UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC & ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

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DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT PUBLIC HEARING

OPERATIONAL MEASURES OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC RIGHT WHALE SHIP STRIKE REDUCTION STRATEGY

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TUESDAY,
AUGUST 8, 2006

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The public hearing came to order at 1:30 p.m., at the University of North Florida, University Center, Trustees Board Room, 12000 Alumni Drive, Jacksonville, Florida, Laurent Cartayrade, moderator, presiding.

PRESENT:

GREG SILBER, Office of Protected Resources SHANNON BETTRIDGE, Office of Protected Resources JESSICA GRIBBON, Earth Tech LAURENT CARTAYRADE, Earth Tech Richard Blankfeld, Nathan Associates

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005-3701

P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

MR. CARTAYRADE:

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(1:30 a.m.)

I want to make you

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aware that from now on we are going to be recording the meeting and it is going to be everything that will be said here will be compiled of the public record and will end up in one form or another in the final EIS that will be published at a date yet to be determined.

What I'm going to do - I have here -
MS. GRIBBON: These are the two
websites.

MR. CARTAYRADE: Oh, I'm already forgetting things. There are websites where you can find further information for downloading the documents we have been talking about. The EIS - and for all documents that you may need.

What we are going to do now is finally, I'll pass the mic on to - I have really some people who signed in here. In the order that you signed in mostly, I'm going to be calling your name and we are going to ask that you come back

here, actually I think - we can leave it that way for now. We ask that you do not take more than five minutes for your comments if possible. If you have more extensive, more complex comments that cannot be made in five minutes, we suggest that you make them in writing that you know you comment on the EIS.

We have 14 people signed in. We are going to call first the people who signed in. Of course, at the end if someone has changed their mind and they want to speak they are welcome to let us know. But we are going to start with the people who signed in and first I have to apologize I may end up butchering some of your names. I'm going to try to do my best but, again, I do apologize in advance.

The first person who signed in I think is Ms. Victoria B. Robas, welcome.

MS. ROBAS: Thank you.

MR. CARTAYRADE: Please state your name clear at the beginning of your recitation so our court reporter can get it. Thanks.

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MS. ROBAS: My name is Victoria B.

Robas and I'm representing the Board of Pilot

Commissioners, State of Florida.

Good afternoon, my name is Victoria Robas. I'm a member of the Board of Pilot Commissioners of the State of Florida. I am also its chair.

On behalf of the Board of Pilot Commissioners, I'm requesting an extension on the stated comment period since the Board has not had an opportunity to meet and publicly discuss this issue. Therefore, I cannot represent the views of the Board but request the opportunity to bring this before the Board and submit its comments after our September 2006 meeting. My comments today are my personal observations.

For your guidance the Board of Pilot Commissioners is passed by the State of Florida Legislature to ensure the safe navigation of vessels transiting its 14 deepwater seaports by regulating pilotage with the purpose of protecting the navigable waters of the state, the

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environment, life and property. The proposed rule 50 CFR 224 has direct impact on the operation of vessels being directed and controlled by pilots licensed by the State of Florida and regulated by the Board of Pilot Commissioners.

As it is written, it is possible that certain aspects of the rule could have unintended consequences of creating hazard to the environment as well as a safety issue for the large oceangoing vessels calling Florida's ports. I believe it would be beneficial to your deliberations to allow us the ability to publicly discuss the proposed rule and provide a response prior to the rule being enacted.

We appreciate your agreement to accept our comments after our September 2006 Board meeting.

Sincerely Victoria B. Robas, Chair,
Board of Pilot Commissioners, Department of
Business and Professional Regulation, State of
Florida. Thank you.

MR. CARTAYRADE: Thank you very much.

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Jessica was reminding me that some of you might not be aware our purpose today is to take comments. We are not going to respond right away. The official response to the comments will be in the final EIS, which I think most of you asked to be sent or to be provided when it is issued. So that is when you will be able to see specifically how each comment has been addressed.

For the second speaker I have a special request. I'm going to move someone up because they have to go pick up kids at school and, you know, it's an important thing to do. So Andrea Conover. Thank you.

MS. CONOVER: Hi. I'm Andrea Conover and thanks for letting me speak earlier than Number 8. I live in Ponte Vedra Beach, which is just southeast of Jacksonville. I'm not an expert in whales or I don't have any interests in representing anybody except myself and family and maybe other moms that are interested in nature and having something left for our kids to see.

I just know when we are at the beach

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and people see whales or dolphins out in the ocean everybody just stops what they are doing and looks out. And everybody just loves nature. You know, it's a shame we are down to 300 Right Whales*, we've got the opportunity to make some changes that will protect these animals. We should do it now before it's too late.

I know there's a normal public comment time and it sounds like it's going to get extended but don't forget these babies are going to get born in the next few months and you don't want to wait too long because it might be too late by then.

Thanks.

MR. CARTAYRADE: Thank you very much.

The next person who signed in is Mr. John

Atchison, if you would like to come up, sir.

MR. ATCHISON: My name is John Atchison. I am president and speak on behalf of St. John's Bar Pilot Association. We handle all of the large ship traffic into and out of the Port of Jacksonville.

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I have an unlimited Master's license and have been a pilot in Florida for 18 years. All of the pilots that work together have the same credentials as I do.

My comments regard the proposed rules and the strategy alternative involving speed restrictions as it relates to vessel safety. As state pilots and as federal pilots our primary job is the safety of the vessels during inbound and outbound transit in pilotage waters. The aspect of the rules that is of particular concern to us is the speed restrictions on the critical stretch of water from the pilot boarding area to the shoreline.

The weather during the months that these restrictions are in effect is some of the most hazardous that we face. Often the prevailing north or northeast winds blow in excess of 20 to 25 knots for days at a time. These winds usually cause a very strong cross current at the mouth of the breakwaters. Bringing vessels in or out through these breakwaters can be extremely

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hazardous during these conditions. It is normal for us to bring these ships up to the maximum safe speed possible with short notice to transit this area in order to prevent wind and current from setting the vessels on to the rocks.

Some vessels, especially large, high-sided vessels such as container ships and car carriers as well as deep loaded tankers and bulk vessels, require speeds well in excess of the proposed 10-knot restriction in order to pass through the breakwaters safely.

Should these rules pass our ability to provide all-weather, 24-hour service will be severely diminished and commerce in Jacksonville will be drastically affected whenever adverse weather occurs. I don't know if these delays which could amount to days at a time for probably more than half of our traffic was, you know, factored into the economic impact but I would guess based on the figures of 200 plus million that they were not.

The rest of my comments are more in

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terms of questions, which I will submit as written comments.

Thank you.

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MR. CARTAYRADE: Thank you very much.

The next person is Ms. Hallie Stevens.

MS. STEVENS: Hi, I'm Hallie Stevens. I'm the Northeast Florida Program Director for the Nature Conservancy. The Nature Conservancy is an international non-profit conservation organization whose mission is to preserve plants, animals and natural communities by protecting the waters and lands they need to survive.

The Right Whale is an important species for the Nature Conservancy in Southeast Georgia and Northeast Florida. We would like to support the position of reducing the speed to 10 knots. We also would really ask for urgency. I know I have heard a few different extensions requested, but there's only 300 whales left. We really think that we need to act now and we can always revisit those regulations later if

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1 the species improves. 2 Thank you. 3 MR. CARTAYRADE: Thank you very much. The next speak is Ms. Jessica and I 4 5 could not make out the name, Koelsch. I'm sorry. 6 You know who you are. 7 MS. KOELSCH: Ηi, good afternoon. 8 I'm Jessica Koelsch. I am the Regional Wildlife 9 Program Manager with the Ocean Conservancy based 10 Petersburg. You will be seeing counterparts at the other public hearings as well. 11 economic analysis, which 12 The 13 presented, was certainly impressive and thorough. I'm going to be speaking to the rule making and 14 there are a number of other speakers here today as 15 16 well I know that wanted to speak to the proposed 17 actions. You know on behalf of our 15,000 18 19 members in Florida and 180,000 members in the 20 I want to urge you to move quickly with 21 implementing management measures that will protect the remaining Right Whales.

22

You have already

received over 5,000 e-mails from our members and activists asking you to adopt the 10-knot speed limit in the area and at the time of the year most critical for the whales. I don't need to remind you because I'm sure you read it a thousand times, that we want these restrictions to apply to all non-sovereign vessels over 65 feet in length. Of course, as a science-based advocacy organization we urge you to use the best available information for determining the key locations and times of year for these management measures as you have.

I'm also very happy that there are several faces to go with those e-mails that you received that will also be speaking today.

We support protection that ensures the survival and recovery of the species. We understand and appreciate the need to balance Right Whale protections with economic impact. And we feel that the proposed alternative accomplishes this balance. In fact, the comprehensive measures outlined in Alternative 5 and 6 are the best options for recovering the species. We understand

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1	that some measures such as routing recommendations
2	may require some additional analysis, may take a
3	little longer to implement. However, others, such
4	as limiting the ship speeds in key areas
5	especially. Their calving grounds right here off
6	Jacksonville should be implemented immediately. I
7	don't need to tell you that a loss of breeding
8	females, especially those pregnant and near-term
9	calves a collision with large ships - it's
10	unsustainable, and we are pleased that NMFS is
11	taking a - moving in the direction of doing what
12	needs to be done.
13	I realize it's going to be a tough
14	pill for a lot of people to swallow but we really
15	apply to you for moving forward and ask you to do
16	it quickly.
17	Thank you.
18	MR. CARTAYRADE: Thank you very much.
19	Our next speaker is Mr. Tom Craighead.
20	MR. CRAIGHEAD: I'll send in
21	questions.
22	MR. CARTAYRADE: So, Mr. Craighead

1	does not want to come up to the podium. Then we
2	will go to our next speaker, Mr. Joe Flowers.
3	MR. FLOWERS: My name is Joe Flowers.
4	I'm from Jacksonville, Florida. I represent no
5	one but myself.
6	If anything, I just think
7	biodiversity of the oceans is extremely important.
8	I support the dynamic management areas as well as
9	the seasonal management areas and especially the
10	10-knot speed limit.
11	I just appreciate the fact that you
12	are doing this and hope we can all come to an
13	agreement and get something implemented fairly
14	quickly.
15	Thanks a lot.
16	MR. CARTAYRADE: Thank you very much.
17	Our next speaker is Mr. Stephen
18	Sikes.
19	MR. SIKES: Hey, my name is Steve
20	Sikes, I'm a resident here in Jacksonville,
21	Florida. I'm speaking on behalf of myself as a
22	public citizen and a citizen conservationist.

I guess the first thing I would like to do is extend like a hearty thank you for the report you guys did. I read it in its entirety last night. I'm completely impressed with the science, the scope, every bit about it, like, totally blows me away. I appreciate it so much. So thanks for the work you have done on that.

I guess the first thing I would like to say is just, you know, why are we here. You know? We are here because there's only 300 left and just due to that simple fact alone I think we really need to act and act now as fast as we can to do whatever we can to make sure that that number doesn't keep decreasing, and let's put these animals back on the road to recovery and stave off extinction for this species.

I want to go on record as supporting a speed restriction at 10 knots. I know there's a lot of discussion about the economic impacts of that. But I really think that once you are dealing with, you know, a situation like this that, you know, economic impacts don't really have

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so much weight any more. I mean you are facing extinction for this species and you know, people are quibbling over, you know, maybe losing a job or two or how much money they are going to make or how much money they might lose. I think that's absolutely ridiculous. You know, I mean I'm sure that probably in 1935 whenever we stopped whaling in the United States I'm sure there were a whole lot of people who were arguing, you know, saying well, wait a minute now, if we can't kill them any more we are going to lose jobs. since then, they still haven't come back and it's mainly due to human involvement on the coast. just think it's time that we start realizing that there are some things that's more important than money and I think that this is one of them.

I also like the dynamic management programs you guys have implemented. I would like to see that as an additional measure to the seasonal management deal. Right now there's a manatee up in New York, you have got to think that the current whale, spotting the Right Whale

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1 reporting, that work, I think that - it can handle 2 any anomalies and it could maybe save a couple of these individuals that might get hit otherwise. 3 4 And, finally, I would just like to 5 call on you guys to do something. Like, 6 something as soon as possible. I forget who it 7 was that said, you know, you can review it later and fine tune it or whatever but like in the 8 meantime I just think something absolutely needs 9 10 to be done and done as soon as possible. Once again, thanks so much for the 11 work you have done. And I sincerely hope that 12 13 this 10-knot speed limit stays in place and that you hold the line and don't do the 12, don't do 14 That curve is just entirely too steep. 15 the 14. 16 Thanks. 17 MR. CARTAYRADE: Thank you very much. speaker is 18 Our next Mr. Phillip 19 Ramsey. 20 MR. RAMSEY: Hello, my name Phillip Ramsey. I'm a resident of Jacksonville, 21 Florida, speaking on my own behalf. 22

1	I just wanted to express my support
2	for the speed restriction at 10 knots.
3	Alternative 6 looks pretty good. You guys have
4	done a really good job with this report. I have
5	been following it but from a distance but I came
6	out here today just to say that I really
7	appreciate what you are doing and really hope that
8	it comes through especially for this calving
9	season that's coming up in November.
10	That's about it. Thank you.
11	MR. CARTAYRADE: Thank you very much.
12	Our next speaker is Ms. Seana Parker-
13	Dalton.
14	MS. PARKER-DALTON: Hello, my name is
15	Seana Parker-Dalton. I live in Jacksonville and
16	I'm here on behalf of myself, and my family. I
17	want to thank you very much for all the work that
18	you have done and for the opportunity to comment
19	on this.
20	Three hundred is not a very big
21	number and just on the basis of genetic diversity
22	the loss of any one individual animal is very very

1 severe. So I think it's very important that we do 2 everything possible as quickly as possible to prevent the loss, the unnatural loss of any one 3 4 individual animal in order that species can get up 5 to a healthy number. 6 Ι urgently ask that these be 7 implemented before the calving season so that any mothers or infants are not lost. 8 9 Thank you very much. 10 MR. CARTAYRADE: Thank you. speaker is 11 Our next Mr. Paul Pasternak. 12 13 MR. PASTERNAK: Good afternoon. b'T like to thank you all for being here and doing 14 15 You seem to be doing as people said quite 16 an in-depth look at this and a thorough look at 17 it. My name is Paul Pasternak. I live in 18 19 Palm Coast, which is in Flagler County, just south of St. Augustine and I had eight years' experience 20 Navy traveling 21 the the waters from And unfortunately 22 Carolinas to the Caribbean.

didn't see very many whales during my time in the Navy. And with the Right Whale being where it is with only 300, the loss of one Right Whale would be the equivalency to us losing the population of the state of Nevada. So, I mean, it really is a huge impact. And they may be -- They say they are sustainable now so, if we could just gain that one or two per year that ought not be hit then we could bring the species back.

I moved to Florida in '74 and it was a rite of spring for us since we moved here to see a mother and a calf right off the beach. And you could always tell when they were there because you would go down A1A and there would be a lot of cars parked along the side and everybody is out of their cars and looking out at the ocean with binoculars and everything and people will stand there for hours and watch these animals. And it's great to see that there's that many people that actually care. I hate to think that my grand kids won't be able to have the same experience.

Now, as far as the ship strike

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1 reduction management measures. I feel from what I have seen that the Alternative 5 and 6 looked 2 They seem to show promise. I understand 3 good. 4 the pilot's point of view because having been in 5 the Navy and on a ship with a high wind area you 6 don't - if you can carry speed you are better off. 7 But we could make considerations for that when 8 it's going to affect the safety of the ship, you 9 certainly don't want - having your ship 10 aground is not for the benefit of the whales. At the times when a ship is coming in 11 and out of port too you will have a lot of eyes so 12 13 you can avoid the animal if you are coming in, you 14 know, you would spot it more than likely. I mean, it's in no one's interest to hit a 50-ton animal. 15 16 That's about it. I do really thank 17 you once again. And I just hope that we can do something soon because November calving season is 18 19 just around the corner. 20 So, thank you very much. 21 CARTAYRADE: Oh, we are zipping right along. 22

Our next speaker is Ms. Linda Bremer.

MS. BREMER: Good afternoon. My name is Linda Bremer. I represent the Northeast Florida Sierra Club.

In the last winter season we saw off our coast strikes that killed I believe three or four Right Whale calves and we cannot continue like this. The Sierra Club commends you for taking this step to protect the Right Whale. And we would like to recommend that you select the lowest proposed speed restriction to give the greatest protect to these whales.

We would also like to request that government vessels and vessels under U.S. contract also be required to observe speed restrictions. I noticed in the breakout on shipping that it didn't say about how many federal vessels or contract federal vessels are in the waters and I think that would be important to know. We feel that vessels, which are operating for human safety and during times of natural disaster or warfare, of course, should be exempted. But in ordinary operations

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they should not be.

We support Alternative 5 because we feel that it does give a slightly higher level of protection to the species. And I'd like to say something and I noticed on your shipping habitat boundaries for our area here that the Right Whale critical habitat along the east coast of Florida extends a long way down from Brunswick all the way down. And last year I think we had Whales going all the way round into the Gulf and that the shipping generally follows the coast line as they go up.

I'd like to suggest that you consult with the Coast Guard and other agencies to look at possibly creating a shipping zone or shipping channel which would be outside of the habitat which would allow the ships to move at speeds and only slow as they do in Boston as they are coming in to these ports and that their entrance into the Port be with observers on board and knowledge of whether there are whales in the area.

I thank you very much for your time

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1	and your interest in this. We cannot afford to
2	wait. We hope that you will implement these
3	things as quickly as possible.
4	MR. CARTAYRADE: And our next speaker
5	is Mr. Mark Getchell, sorry about pronouncing the
6	name but this is you, you know. You are the last
7	one on the list.
8	MR. GETCHELL: Good. Last but not
9	least, right?
10	MR. CARTAYRADE: Absolutely not.
11	MR. GETCHELL: Good afternoon. First
12	I'd like to say that it's rather unfortunate that
13	the speed restriction study the vendor - which one
14	was that? The last one Greg that came out.
15	Excuse me
16	MS. GRIBBON: Vanderlaan.
17	MR. GETCHELL: Vanderlaan and the
18	Taggart speed restriction study didn't come out or
19	the economic analysis for the EIS didn't come out
20	until after the SEIT or NEIT meetings that we had
21	previously. It would have been very helpful for
22	industry if, in fact, that those numbers were

available.

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Secondly, I have a number of points here, but secondly I think as much as we would like to go ahead and see that measures be put in place to do something to reduce the ship strikes, Ι think measures such this have as an unintentional consequence for industry and for the growth of ports; for the growth of the economies of ports along the east coast, is that these measures or consequences or restrictions that are put in place slow up the permit process various construction projects that might be going on in any one of these ports. I think we have one here in the port right now. Everybody Jacksonville knows about the MOL terminal, the one that's going on down at Dames Point. I believe that that permit is being held up by the Army Corps of Engineers, due to these proposed or speed restriction measures that are being proposed.

And, secondly, I'd just like to go ahead and read something here that took me a little while to put together but -- I'm Mike

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Getchell. I'm with the Crowley Liner Services.

I'm also the Jacksonville Marine Transportation

Exchange Harbor Safety Committee Chair. And I'm

going to speak on behalf of Crowley Liner

Services.

appreciate the opportunity We to comment on the proposed rule making regarding the implementation of speed restrictions to reduce the threat of ship collisions with the North Atlantic Right Whale. As а leader in the community of over a century Crowley is committed to environmentally sound practices and has been and enthusiastic participant in educating is crews and raising their awareness to the threat to the North Atlantic Right Whale.

It holds all the employees accountable for safety and protection of the environment. The result of which was an award from NOAA in 2003 to one its vessels in its fleet, the Stena Timer for its voluntary efforts in reducing ship strikes.

Based on the example cited above it

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that Crowley has taken a pro-active approach to working with the government agencies to preserve and protect the marine environment. is also clear that issues that impact marine environment including resources and safe navigation of vessels be left to the agencies that best understand these components, namely, the United States Coast Guard, NOAA, National Marine Fishery Service and the Commercial Maritime Industry and not the court system.

Ιt with this perspective that Crowley would like to commend NOAA for its efforts in this matter and welcome the opportunity to contribute to a solution that benefits both the animal and industry. Crowley agrees that the North Atlantic Right Whale is serious endangered as a matter of the human specie. However, condition when faced with a situation where a species in serious decline we tend is to accentuate the negative to make our argument.

As an example arguments and studies, Kraus 2005, Kraus 1990, and ultimate Kraus 2001,

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Laist 2001, Waring 2004, make assumptions and statements without proof that the actual number of whale mortalities due to ship strikes are higher because some deaths go undetected or unreported. Crowley would tend to agree that the number may be higher but the combination of direct and indirect anthropogenic factors as well as natural inhibitors pose just as serious threat to Right Whale recovery as do ship strikes.

To infer that ship strikes alone are serious specie the most threat to the Having said that, Crowley would like misleading. to suggest that any studies, data or necropsy be peer-reviewed by individuals not associated with NMFS or receiving funding from said agencies in compliance with section 515 of the Department of Commerce guidelines for ensuring and maximizing the quality, objectivity, utility and integrity of disseminated information and NOAA's information quality guidelines.

The proposed restrictions would have serious implications for most ports. The industry

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would like and deserves solid reasons for these impediments. The fact that these restrictions are much more expansive than what has been previously discussed in studies, notices and in meeting conferences came as quite a surprise to the industry. Discussions regarding ship speed, speed restriction and Whale mortalities centered on speeds greater than 13 knots as being the highest probability for lethal injury. These are from Laist 2001, Jensen and Silber Knowlton and Kraus 2001.

The consensus of speed of 12 knots appears to be a reasonable combination given the fact that there's already a precedent speed of 13 knots for humpback whales in Glacier Bay National Park. Plus the area for these restrictions increased considerably to almost twice the size of the critical habitat. Given the probability of a ship strike occurring outside the critical habitat due to the concentration of animals near shore as Crowley's opinion being remote, it is expanding the speed restriction and traffic lane

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margin to the MSR boundary is unwarranted. If speed restrictions and traffic lanes are to be implemented they should be limited to the critical habitat.

Crowley would also like a review of the proposed seasonal implementation of these measures. Recent aerial surveys that will attest to the fact that the animals are not present in the CH before December and are gone by the end of March. A two-week buffer prior to and after the whale's stay in the critical habitat is, again, unwarranted.

As for comment on the implementation of the dynamic measurement areas vessel speeds need to be 12 knots and the DMAs need to be To impose a DMA for 15 days actively managed. without federal agencies making efforts to ensure that there are indeed Right Whales within the area is unacceptable. Speed restrictions, mandatory traffic lanes, DMAs are all impediments If industry is willing to make the commerce. effort then these federal agencies should

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Lastly, how do we measure success? It has been determined that the specie cannot afford the loss of one animal for it to survive. this deaths before Is our measure, zero instituting far more restrictive measures? This should be a goal and not the measure for success. The statement therefore, NMFS will monitor the effectiveness of ship strike reduction measures and consider implementing larger seasonally managed areas, further reducing ship speed, if appropriate, measures, interpreted as a threat. As any more restricted measures than those already imposed may be the death knell for some marginal ports along the eastern seaboard.

The economic impact of such seems inappropriate for a species that sadly might see extinction due to causes other than ship strikes.

In summation, as a company that has been involved with this process for quite some time we might understand the issues more than

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most. However, for NMFS to take the tack of ever more proposed restrictive measures after earnest and sincere participation in input by industry might be considered dismissive and counter productive.

Thank you.

MR. CARTAYRADE: Thank you very much. This was our last listed speaker. What I would like to do now is actually two things. First, I would like to remind everybody that if you haven't signed in when coming in, I don't know if you know anybody in this case but please do sign in before leaving because we need a record of who has been here. So, just give us your name and what other information you may want to provide. But we need to know as much as possible who has attended this meeting.

And, of course, I'm at the end of my list it doesn't mean necessarily that nobody else wants to speak, so if anyone who wasn't listed wants to speak please, just make yourselves known and come up to the podium. Is there anyone who

1	wants to make a statement at this point?
2	(No response.)
3	MR. CARTAYRADE: I called everybody
4	who signed to speak. I didn't forget anybody?
5	Then we are - We are going to
6	conclude the comment part of the meeting.
7	(Off the record.)

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