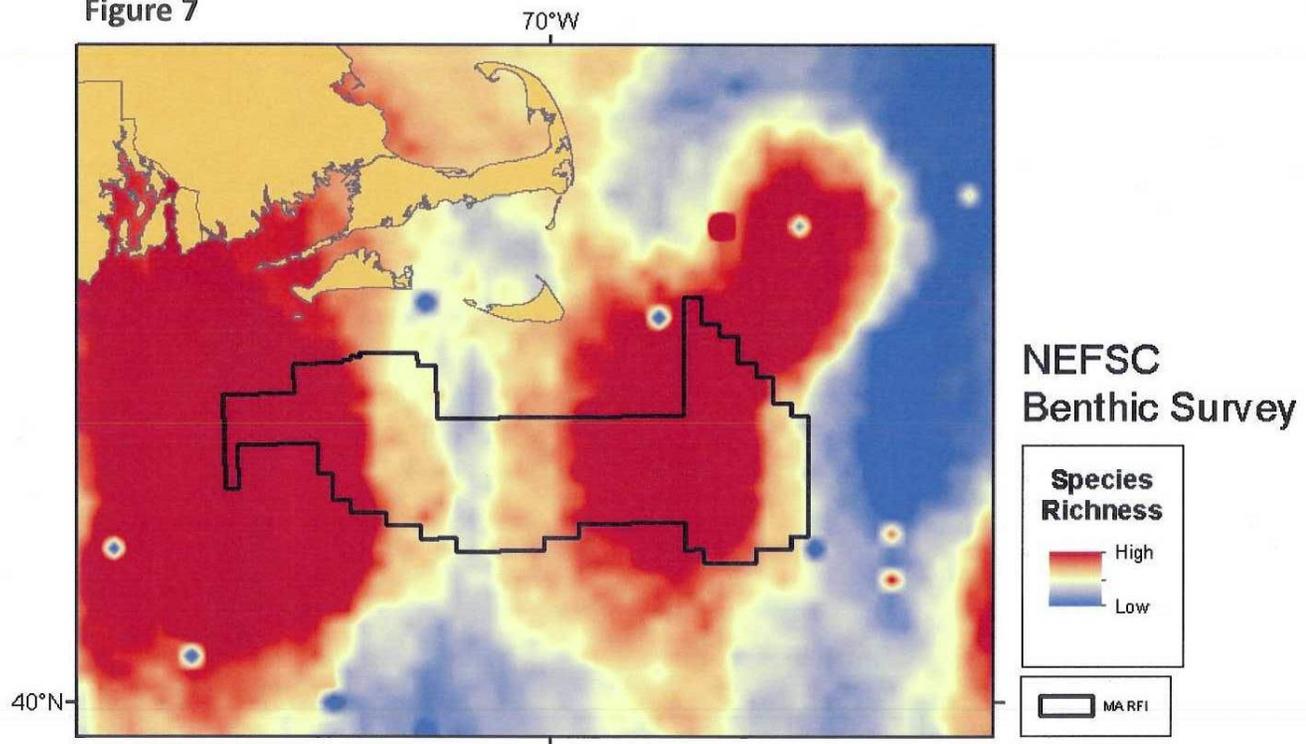


Exhibit B

Figure 7



NEFSC Ecosystem Assessment Program