

8.8 Social Impact Assessment (J. Olsen)

8.8.1 Introduction

The mandate to consider the social impacts from proposed federal fishery regulations stems from the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Sustainable Fisheries Act (SFA). NEPA requires that any regulation that will have impacts on the environment must also consider the economic and social impacts of such actions. National Standard 8 of the SFA requires that “Conservation and management measures shall, consistent with the conservation requirements of this Act (including the prevention of overfishing and rebuilding of overfished stocks), take into account the importance of fishery resources to fishing communities in order to (A) provide for the sustained participation of such communities, and (B) to the extent practicable, minimize adverse economic impacts on such communities” (16 U.S.C. § 1851(2)(8)). The act further defines a fishing community as one that is “substantially dependent or substantially engaged in the harvesting or processing of fishery resources to meet social and economic needs, and includes fishing vessel owners, operators, and crew and United States fish processors that are based in such community” (16 U.S.C. § 1802 (16)). The following analyses (as well as the section addressing National Standard 8) attempt to gauge the possible social impacts from the proposed measures, and their implications for fishermen, fishing families, businesses, and fishing communities.

Impacts of some alternatives are difficult to assess or occur through the application of other management measures. Alternatives of this type include the choice of overfishing definition (Section 3.4), data collection alternatives (Section 5.3.7), alternatives to promote scallop-related research (Section 5.3.8), and methods to adjust management measures (Section 5.3.9). Discussion of the social implications of these alternatives is therefore not discussed separately below.

8.8.2 Alternatives For Improving Yield (Section 5.3.2)

The various alternatives for area management and rotational closures (Sections 5.1.3.1 to 5.3.2.7) promise improved yields that could contribute to the sustainability of fishermen and fishing families, fishing operations, and fishing communities. The question for the social impact analysis is to what extent the costs and benefits associated with the regulations may be borne disproportionately, and what precisely those social costs and benefits may be. The impacts from the proposed area regulations, however, will depend on which areas are closed, because scalloping takes place in different places by different fishermen, for a variety of reasons other than simply the area’s biological productivity (Section 7.1.1.4).

The use of spatially based measures has been noted in the anthropological literature as a means of effort control that is widespread in many communities around the world, and often the most acceptable form of management to fishermen (McGoodwin 1990, Acheson and Wilson 1996). However, the acceptability of closed areas depends not only on how effective they are in achieving biological goals, but also in terms of the allocation effects of closures: such as whether those who bear the costs of management are the same as those who reap the benefits. In terms of the alternatives in Sections 5.1.3.1 to 5.3.2.7, the benefits from any expected increase in productivity would accrue mainly to fishermen who practice a mobile fishing strategy. The costs, however, may be borne more heavily by smaller vessels or others who cannot switch areas as easily, and general category vessels (often the small vessels) who may be closed out of areas but not allowed back in, depending on the allocation schemes. And whether or not vessels are capable of intensifying or switching to mobile fishing, the issue is that institutionally favoring such practices can have significant social costs: including disruptions to family and community life with related social problems, as well as increased risk to safety at sea. The following tables (Table 350 to Table 352) show how fishing activity in the rotational areas with fixed boundaries (Sections 5.3.2.2 to

5.3.2.4) varies by port of landing, homeport, and vessel size over the five-year period 1997-2001. This should be considered the minimum activity in these areas, since only logbook data with valid locations were included. Coupled with the biological short-term projections for biomass, growth, and closure likelihood (Table 353)—and the more basic sociocultural premise that the scallop fleet is not homogeneous—closures from the rotational areas may affect particular ports and segments of the fleet more than they affect others. For example, MA4 has a 97% chance of closure in the first year of rotational management (Table 353). Such a closure would affect over 10% of the landings from Wildwood, Cape May, Chincoteague, Seaford, Hampton, Newport News and Wanchese as landing ports (Table 350); for most of these ports, scallops constituted a significant proportion of their total landed value in 2000 and/or 2001 (see Section 7.1.1). A closure of MA4 would also affect over 10% of the landings from Wildwood, Richmond, Poquoson, Newport News, Norfolk, Swanquarter, Lowland, Aurora, Bayboro, New Bern, Oriental, and Atlantic as homeports (Table 351); for most of these ports, scallops constituted a significant proportion of their total landed value in 2000 and/or 2001 (see Section 7.1.1). Additionally, there are a number of areas—some occurring in state waters—of importance to small-scale fishermen, primarily around Downeast Maine and Cape Cod Bay (Figure 150), which are not covered by the research vessel survey and thus not included in the rotational areas that depend on the survey instrument (Sections 5.3.2.2 to 5.3.2.4). Indeed as Table 352 shows, only 13 percent of the fishing activity of small scallop vessel is included in the rotational areas. In a management system in which some but not all fishing areas are subject to closure and regulated fishing, the open areas could be subject to over exploitation from new effort, with negative consequences for the fishermen who customarily fish there.

Table 350. Fishing activity in the draft rotational areas by port of landing for calendar years 1997-2001.

Port Landed	Five yr port total, all areas	No. vessels, all areas	MA1 %	MA2 %	MA3 %	MA4 %	MA5 %	MA6 %	MA7 %	MA8 %	MA9 %	GB1 %	GB2 %	GB3 %	GB4 %	GB5 %	GB6 %	GB7 %	GB8 %	Other %	Total %
Provincetown MA	709,793	58	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	17	3	*	*	0	*	2	0	76	100
Barnstable MA	768,836	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	5	21	0	0	0	0	*	0	73	100
New Bedford MA	59,451,593	327	0	*	0	0	1	1	6	6	2	1	6	4	5	4	1	3	2	59	100
Fairhaven MA	1,588,212	21	0	0	0	0	*	5	9	11	6	0	1	0	4	7	*	*	*	53	100
Newport RI	426,537	33	0	0	*	*	*	*	6	24	1	0	0	0	0	3	*	*	0	60	100
Point Judith RI	372,185	35	0	0	0	0	*	0	10	14	10	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	58	100
Stonington CT	3,272,870	23	*	0	0	*	2	3	12	28	10	0	0	0	1	2	*	*	*	37	100
New London CT	490,379	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	**	**	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	66	100
Shinnecock NY	205,218	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	12	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	100
Point Pleasant NJ	2,602,749	66	0	0	0	1	5	9	34	11	1	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	39	100
Barnegat NJ	497,783	19	0	0	0	0	0	12	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	100
Long Beach NJ	3,859,842	25	0	*	*	*	3	16	20	12	2	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	0	45	100
Wildwood NJ	214,499	4	0	0	0	**	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	100
Cape May NJ	12,044,832	161	0	0	1	12	17	11	6	3	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	48	100
Chincoteague VA	286,525	17	0	*	3	16	***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	100
Seaford VA	7,852,843	21	1	3	10	14	7	3	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	100
Hampton VA	6,881,010	55	2	6	9	11	4	4	6	2	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	0	55	100
Newport News VA	18,878,029	78	4	7	13	17	11	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	0	0	40	100
Wanchese NC	452,363	24	*	*	3	17	28	10	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	100

Note: only includes those with at least 200,000 lbs scallops landed in the five year period, and with greater than 20% of these landings coming from the total set of rotational areas. Cannot report full information when less than 3 entities involved: * refers to less than or equal to 10% of landings; ** refers to less than or equal to 20%; and *** refers to less than or equal to 40%. Source: logbooks.

Table 351. Fishing activity in the draft rotational areas by homeport for calendar years 1997-2001.

Home Port	Five yr port total, all areas	No. vessels, all areas	MA1 %	MA2 %	MA3 %	MA4 %	MA5 %	MA6 %	MA7 %	MA8 %	MA9 %	GB1 %	GB2 %	GB3 %	GB4 %	GB5 %	GB6 %	GB7 %	GB8 %	Other %	Total %
Rockland ME	205,338	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	****	**	***	0	0	*	*	5	100
Owls Head ME	234,787	6	0	0	0	*	*	0	*	0	0	*	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	100
Bedford MA	^^	cr	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	**	**	*	0	0	*	0	51	100
Boston MA	456,651	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	*	*	0	9	0	0	*	0	0	*	68	100

Home Port	Five yr port total, all areas	No. vessels, all areas	MA1 %	MA2 %	MA3 %	MA4 %	MA5 %	MA6 %	MA7 %	MA8 %	MA9 %	GB1 %	GB2 %	GB3 %	GB4 %	GB5 %	GB6 %	GB7 %	GB8 %	Other %	Total %
Truro/N.Truro MA	^	cr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	0	0	*	0	73	100
Wellfleet MA	565,128	5	0	0	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	3	**	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	100
Hyannis MA	507,603	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	*	2	18	0	0	0	0	*	0	77	100
Mattapoissett MA	^	cr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	***	***	*	0	**	*	14	100
Fairhaven MA	6,425,944	31	*	0	*	*	*	1	3	4	1	1	3	1	4	4	1	3	2	71	100
New Bedford MA	44,923,223	175	*	*	0	1	1	1	7	6	3	1	6	4	5	4	1	3	2	56	100
N. Dartmouth MA	^	cr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	**	*	75	100
Davisville RI	868,991	3	0	0	0	0	*	0	8	*	6	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	21	51	100
Point Judith RI	677,330	27	0	0	0	0	*	*	10	19	7	0	*	0	3	*	0	0	*	48	100
Stonington CT	3,123,080	13	*	0	*	*	2	2	13	28	10	0	0	0	1	2	*	*	2	37	100
New London CT	^^	cr	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	**	*	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	*	67	100
Point Pleasant NJ ^d	1,896,436	10	0	0	0	*	6	9	36	11	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	35	100	
Barnegat Light NJ	4,541,013	22	0	*	*	0	0	3	16	19	11	2	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	48	100
Wildwood NJ	537,105	6	0	0	0	26	17	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	52	100
Cape May NJ	12,750,373	49	1	1	3	7	13	10	7	4	1	*	*	*	0	1	*	*	1	51	100
Richmond VA	^	cr	0	*	***	***	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	100
Poquoson VA	^	cr	0	*	***	**	**	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	100
Hampton VA	4,001,512	11	1	4	2	7	1	5	10	6	1	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	57	100
Newport News VA	8,879,183	23	2	5	7	15	8	4	5	1	1	*	*	0	*	*	0	0	0	52	100
Carrollton VA	^^	cr	*	*	**	*	**	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	0	0	47	100
Virginia Beach VA	^	cr	0	0	****	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	100
Norfolk VA	14,618,134	49	2	4	11	14	7	4	5	4	1	*	1	*	*	0	*	0	*	48	100
Wanchese NC	1,131,942	12	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	0	*	*	80	100
Swanquarter NC	655,045	4	0	*	8	**	***	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	100
Lowland NC	1,034,899	6	*	*	13	20	12	2	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	100
Aurora NC	641,395	3	*	*	*	***	*	**	**	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	100
Bayboro NC	364,161	7	0	*	*	47	**	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	100
New Bern NC	2,148,310	8	2	5	7	21	11	8	2	2	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	100
Oriental NC	1,223,060	6	*	3	14	18	13	9	8	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	0	32	100
Atlantic NC	1,442,373	4	*	4	8	20	21	2	*	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	100
Jacksonville FL	^	cr	0	*	*	*	***	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	55	100
Cape Canaveral FL	^^	cr	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	72	100
Miami FL	^	cr	**	*	****	*	**	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	100

Note: only includes those with at least 200,000 lbs scallops landed in the five year period, and with greater than 20% of these landings from the total set of rotational areas. Point Pleasant NJ includes Point Pleasant Beach. Cannot report full information when less than 3 entities involved: * refers to less than or equal to 10% of landings; ** refers to less than or equal to 20%; and *** refers to less than or equal to 40%; **** refers to less than or equal to 65%. ^ = less than or equal to 500,000 lbs; ^^ refers to less than or equal to 1,100,000 lbs. Source: logbooks.

Table 352. Fishing activity in the draft rotational areas by vessel size class for calendar years 1997-2001.

Vessel Size	Five yr total, all areas	No. vessels, all areas	MA1 %	MA2 %	MA3 %	MA4 %	MA5 %	MA6 %	MA7 %	MA8 %	MA9 %	GB1 %	GB2 %	GB3 %	GB4 %	GB5 %	GB6 %	GB7 %	GB8 %	Other %	Total %
Large	111,987,799	348	1	2	3	6	5	3	6	5	2	0	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	53	100
Medium	11,159,329	204	0	2	3	5	4	6	8	5	1	1	3	1	*	0	0	1	0	58	100
Small	3,235,645	291	0	*	0	*	*	1	1	1	2	3	6	0	*	0	0	0	0	87	100

Note: Large are vessels greater than 70 ft in length, medium are between 50 and 70 ft, and small are less than 50 ft. Source: logbooks.

Table 353. Predicted Catch Distribution and Closures for Draft Rotational Areas, 2002-2007.

Region	Annual average, 1997-2001*		7/2001-6/2002		7/2002-6/2003		7/2003-6/2004		7/2004-6/2005		7/2005-6/2006		7/2006-6/2007					
	Catch	MT	Catch	MT	Catch	MT	Catch	MT	Catch	MT	Catch	MT	Catch	MT				
MA1	155.9	1.7	40.4	0.2	57.4	0.3	19.2	0.2	85.0	15.6	0.1	85.0	18.8	0.2	87.0	326.2	2.0	14.0
MA2	312.6	3.4	259.8	1.3	289.9	1.3	0.6	0.0	99.0	0.8	0.0	99.0	0.8	0.0	99.0	564.1	3.4	1.0
MA3	654.7	7.1	1807.7	8.8	1669.9	7.5	182.6	1.6	80.0	147.0	1.2	80.0	130.4	1.1	80.0	1136.4	6.9	17.0
MA4	1118.3	12.2	1392.3	6.8	1432.7	6.5	13.2	0.1	97.0	15.3	0.1	97.0	24.7	0.2	97.0	1352.2	8.2	3.0
MA5	989.3	10.8	3406.5	16.6	4209.8	19.0	5150.0	44.0	0.0	5347.5	42.5	0.0	4830.7	39.0	0.0	2489.3	15.0	3.0
MA6	708.9	7.7	1374.8	6.7	1699.5	7.7	2141.9	18.3	0.0	2363.3	18.8	0.0	2287.9	18.4	0.0	551.8	3.3	53.0

Region	Annual average, 1997-2001*		7/2001-6/2002		7/2002-6/2003		7/2003-6/2004		7/2004-6/2005		7/2005-6/2006		7/2006-6/2007					
	Catch MT	%	CatchMT Mean	%	CatchMT Mean	%	CatchMT Mean	%	PctCl Mean	CatchMT Mean	%	PctCl Mean	CatchMT Mean	%	PctCl Mean			
MA7	1277.9	13.9	2154.7	10.5	2242.5	10.1	440.5	3.8	60.0	521.0	4.1	60.0	554.7	4.5	60.0	2071.0	12.5	21.0
MA8	1033.3	11.3	2226.4	10.8	2534.8	11.4	441.4	3.8	35.0	652.7	5.2	35.0	798.1	6.4	35.0	1885.8	11.4	12.0
MA9	349.4	3.8	172.4	0.8	203.8	0.9	21.6	0.2	66.0	31.2	0.2	66.0	42.4	0.3	66.0	504.2	3.0	18.0
GB1	84.9	0.9	18.4	0.1	21.8	0.1	2.5	0.0	49.0	4.2	0.0	51.0	7.6	0.1	53.0	125.1	0.8	19.0
GB2	642.5	7.0	4692.9	22.9	4126.2	18.6	1280.6	10.9	33.0	1380.3	11.0	33.0	1666.8	13.4	33.0	2361.8	14.2	54.0
GB3	362.0	3.9	1316.2	6.4	1219.4	5.5	215.2	1.8	34.0	231.1	1.8	34.0	233.6	1.9	34.0	414.5	2.5	17.0
GB4	456.8	5.0	464.7	2.3	632.1	2.8	475.3	4.1	16.0	425.4	3.4	16.0	366.5	3.0	16.0	399.2	2.4	0.0
GB5	385.6	4.2	545.2	2.7	795.2	3.6	595.9	5.1	0.0	660.8	5.3	0.0	632.6	5.1	0.0	505.6	3.0	0.0
GB6	91.9	1.0	430.9	2.1	527.3	2.4	431.3	3.7	18.0	434.1	3.5	18.0	426.4	3.4	18.0	502.7	3.0	10.0
GB7	314.5	3.4	185.8	0.9	472.1	2.1	283.1	2.4	57.0	331.8	2.6	57.0	359.3	2.9	57.0	1296.1	7.8	13.0
GB8	238.3	2.6	44.5	0.2	60.0	0.3	17.7	0.2	43.0	20.2	0.2	43.0	20.7	0.2	43.0	100.1	0.6	4.0
Total	9177	100.0	20534	100.0	22194	100.0	11713	100.0	12582	100.0	12402	100.0	16586	100.0	16586	100.0		

* NB: The average annual for 1997-2001 is based on logbook records; it was estimated by averaging the total recorded pounds in the logbook over the five-year period 1997-2001 in these areas with trips giving valid geo-positions, and multiplying by 1.7 to account for the discrepancy between the logbook total for scallops and the scallop total using only valid geo-positions. All other figures come from estimates provided by biological modeling (work by Dvora Hart). % refers to the distribution of fishing activity across the regions in terms of the percentage of the total pounds landed. CatchMT Mean refers to the expected total fleet catch in metric tons estimated from the biological models; and PctCl Mean refers to the expected percentage of area in that region that would be closed in a rotational management scenario.

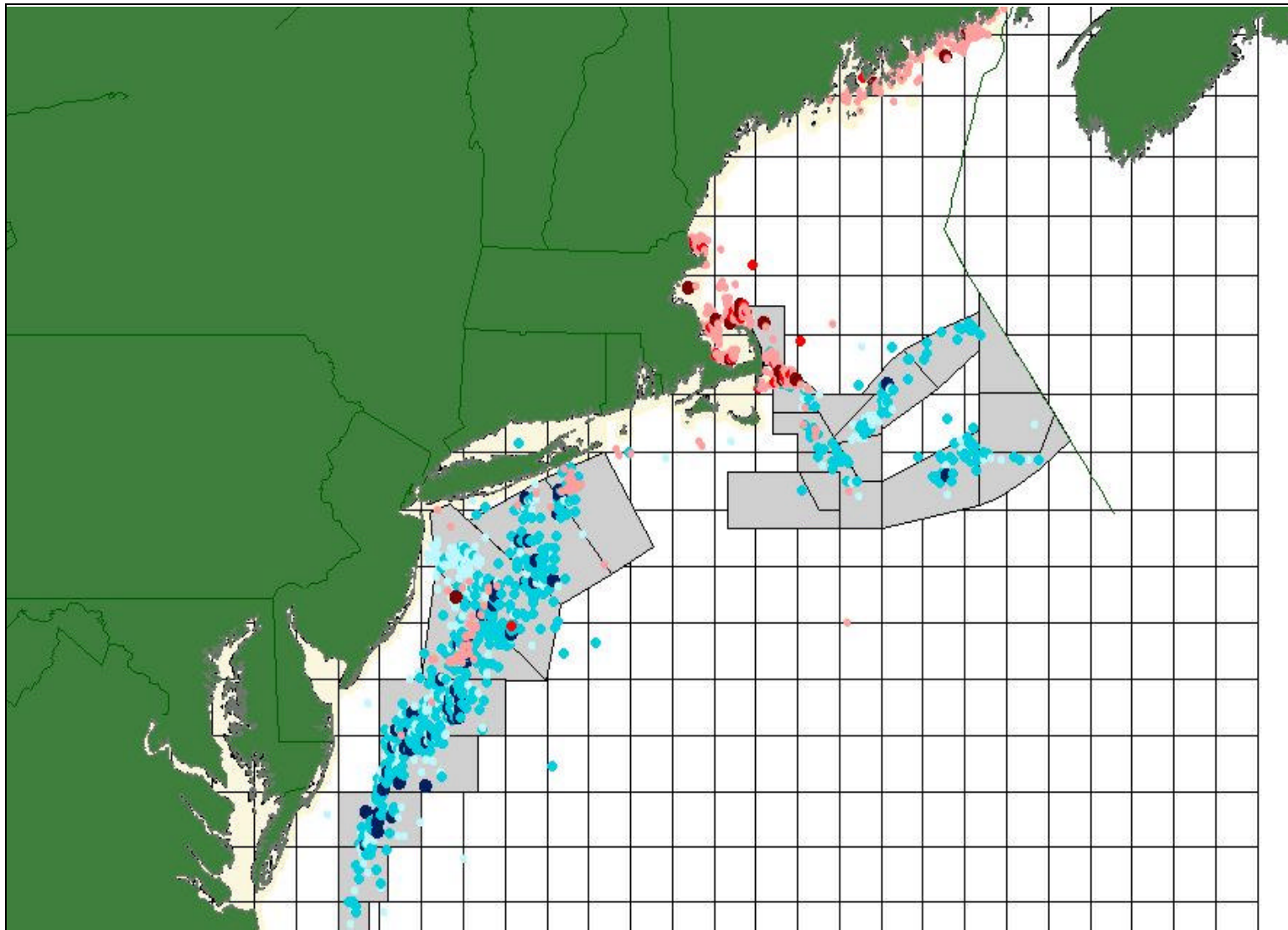


Figure 150. Fishing activity (days per location) by small and large vessels. The red color scheme represents small vessels and the blue represents large vessels, with darker colors implying increased effort. Source: 2001 logbooks.

It is important to note that the biological models used in predicting catch levels assume that high biomass presence determines fishing location choice, modified to some degree by cost of travel (e.g. petrol) and broad regional variations in fishing effort. Such models may capture the practices of the highliners, and the majority of the fishing impact on the biomass. However, they do not necessarily correspond to the practices of fishermen who, for example, are less mobile (those with small vessels or those with fishing knowledge of particular areas). Thus in terms of *social impacts*, although 75% of the scallop *biomass* will remain open in measures Sections 5.1.3.2 and 5.3.2.7, this accessibility would not necessarily ease the situation for less mobile fishermen. Depending on which areas are closed, such area regulations (Sections 5.1.3.2 and 5.3.2.7, and 5.3.2.2) could have differential affects on communities, if for example the closed areas were in “traditional” fishing areas or if the only open areas would entail long-distance travel. Such differential impacts might be borne more by smaller vessels and communities where smaller vessels predominate, especially if closed areas are close to shore (for example, Fig. 16 in the Affected Human Environment Section). Since it appears that most of the smaller vessels have not been fishing in the proposed rotational areas, this impact from closures may be mitigated somewhat. However, those fishermen and communities that do not practice a mobile fishing strategy may also see an influx of effort by other fishermen into their traditional areas if the biological projections and changes in fleet catch effort and distribution capture the activity of the highliners. For example, the area GB2 would change from accounting for 7.0% of the scallop catch (according to logbook records for the period 1997-2001), doubling to 14.2% in 2007 (Table 353), which could for example affect the landings of some of the smaller Maine and Cape Cod ports (Table 350 to Table 351). In general, if fishermen were unable to fish during their usual areas or seasons because of closures, such regulations could have a profound impact on personal and family incomes and reduce the flexibility of fishing operations, both impacts that may be more difficult for smaller vessels and operations to absorb. The closures could affect the safety of fishing operations if fishermen begin to fish further from shore and on longer trips; and they could have significant impacts on families, communities, and patterns of interaction if fishermen do stay away from shore for significantly longer periods, including the disruptions from longer periods at home as well. Such closures could also have an impact on processors and other on-land businesses if landing patterns changed in response to closures. Finally, the areas subject to rotational closures exhibit a higher degree of estimated variability when the harvesting policy is constant, compared to a ramped policy or to non-rotational management measures (i.e. status quo or no action alternatives) with further impacts on social and economic stability (Table 354).

Table 354. Catch Variability: a comparison of 1D to the status quo.

Year	Region	No Rotation*				Adaptive Rotation *				Region	No Rotation*				Adaptive Rotation *					
		CatchMT		CatchMT		Region	CatchMT		CatchMT		CatchMT		CatchMT		Region	CatchMT		CatchMT		
		mean	std	mean	std		mean	std	mean		std	mean	std	mean		std	mean	std		
2003	MA1	57	26	57	26	MA8	2535	367	2535	367	GB5	795	199	795	199					
2004		136	112	19	49		650	202	441	369		604	331	596	347					
2005		156	119	16	39		841	276	653	540		577	292	661	322					
2006		187	143	19	59		1033	356	798	662		550	261	633	282					
2007		191	132	326	234		1087	313	1886	1417		479	235	506	272					
2003	MA2	290	67	290	67	MA9	204	76	204	76	GB6	527	231	527	231					
2004		149	101	1	6		51	35	22	38		474	336	431	371					
2005		243	161	1	8		80	65	31	58		424	230	434	322					
2006		305	180	1	8		124	111	42	80		429	213	426	294					
2007		330	203	564	266		155	129	504	419		404	201	503	405					
2003	MA3	1670	219	1670	219	MA All	14344	1788	14344	1788	GB7	472	213	472	213					
2004		927	221	183	376		10810	1956	8412	1592		525	377	283	405					
2005		668	188	147	300		11386	2230	9096	1685		639	468	332	461					
2006		621	214	130	272		11247	2315	8690	1681		747	566	359	506					
2007		580	199	1136	610		7501	1770	10884	2269		769	654	1296	1127					
2003	MA4	1433	231	1433	231	GB1	22	10	22	10	GB8	60	24	60	24					
2004		694	229	13	76		12	46	3	4		33	37	18	28					
2005		638	205	15	89		39	123	4	8		38	44	20	32					

Year	Region	No Rotation*				Adaptive Rotation *				Region	No Rotation*				Adaptive Rotation *					
		CatchMT		CatchMT		Region	CatchMT		CatchMT		CatchMT		CatchMT		Region	CatchMT		CatchMT		
		mean	std	mean	std			mean	std	mean	std		mean	std		mean	std		mean	std
2006		654	234	25	150		55	145	8	15		41	40	21	28					
2007		636	261	1352	415		70	190	125	239		40	33	100	107					
2003	MA5	4210	1363	4210	1363	GB2	4126	1156	4126	1156	GB All	7858	1309	7858	1309					
2004		5150	1514	5150	1514		2193	965	1281	1088		4659	946	3304	687					
2005		5347	1468	5347	1468		2259	1111	1380	1201		4668	1044	3490	774					
2006		4831	1293	4831	1293		2755	1756	1667	1705		5233	1563	3716	1219					
2007		2386	893	2489	892		2762	1816	2362	3186		5121	1844	5708	2389					
2003	MA6	1699	576	1699	576	GB3	1219	411	1219	411										
2004		2142	666	2142	666		299	175	215	197										
2005		2363	669	2363	669		291	130	231	197										
2006		2288	596	2288	596		303	114	234	199										
2007		913	367	552	661		294	107	415	340										
2003	MA7	2243	630	2243	630	GB4	632	301	632	301	All	22202	2273	22202	2273					
2004		908	409	440	587		516	383	475	379		15469	2022	11717	1597					
2005		1045	419	521	689		396	203	425	275		16054	2261	12586	1731					
2006		1200	465	555	753		350	138	367	210		16481	2568	12406	1977					
2007		1219	405	2071	1424		299	99	399	223		12623	1949	16593	3351					

* "No rotation" here manages for F=0.2, using 3.5" rings. "Adaptive Rotation" here manages for 25% growth rates, 3 year closures, no more than 25% closed, and 3.5" rings. All figures taken from the estimates provided by biological modeling (work by Dvora Hart).

In general, an adaptive system of openings and closures (1B and 1C) places additional burdens on fishermen and businesses to keep abreast of changing regulations. However, if participatory, the research and decision-making could contribute to stakeholders regaining a stake in the resource and management, with positive benefits for compliance and the incorporation local knowledge and needs. Likewise, while mechanical closures (Section 5.3.2.2) might increase the ability to plan in the long term, it may come at the possible expense of increases in yield; at the same time, the large areas proposed may not represent the social space of fishermen. The participatory incorporation of all scallop fishermen into such decisions regarding demarcation would be essential. Similarly, while the lack of closures in measure 1E might increase industry support (given a fear of indefinite closures), a finely tuned area management strategy needs the participatory incorporation of all scallop fishermen into decision-making, i.e. a change in the institutional design of management more in line with co-management thinking (see also section on National Standard 8). Given the projected benefits are rather low overall, the status of Section 5.1.3.2 is particularly important for fully evaluating the social costs and benefits of area management alternatives, since a significant proportion of the scallop biomass is contained in the groundfish closed areas (see Biological section). The gear changes (Section 5.3.2.9) may have a negative short-term financial impact on the majority of scallop fishermen who currently use 3.5" rings (Table 355), an impact presumably on the boat (rather than crew) share. Ports with a significant proportion of their scallop landings coming from vessels in conformance or by other gear groups would less affected by Section 5.3.2.9 (Table 356). However these mainly Mid-Atlantic ports, such as Cape May and Hampton VA, would be more affected by the gear-specific DAS of Section 5.3.2.10 (Table 357). As a positive impact, these measures could increase compliance or satisfaction with regulations if fishermen feel that others are not having a greater negative impact per se, whether from trawl gear or small-ringed dredge gear. 1I (no action) could have dramatically negative affects on the scallop limited access fleet if DAS reductions continue at the original schedule. The status quo would continue the closures of Georges Bank groundfish areas and thus a significant proportion of the scallop biomass, with negative financial implications in the short-term for scallop limited-access fishing operations.

Table 355. Use of 4" ring size by trip, calendar year 2000.

Size of Mesh	Number of Trips	Scallops landed (in lbs)	Number of Vessels
Bigger	81	657,733	37
Smaller	3,988	26,881,452	296
Unknown	151	1,341,369	49

* shows only those trips landing at least 40 pounds of scallops in year 2000. Source: logbooks.

Table 356. Use of 4" ring size by port, calendar year 2000.

Port Landed	Number of Vessels	Scallops landed (in lbs) by vessels using dredge with smaller than 4" rings	% of vessels using smaller than 4" rings, % of scallops out of all vessels using dredge in port	% of scallops out of all scallops landed in port
Southwest Harbor ME	12	271,048	92.3	99.0
Rockland ME	5	81,815	100.0	100.0
Newington NH	1	cr	cr	cr
Gloucester MA	9	167,011	81.8	97.7
Provincetown MA	9	113,204	81.8	98.6
Wellfleet MA	1	cr	cr	cr
Barnstable MA	6	158,044	75.0	98.8
Sandwich MA	11	182,025	78.6	93.3
Fairhaven MA	5	221,293	83.3	76.5
New Bedford MA	156	14,226,995	84.8	92.9
Newport RI	8	156,367	100.0	93.5
Point Judith RI	4	114,147	80.0	91.4
Stonington CT	5	589,536	71.4	94.3
New London CT	1	cr	cr	cr
Point Pleasant NJ	21	520,304	70.0	68.8
Barnegat NJ	8	67,622	100.0	100.0
Long Beach NJ	11	969,362	73.3	88.4
Cape May NJ	51	2,000,940	85.0	70.3
Chincoteague VA	1	cr	cr	cr
Seaford VA	18	1,987,986	66.7	91.8
Hampton VA	9	755,852	69.2	43.2
Newport News VA	38	3,755,218	76.0	74.0

* shows only those ports that had at least 50,000 pounds of scallops landed in year 2000, and includes only those trips landing at least 40 pounds of scallops. Source: logbooks.

Table 357. Trawl vessel scallop catch by port

Port Landed	% of port value from trawl (limited access)			% of port value from dredge (limited access) or general category			Total value of scallops landed in port			Number of trawl (limited access) vessels		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
New Bedford MA	0.2	0.3	0.3	99.8	99.6	99.7	70,553,861	88,490,629	76,114,639	3	3	4
Newport RI	nr	**	nr	100.0	88.8	***	446,693	700,021	cr	nr	1	nr
Point Pleasant NJ	*	3.7	*	99.4	96.3	99.1	1,854,369	3,784,457	2,835,499	2	5	1
Cape May NJ	37.6	24.4	19.4	61.9	74.8	80.6	9,765,197	14,158,301	18,626,149	18	20	25
Ocean City MD	*	21.9	**	24.4	53.1	40.3	24,921	118,037	65,017	1	3	2
Chincoteague VA	*	23.7	*	93.2	76.3	100.0	6,955	209,641	803,171	2	6	1
Hampton VA	43.2	41.7	34.9	56.8	58.3	65.1	5,083,750	8,288,677	9,264,501	11	14	9
Newport News VA	20.3	16.6	14.9	79.4	82.8	85.1	15,207,152	23,092,409	25,448,670	12	17	14
Wanchese NC	***	*	24.4	12.1	4.1	54.4	31,077	64,384	1,350,475	1	2	11

* only shows those ports in AHE table 2. Cannot report (cr) less than 3 entities: * ≤ 10%, ** ≤ 25%, *** 100%. Source: logbooks

8.8.3 Alternatives For Allocating Effort (Section 5.3.3)

Section 5.3.3.2 is similar to the area-access program that was used in Framework 14 to allow access into the groundfish closed areas, coupling a trip possession limit with a DAS trade offs mechanism. Trips into the closed areas under this program were reportedly seen by some vessels and fishermen as a welcome fishing trip due to the high density of large scallops, and the regulated access moderated any tendency towards derby-style fishing. At the same time, the high biomass outside the closed areas resulted in the closed areas not being fully utilized, in part because of the DAS tradeoffs which effectively penalized the more efficient operations (RFA analysis, Framework 14). Section 5.3.3.1 would distribute DAS among the rotational areas, which could only be used as long as a given area remained open to fishing. Without any otherwise regulated access, the opening of areas with large scallops might induce derby-style fishing and a more intense work environment for crew, and possibly a crew tending to be younger and more numerous (R. Smolowitz, pers. comm.).

Section 5.3.3.4 (status quo) would have no controls on access and could have an even stronger tendency towards derby-fishing, given the predicted conditions in a reopened area. Moreover, such a derby-style environment would favor the larger or more mobile vessels, and with implications for the safety of all participating fishermen. As well, the even distribution of area-specific DAS allocations among vessels in Section 5.3.3.3 does not take into account the overall tendency for most vessels to fish in particular areas (see discussion of area alternatives above and Affected Human Environment section), and would effectively advantage again those vessels that are larger or which favor a mobile fishing strategy. Section 5.3.3.3 would potentially enable this area-specificity to continue, by allowing exchange of DAS or trips and thus operational flexibility. However, if vessels are not in an equal trading position, those more dependent on particular areas or less mobile may still be relatively disadvantaged.

8.8.4 Alternatives For Reducing Habitat Impacts (Section 5.3)

The EFH measures using area closures (Sections 5.3.4.1 to 5.3.4.9) vary in the extent to which they would affect scallop fishermen. Section 5.3.4.9 would continue to close off a significant proportion of the total scallop biomass and its Section 5.3.4.3, affect the most vessels overall, primarily large and medium-sized vessels (Table 358). These two measures also have the most impact at the homeport (Table 359) and landing port (Table 360) level, mostly southern New England ports such as New Bedford/Fairhaven but also some Mid-Atlantic ports. Like the potential closures from the rotational management measures, many of the potentially affected ports depend on scallops for a significant portion of their total catch value (Section 7.1.1). Such closures reduce the operational flexibility of fishing businesses, particularly for smaller or less mobile vessels. Fishermen either forego income and fishing possibilities from former fishing grounds, or redirect their activity elsewhere, and if doing so results in longer trips or trips further from home, the impacts can disrupt family and community life and affect safety at sea.

The gear change measure for dredges (Section 5.3.4.10) would affect less than half of all scallop vessels and trips but would affect the vessels landing the majority of the scallop catch (Table 361). The impacts from Sections 5.3.4.10 and 5.3.4.11—from the financial cost of gear replacement to changes in catch composition and changes in choice of fishing grounds—would affect the larger ports that depend on dredge landings, such as New Bedford/Fairhaven, Stonington CT, Point Pleasant, Seaford, and Newport News (Table 362). Section 5.3.4.1 (status quo) would have no known short-term impacts on scallop fishermen since closures are unspecified, but the long-term impacts on scallop fishermen, fishing families, and fishing communities could be considerable if the lack of habitat protection affects the long-term health of the scallop biomass and overall ecosystem.

Table 358. Fishing activity in the draft EFH areas (Sections 5.3.4.3 to 5.3.4.9) by vessel size class for calendar years 1997-2001.

Vessel Size	5.3.4.1		5.3.4.6		5.3.4.8.1		0		5.3.4.3		5.4.7		5.4.7	
	5-yr total	No. vessels %	5-yr total	No. vessels %	5-yr total	No. vessels %	5-yr total	No. vessels %	5-yr total	No. vessels %	5-yr total	No. vessels %	5-yr total	No. vessels %
Small	54	15 1.7	20	12 0.6	0	0 0.0	0	0 0.0	55	21 1.7	cr	1 lt1%	cr	2 lt1%
Medium	854	22 7.7	50	9 0.4	cr	1 lt1%	131	5 1.2	431	17 3.9	138	12 1.2	44	10 0.4
Large	7,001	165 6.3	272	35 0.2	72	6 0.1	1,723	57 1.5	7,417	133 6.6	2,340	121 2.1	517	61 0.5

Note: Landings are in thousands of pounds. Source: logbooks.

Table 359. Fishing activity in the draft EFH areas (4A-D) by homeport for calendar years 1997-2001.

Homeport	5.3.4.1		5.3.4.6		5.3.4.8.1 0		5.3.4.3		5.4.7		5.4.7		
	5-yr total	No. vessels %	5-yr total	No. vessels %	5-yr total	5-yr total	No. vessels %	5-yr total	No. vessels %	5-yr total	No. vessels %	5-yr total	No. vessels %
Bedford MA					0	0		cr	1 lt50%				
Mattapoisett MA					0	0		cr	1 lt80%				

Homeport	5.3.4.1			5.3.4.6			5.3.4.8.1 0			5.3.4.3			5.4.7			5.4.7			
	5-yr total	No. vessels	%	5-yr total	No. vessels	%	5-yr total	5-yr total	No. vessels	%	5-yr total	No. vessels	%	5-yr total	No. vessels	%	5-yr total	No. vessels	%
Fairhaven MA	484	12	7.5					162	5	2.5	586	11	9.1						
New Bedford MA	3,528	80	7.9	157	26	0.3		1,400	42	3.1	5,621	87	12.5	1,166	40	2.6	154	14	0.3
Davisville RI	156	3	18.0																
Point Judith RI	131	3	19.3																
Stonington CT	325	5	10.4								135	5	4.3	264		68.5			
Barnegat Light NJ	422	9	9.3								117	5	2.6						
Cape May NJ	977	23	7.7								238	13	1.9	119		160.9			
Hampton VA	206	5	5.1																
Newport News VA	312	10	3.5											164		141.8			
Carrollton VA	cr	2	lt25%																
Norfolk VA	227	10	1.6											281		181.9	121	12	0.8
Atlantic NC	132	3	9.2																

Note: Landings are in thousands of pounds. Source: logbooks.

Table 360. Fishing activity in the draft EFH areas (4A-D) by port of landing for calendar years 1997-2001.

Port landed	5.3.4.1			5.3.4.6			5.3.4.8.1			0			5.3.4.3			5.4.7			5.4.7			
	5-yr total	No. vessels	%	5-yr total	No. vessels	%	5-yr total	No. vessels	%	5-yr total	No. vessels	%	5-yr total	No. vessels	%	5-yr total	No. vessels	%	5-yr total	No. vessels	%	
Fairhaven MA	195	6	12.3										126	7	8.0							
New Bedford MA	6,100	157	10.3	261	33	0.4	106	6	0.2	1,796	56	3.0	7,126	125	12.0	1,337	54	2.2	215	22	0.4	
Stonington CT	337	6	10.3										133	7	4.1	297	7	9.1				
Long Beach NJ	335	8	8.7																			
Cape May NJ	128	12	1.1													241	29	2.0	107	21	0.9	
Hampton VA																166	13	2.4				
Newport News VA	220	12	1.2													244	24	1.3				

Note: Landings are in thousands of pounds. Source: logbooks.

Table 361. Dredge size use by trip, fishing year 2000.

Size of dredge (total)	Number of Distinct Vessels	Number of Distinct Trips	Percent of trips	Scallops (in pounds)	Percent of scallop catch
Greater than 26 feet, total dredge width		201	1,952	41.9	20,741,502
Less than or equal to 26 feet, total dredge width		221	2,706	58.0	9,152,382
Unknown		4	4	0.1	45,298

Source: logbooks.

Table 362. Dredge size use by port of landing, fishing year 2000.

Port of Landing	Total scallops landed in port (pounds)	% of scallops caught by large dredge, out of all scallops landed in port	Number of vessels using large dredge and landing in port
Newington NH	**	**	less than 3
Gloucester MA	181,983	^^	less than 3
Provincetown MA	120,928	14.9	3
Sandwich MA	221,273	1.9	3
Fairhaven MA	324,717	63.4	5
New Bedford MA	16,059,176	69.7	125
Newport RI	146,782	41.8	4
Point Judith RI	137,395	^^	less than 3
Stonington CT	635,446	92.8	6
New London CT	**	^^^	less than 3
Shinnecock NY	*	^	less than 3
Point Pleasant NJ	781,613	53.6	12
Barnegat NJ	125,051	29.4	4
Long Beach NJ	1,037,773	43.9	8
Cape May NJ	2,876,998	45.4	37
Chincoteague VA	*	^^^	less than 3
Seaford VA	2,189,881	80.7	16

Port of Landing	Total scallops landed in port (pounds)	% of scallops caught by large dredge, out of all scallops landed in port	Number of vessels using large dredge and landing in port
Hampton VA	1,685,177	47.6	9
Newport News VA	5,101,019	67.4	33

Note: Only includes ports with at least 50,000 lbs of scallops landed. Cannot report if less than 3 entities: ^ = 0-25%; ^^ = 25-50%; ^^ = 50-100%; * = 50,000-100,000; ** = 100,000-200,000. Source: logbooks.

8.8.4.1 Community Impacts of proposed habitat closure alternatives

Community impacts of the proposed habitat closures have a bearing on their practicality and on achieving equity. Habitat alternatives that have unequal costs across various ports and communities, with benefits accruing elsewhere, may not be as practicable as other alternatives whose costs are spread out more evenly.

An estimate of the direct potential loss of scallop landings as a proportion of the total scallop landings at each port is a first-order analysis of community impacts. One measure of this is the total expected loss of landings had the habitat closures been in place during 1995-2001, when VTR data useful for this analysis had been collected. This potential, retrospective loss in landings and the percent of scallop landings affected by the closures for each port is shown in Table 364 to Table 366, for four of the most different habitat closure alternatives. Since most of the proposed closures occur in New England, the greatest impacts occur at MA ports, such as New Bedford, Fairhaven, Chatham, and Gloucester. Fewer impacts are estimated for Mid-Atlantic ports and for ports in ME. Scallop vessels from ME ports tend to target scallops along the coastline north of Portland or on Fippinees Ledge where no habitat closures are proposed.

Another measure of the equitability of the proposed habitat closure alternatives is the variation in the proportion of landings impacted. This variation can be measured and standardized with respect to the average level of impact, by calculating a coefficient of variation (CV). High CVs (see) indicate a greater amount of variation of impacts among ports/communities. In fact, some of the habitat closure alternatives with the lowest overall impacts (e.g. Alternative 8b) have the highest variation of impacts, primarily occurring in few ports.

Second-order analyses of the overall impact of the proposed closures is not available at this time. Such an analysis would include the multipliers for each port that capture the total economic activity that include suppliers, wholesalers, and markets. Also, to really understand the effect on the community, the total economic impact with the multipliers would be compared with the total economic activity of the community or port. Information on the multipliers for the commercial scallop industry are only available for a few ports, making such an analysis difficult to complete.

Table 363. Summary of the disparity of impacts by port, estimated by the coefficient of variation of the percent of 1995-2001 landings impacted by the proposed closure alternatives. Alternatives are ranked from most even impact (low CV) to most uneven impact (high CV). The most uneven impact, for example, may have the lowest total impact on historic landings but the impacts are concentrated in few ports.

	Coefficient of Variation	Rank
Habitat Alternative 1	3.18	5
GF Mortality Alternative 1	2.19	2
Habitat Alternative 3a	3.43	6
Habitat Alternative 3b	3.44	7
Habitat Alternative 4	3.53	8
Habitat Alternative 5a	3.89	10
Habitat Alternative 5b	2.79	3
Habitat Alternative 5c	3.55	9
Habitat Alternative 5d	4.20	11
Habitat Alternative 6	4.61	12
Habitat Alternative 7	1.03	1
Habitat Alternative 8a	10.55	14
Habitat Alternative 8b	5.25	13
Habitat Alternative 9	3.17	4

Table 364. Summary of the retrospective impact on total scallop landings by port of landing in 1995-2001, assuming that habitat alternative 3a would have been implemented. Data are from vessel trip reports with valid latitude and longitude positions, raised to total landings by port group, gear, and month of landing.

Port State	Port	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
		Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent
CT	GROTON		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NEW LONDON		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	STONINGTON		0.0%	3,519	0.1%	21,669	0.6%	12,400	0.3%		0.0%	83,327	2.3%	11,910	0.3%
CT Total			0.0%	3,519	0.1%	21,669	0.6%	12,400	0.3%		0.0%	83,327	2.2%	11,910	0.3%
MA	BEVERLY		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BEVERLY/SALEM														
	BOSTON		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	CHATHAM		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	2,163	1.6%
	DENNIS		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	FAIRHAVEN		0.0%	45,505	3.5%	12,104	0.9%		0.0%		0.0%	68,496	5.3%	89,475	7.0%
	FALL RIVER	73,146	8.5%	44,851	5.2%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	FALMOUTH		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	GLOUCESTER	13,136	1.7%	390	0.0%	8,289	1.0%		0.0%		0.0%	53,313	6.7%	106,863	13.5%
	HARWICHPORT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	374	0.3%
	MARSHFIELD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	MATTAPOISETT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NANTUCKET	2,260	1.0%	32,321	14.1%	8,665	3.8%	5,025	2.2%	120,874	52.7%		0.0%		0.0%
	NAUSET		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NEW BEDFORD	1,234,074	1.6%	1,715,101	2.2%	1,905,542	2.4%	2,003,643	2.6%	2,309,769	3.0%	4,306,372	5.5%	3,155,006	4.0%
	NEWBURYPORT	397	0.2%	13,700	7.3%		0.0%	11,424	6.1%	30	0.0%	16,000	8.5%		0.0%
	ORLEANS		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER BARNSTABLE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER MASS	31,237	28.4%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	PLYMOUTH		0.0%		0.0%	1,657	1.3%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
PROVINCETOWN	1,032	0.1%	10,003	1.2%	12,667	1.5%	11,446	1.3%	6,300	0.7%	8,046	0.9%	1,368	0.2%	
ROCKPORT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
SALISBURY		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
SANDWICH		0.0%	8,780	1.2%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	6,900	1.0%	
TISBURY		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
TOWN OF BARNSTABLE		0.0%	18,284	3.9%	3,121	0.7%	3,137	0.7%		0.0%	3,099	0.7%		0.0%	
WELLFLEET		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
WOODS HOLE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	400	15.0%	

Port State	Port	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
		Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent
MA Total		1,355,282	1.6%	1,888,935	2.2%	1,952,045	2.3%	2,034,675	2.4%	2,436,973	2.9%	4,455,326	5.3%	3,362,549	4.0%
MD	OCEAN CITY		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
MD Total			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
ME	ADDISON		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BAR HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BEALS ISLAND		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BLUE HILL		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BOOTHBAY HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BREMEN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BROOKLIN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BUCKS HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	CAPE ROSIER		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	CUNDYS HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	CUTLER		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	DYERS BAY		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	EASTPORT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	HARPSWELL		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	JONESPORT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	KITTERY		0.0%		0.0%	535	12.7%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	LONG ISLAND		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	LUBEC		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	MACHIAS		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	MILBRIDGE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	MONHEGAN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NEW HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NORTHEAST HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NORTHWEST HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER CUMBERLAND		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER HANCOCK		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER KNOX		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER MAINE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OWLS HEAD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	PEMAQUID		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	PIGEON HILL		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%

Port State	Port	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
		Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent
	PORT CLYDE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	PORTLAND		0.0%	151	0.2%	3,907	5.2%	626	0.8%		0.0%	2,035	2.7%		0.0%
	ROCKLAND		0.0%	2,694	2.5%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	11,120	10.3%		0.0%
	ROGUE BLUFFS		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SEAL HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SOUTH BRISTOL		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SOUTHWEST HARBOR		0.0%	1,068	0.1%	10,016	1.0%	1,740	0.2%		0.0%	47,826	5.0%	17,000	1.8%
	SPRUCEHEAD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	STONINGTON		0.0%	415	0.4%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	STUEBEN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SUNSHINE/DEER ISLE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SWANS ISLAND		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	TENANTS HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	VINALHAVEN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	WEST GOULDSBORO		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	WINTER HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
ME Total			0.0%	4,328	0.2%	14,458	0.8%	2,366	0.1%		0.0%	60,981	3.2%	17,000	0.9%
NC	BAYBORO		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BEAUFORT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	ENGELHARD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	LOWLAND		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	ORIENTAL		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER BEAUFORT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER CARTERET		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER PAMLICO		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	VANDEMERE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	WANCHESE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
NC Total			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
NH	HAMPTON		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	HAMPTON/SEABROOK		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NEWINGTON		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	750	2.1%		0.0%
	PORTSMOUTH		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	RYE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SEABROOK		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
NH Total			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	750	0.4%		0.0%

Port State	Port	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		
		Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	
NJ	ATLANTIC CITY		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
	BARNEGAT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	9,694	3.9%		0.0%	
	BELFORD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
	CAPE MAY		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	10,218	0.1%	119,088	0.8%		0.0%	
	ELIZABETH		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
	HIGHLANDS LONG BEACH/BARNEGAT LIGHT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
	OTHER NJ		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
	PT. PLEASANT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
	WILDWOOD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
	NJ Total			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	10,218	0.0%	285,201	1.2%	53,711	0.2%
	NY	BROOKLYN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
FREEMPORT																
GREENPORT			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
HAMPTON BAY			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
MATTITUCK			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
MONTAUK			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
NEW YORK CITY			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
OTHER NASSAU			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
OTHER RICHMOND			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
SHINNECOCK			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
NY Total			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
RI	NEW SHOREHAM		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
	NEWPORT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	546	0.1%		0.0%	
	NORTH KINGSTOWN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
	OTHER R.I.		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
	POINT JUDITH		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	25,280	7.0%		0.0%	
	PROVIDENCE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	9,586	6.6%		0.0%	
RI Total				0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	35,412	3.5%		0.0%		
VA	CAPE CHARLES		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
	CHINCOTEAGUE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
	CITY OF SEAFORD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
	HAMPTON		0.0%		0.0%	3,453	0.0%	29,604	0.3%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
	NEWPORT NEWS		0.0%		0.0%	5,148	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	94,314	0.4%		0.0%	

		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
Port State	Port	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent
	NORFOLK		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OYSTER		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SANFORD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	VIRGINIA BEACH/LYNNHAVEN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
VA Total			0.0%		0.0%	8,601	0.0%	29,604	0.1%		0.0%	94,314	0.2%		0.0%
Grand Total		1,355,282	0.8%	1,896,782	1.2%	1,996,773	1.2%	2,079,045	1.3%	2,447,191	1.5%	5,015,311	3.0%	3,445,170	2.1%

Table 365. Summary of the retrospective impact on total scallop landings by port of landing in 1995-2001, assuming that habitat alternative 5a would have been implemented. Data are from vessel trip reports with valid latitude and longitude positions, raised to total landings by port group, gear, and month of landing.

Port State	Port	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
		Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent
CT	GROTON		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NEW LONDON		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	800	0.4%		0.0%	3,340	1.5%
	STONINGTON		0.0%		0.0%	392	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	400	0.0%		0.0%
CT Total			0.0%		0.0%	392	0.0%		0.0%	800	0.0%	400	0.0%	3,340	0.1%
MA	BEVERLY		0.0%		0.0%	1,387	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BEVERLY/SALEM														
	BOSTON		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	CHATHAM		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	39,752	29.3%
	DENNIS		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	FAIRHAVEN		0.0%	4,431	0.3%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1,121	0.1%
	FALL RIVER	250	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	FALMOUTH		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	GLOUCESTER	31,966	4.0%	7,765	1.0%	18,233	2.3%	72	0.0%		0.0%	1,861	0.2%	1,806	0.2%
	HARWICHPORT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	42,341	29.1%
	MARSHFIELD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	MATTAPOISETT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NANTUCKET		0.0%	43	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NAUSET		0.0%	200	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NEW BEDFORD	97,210	0.1%	301,284	0.4%	267,277	0.3%	105,893	0.1%	104,550	0.1%	1,468	0.0%	269,148	0.3%
	NEWBURYPORT		0.0%	517	0.3%		0.0%	7,800	4.2%		0.0%		0.0%	27,000	14.4%
	ORLEANS		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER BARNSTABLE	15,413	23.6%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER MASS	968	0.9%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	PLYMOUTH	1,473	1.1%		0.0%	2,287	1.7%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	PROVINCETOWN	7,440	0.9%	15,643	1.8%	10,312	1.2%	11,171	1.3%	4,275	0.5%	3,119	0.4%		0.0%
ROCKPORT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
SALISBURY		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
SANDWICH	3,185	0.4%		0.0%		0.0%	406	0.1%	674	0.1%		0.0%	1,190	0.2%	
TISBURY		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
TOWN OF BARNSTABLE		0.0%	9,647	2.1%	14,051	3.0%	6,381	1.4%	2,842	0.6%		0.0%	27,800	5.9%	

Port State	Port	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
		Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent
	WELLFLEET		0.0%	1,428	1.1%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	WOODS HOLE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
MA Total		157,905	0.2%	340,958	0.4%	313,547	0.4%	131,723	0.2%	112,341	0.1%	6,448	0.0%	410,158	0.5%
MD	OCEAN CITY		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
MD Total			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
ME	ADDISON		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BAR HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BEALS ISLAND		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BLUE HILL		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BOOTHBAY HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BREMEN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BROOKLIN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BUCKS HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	CAPE ROSIER		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	CUNDYS HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	CUTLER		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	DYERS BAY		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	EASTPORT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	HARPSWELL		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	JONESPORT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	KITTERY		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	LONG ISLAND		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	LUBEC		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	MACHIAS		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	MILBRIDGE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	MONHEGAN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NEW HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NORTHEAST HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NORTHWEST HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER CUMBERLAND		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER HANCOCK		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER KNOX		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER MAINE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OWLS HEAD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%

Port State	Port	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
		Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent
	PEMAQUID														
	PIGEON HILL		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	PORT CLYDE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	PORTLAND	1,620	2.1%		0.0%	2,354	3.1%	2,496	3.3%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	ROCKLAND		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	ROGUE BLUFFS		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SEAL HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SOUTH BRISTOL		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SOUTHWEST HARBOR	4,533	0.5%	7,274	0.8%	13,089	1.4%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	104,000	10.9%
	SPRUCEHEAD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	STONINGTON		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	STUEBEN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SUNSHINE/DEER ISLE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SWANS ISLAND		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	TENANTS HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	VINALHAVEN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	WEST GOULDSBORO		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	WINTER HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
ME Total		6,153	0.3%	7,274	0.4%	15,443	0.8%	2,496	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	104,000	5.5%
NC	BAYBORO		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BEAUFORT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	2,541	1.5%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	ENGELHARD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	LOWLAND		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	ORIENTAL		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER BEAUFORT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER CARTERET		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER PAMLICO		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	VANDEMERE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	WANCHESE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
NC Total			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	2,541	0.3%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
NH	HAMPTON		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	HAMPTON/SEABROOK		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NEWINGTON		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	PORTSMOUTH	985	26.2%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%

Port State	Port	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
		Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent
	RYE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SEABROOK		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
NH Total		985	0.5%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
NJ	ATLANTIC CITY		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BARNEGAT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	365	0.1%		0.0%
	BELFORD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	CAPE MAY		0.0%		0.0%	899	0.0%	6,812	0.0%	4,582	0.0%		0.0%	26,825	0.2%
	ELIZABETH		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	HIGHLANDS LONG BEACH/BARNEGAT LIGHT	17,092	0.3%		0.0%		0.0%	15,645	0.3%	4,828	0.1%	100	0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER NJ		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	PT. PLEASANT	5,429	0.2%	7,429	0.2%	21,709	0.7%	21,262	0.7%	36,343	1.2%	28,583	0.9%	10,482	0.3%
	WILDWOOD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
NJ Total		22,521	0.1%	7,429	0.0%	22,608	0.1%	43,719	0.2%	45,753	0.2%	29,048	0.1%	37,307	0.2%
NY	BROOKLYN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	FREEPORT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	GREENPORT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	HAMPTON BAY		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	MATTITUCK		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	MONTAUK		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NEW YORK CITY		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	5,269	21.7%		0.0%
	OTHER NASSAU		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER RICHMOND		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SHINNECOCK		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	20	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%
NY Total			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	20	0.0%	5,269	4.0%		0.0%
RI	NEW SHOREHAM		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NEWPORT	4,619	0.9%	1,351	0.3%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NORTH KINGSTOWN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER R.I.		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	POINT JUDITH		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	395	0.1%		0.0%	397	0.1%		0.0%
	PROVIDENCE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
RI Total		4,619	0.5%	1,351	0.1%		0.0%	395	0.0%		0.0%	397	0.0%		0.0%
VA	CAPE CHARLES		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%

		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
Port State	Port	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent
	CHINCOTEAGUE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	CITY OF SEAFORD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	37,176	0.3%
	HAMPTON		0.0%	11,057	0.1%		0.0%	5,617	0.1%	10,671	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%
	NEWPORT NEWS		0.0%	5,199	0.0%	2,750	0.0%	16,711	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NORFOLK		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OYSTER		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SANFORD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	VIRGINIA BEACH/LYNNHAVEN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
VA Total			0.0%	16,256	0.0%	2,750	0.0%	22,328	0.0%	10,671	0.0%		0.0%	37,176	0.1%
Grand Total		192,183	0.1%	373,268	0.2%	354,740	0.2%	203,202	0.1%	169,585	0.1%	41,562	0.0%	591,981	0.4%

Table 366. Summary of the retrospective impact on total scallop landings by port of landing in 1995-2001, assuming that groundfish mortality alternative 1 would have been implemented. Data are from vessel trip reports with valid latitude and longitude positions, raised to total landings by port group, gear, and month of landing.

Port State	Port	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
		Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent
CT	GROTON		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NEW LONDON		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	STONINGTON		0.0%		0.0%	6,780	0.2%	13,000	0.4%	34,148	0.9%	146,905	4.0%	59,437	1.6%
CT Total			0.0%		0.0%	6,780	0.2%	13,000	0.3%	34,148	0.9%	146,905	3.8%	59,437	1.5%
MA	BEVERLY		0.0%		0.0%	1,387	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BEVERLY/SALEM														
	BOSTON		0.0%		0.0%	1,026	10.4%	249	2.5%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	CHATHAM		0.0%		0.0%				0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	2,562	1.9%
	DENNIS		0.0%	1,060	24.4%				0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	FAIRHAVEN		0.0%	10,630	0.8%	6,406	0.5%		0.0%	29,133	2.3%	101,328	7.9%	36,909	2.9%
	FALL RIVER	45,714	5.3%	35,611	4.1%				0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	FALMOUTH		0.0%		0.0%				0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	GLOUCESTER	32,350	4.1%	23,397	2.9%	187,916	23.7%	18,933	2.4%	20,718	2.6%	124,726	15.7%	240,709	30.3%
	HARWICHPORT		0.0%	4,177	2.9%				0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	4,718	3.2%
	MARSHFIELD		0.0%		0.0%				0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	MATTAPOISETT		0.0%		0.0%				0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NANTUCKET	2,260	1.0%	52,716	23.0%	21,664	9.4%	5,025	2.2%	118,557	51.7%		0.0%		0.0%
	NAUSET		0.0%		0.0%				0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NEW BEDFORD	1,538,154	2.0%	2,179,649	2.8%	2,546,074	3.3%	1,837,046	2.4%	4,607,708	5.9%	5,025,754	6.4%	2,449,044	3.1%
	NEWBURYPORT	397	0.2%	1,882	1.0%	20,828	11.1%	11,833	6.3%	4,978	2.7%	18,497	9.9%	11,849	6.3%
	ORLEANS		0.0%		0.0%				0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER BARNSTABLE	18,269	28.0%		0.0%				0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER MASS	35,642	32.4%		0.0%				0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	PLYMOUTH	1,473	1.1%	196	0.1%	4,109	3.1%	543	0.4%	155	0.1%	14,419	11.0%	24,551	18.7%
PROVINCETOWN	10,717	1.2%	31,081	3.6%	41,672	4.9%	59,750	7.0%	16,280	1.9%	22,172	2.6%	490,339	57.1%	
ROCKPORT		0.0%		0.0%	15,244	99.1%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	
SALISBURY		0.0%		0.0%	1,306	48.1%		0.0%	385	14.2%		0.0%	1,025	37.7%	

Port State	Port	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
		Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent
	SANDWICH	6,738	0.9%	21,990	3.1%	12,805	1.8%		0.0%	13,543	1.9%	13,442	1.9%	76,250	10.6%
	TISBURY		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	TOWN OF BARNSTABLE		0.0%	63,404	13.5%	39,714	8.5%	11,845	2.5%	39,381	8.4%	3,099	0.7%	24,429	5.2%
	WELLFLEET		0.0%	1,747	1.3%	519	0.4%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	WOODS HOLE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	400	15.0%
MA Total		1,691,714	2.0%	2,427,540	2.9%	2,900,670	3.4%	1,945,224	2.3%	4,850,838	5.8%	5,323,437	6.3%	3,362,785	4.0%
MD	OCEAN CITY		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
MD Total			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
ME	ADDISON		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BAR HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BEALS ISLAND		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BLUE HILL		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BOOTHBAY HARBOR		0.0%	261	0.7%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BREMEN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BROOKLIN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BUCKS HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	CAPE ROSIER		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	CUNDYS HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	CUTLER		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	DYERS BAY		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	EASTPORT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	HARPSWELL		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	JONESPORT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	KITTERY		0.0%		0.0%	535	12.7%		0.0%	182	4.3%		0.0%		0.0%
	LONG ISLAND		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	LUBEC		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	MACHIAS		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	MILBRIDGE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	MONHEGAN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NEW HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NORTHEAST HARBOR		0.0%	39,150	36.9%	1,140	1.1%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NORTHWEST HARBOR		0.0%	5,323	81.4%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER CUMBERLAND		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER HANCOCK		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%

Port State	Port	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
		Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent
	OTHER KNOX		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER MAINE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OWLS HEAD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	PEMAQUID														
	PIGEON HILL		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	PORT CLYDE		0.0%	1,647	4.0%	768	1.9%	434	1.0%	78	0.2%		0.0%		0.0%
	PORTLAND	1,620	2.1%	5,559	7.3%	10,853	14.3%	4,517	6.0%	5,153	6.8%	2,035	2.7%		0.0%
	ROCKLAND		0.0%	6,547	6.1%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	23,120	21.4%	10,000	9.3%
	ROGUE BLUFFS		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SEAL HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SOUTH BRISTOL		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SOUTHWEST HARBOR	6,292	0.7%	20,430	2.1%	15,674	1.6%	3,073	0.3%	104,921	11.0%	128,721	13.5%	67,800	7.1%
	SPRUCEHEAD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	STONINGTON		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	STUEBEN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SUNSHINE/DEER ISLE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SWANS ISLAND		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	TENANTS HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	VINALHAVEN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	WEST GOULDSBORO		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	WINTER HARBOR		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
ME Total		7,912	0.4%	78,917	4.2%	28,970	1.5%	8,024	0.4%	110,334	5.8%	153,876	8.1%	77,800	4.1%
NC	BAYBORO		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BEAUFORT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	ENGELHARD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	LOWLAND		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	ORIENTAL		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER BEAUFORT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER CARTERET		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER PAMLICO		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	VANDEMERE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	WANCHESE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
NC Total			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
NH	HAMPTON		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	150	0.1%

Port State	Port	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
		Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent
	HAMPTON/SEABROOK		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NEWINGTON		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	22,200	62.6%	750	2.1%		0.0%
	PORTSMOUTH	985	26.2%		0.0%	270	7.2%		0.0%	1,905	50.7%		0.0%		0.0%
	RYE		0.0%		0.0%	277	6.7%	3,805	92.5%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SEABROOK		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	135	6.0%	1,439	63.5%	486	21.4%	206	9.1%
NH Total		985	0.5%		0.0%	547	0.3%	3,940	2.0%	25,544	12.8%	1,236	0.6%	356	0.2%
NJ	ATLANTIC CITY		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	BARNEGAT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	9,694	3.9%		0.0%
	BELFORD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	CAPE MAY		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	44,666	0.3%	134,488	0.9%		0.0%
	ELIZABETH		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	HIGHLANDS LONG BEACH/BARNEGAT LIGHT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	167,831	3.2%	243,054	4.6%	58,660	1.1%
	OTHER NJ		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	PT. PLEASANT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	52,169	1.7%		0.0%		0.0%
	WILDWOOD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
NJ Total			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	264,666	1.1%	387,236	1.6%	58,660	0.2%
NY	BROOKLYN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	FREEPORT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	GREENPORT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	HAMPTON BAY		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	MATTITUCK		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	MONTAUK		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NEW YORK CITY		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER NASSAU		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER RICHMOND		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SHINNECOCK		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
NY Total			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
RI	NEW SHOREHAM		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	NEWPORT		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	22,439	4.6%	53,593	11.0%		0.0%
	NORTH KINGSTOWN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OTHER R.I.		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	POINT JUDITH		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	32,932	9.1%		0.0%

		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
Port State	Port	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent	Prorated scallop landings (lbs.)	Percent
	PROVIDENCE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	9,586	6.6%		0.0%
RI Total			0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	22,439	2.2%	96,111	9.6%		0.0%
VA	CAPE CHARLES		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	CHINCOTEAGUE		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	CITY OF SEAFORD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	28,043	0.3%		0.0%		0.0%
	HAMPTON		0.0%		0.0%	4,108	0.0%	29,604	0.3%	11,879	0.1%		0.0%	648	0.0%
	NEWPORT NEWS	19,265	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	167,544	0.6%	123,352	0.5%		0.0%
	NORFOLK		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	OYSTER		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	SANFORD		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
	VIRGINIA BEACH/LYNNHAVEN		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
VA Total		19,265	0.0%		0.0%	4,108	0.0%	29,604	0.1%	207,466	0.4%	123,352	0.3%	648	0.0%
Grand Total		1,719,876	1.0%	2,506,457	1.5%	#####	1.8%	#####	1.2%	#####	3.3%	#####	3.8%	#####	2.2%

8.8.5 Alternatives For Reducing Bycatch (Section 5.3.5)

Possession limits for bycatch (Section 5.3.5.5) would affect the income of those vessels using a generalist strategy, landing scallops and a variety of other species on a trip-by-trip basis (see Section 7.1.1.1.2). This is primarily the general category vessels and some smaller limited access vessels. To what extent this would have differential community impacts will depend on the specifics of the measure. Section 5.3.5.6 might allow bycatch to continue as part of a generalist strategy, but at the same time possibly encourage derby-style fishing (if the scallop fishery is thought to be threatened with closure), thus disadvantaging certain classes of vessels, such as the smaller ones, and possibly affecting safety-at-sea.

The impacts from the seasonal measures (Sections 5.3.5.7 and 5.1.7) will ultimately depend upon which seasons and areas are chosen for further regulation. In general, however, there are seasonal differences in the scallop fishing of the different segments of the fleet—for example between limited access and general category vessels and how their landings are apportioned between seasons (Figure 151)—so seasonal closures may have differential impacts on the fleet. Such seasonal differences in scallop harvesting also extend to ports (Figure 152), with implications for differential community impacts. So too, the precise impacts from the area closure measure (Section 5.3.5.8) will depend on which areas are closed, given the differential use of fishing grounds (as detailed in Section 7.1.1.1). With the proposed long-term nature of the closures, it is likely such a measure would negatively impact the operational flexibility of fishing businesses, particularly for smaller or less mobile vessels. Fishermen either forego income and fishing possibilities from former fishing grounds, or redirect their activity elsewhere, and if doing so results in longer trips or trips further from home, the impacts can disrupt family and community life and affect safety at sea.

The impacts from gear modifications (Sections 5.3.5.2 to 5.3.5.4) would stem from the financial costs of changing to the new gear specifications, as well as any lost revenue generated by the former bycatch. Status quo (Section 5.3.5.10) would have no additional short-term impacts on scallop fishermen except for the continued lack of access to biomass in the groundfish closed areas, but the long-term impacts on fishermen, fishing families, and fishing communities in general could be considerable if not reducing bycatch affects the long-term health of fisheries and the overall ecosystem.

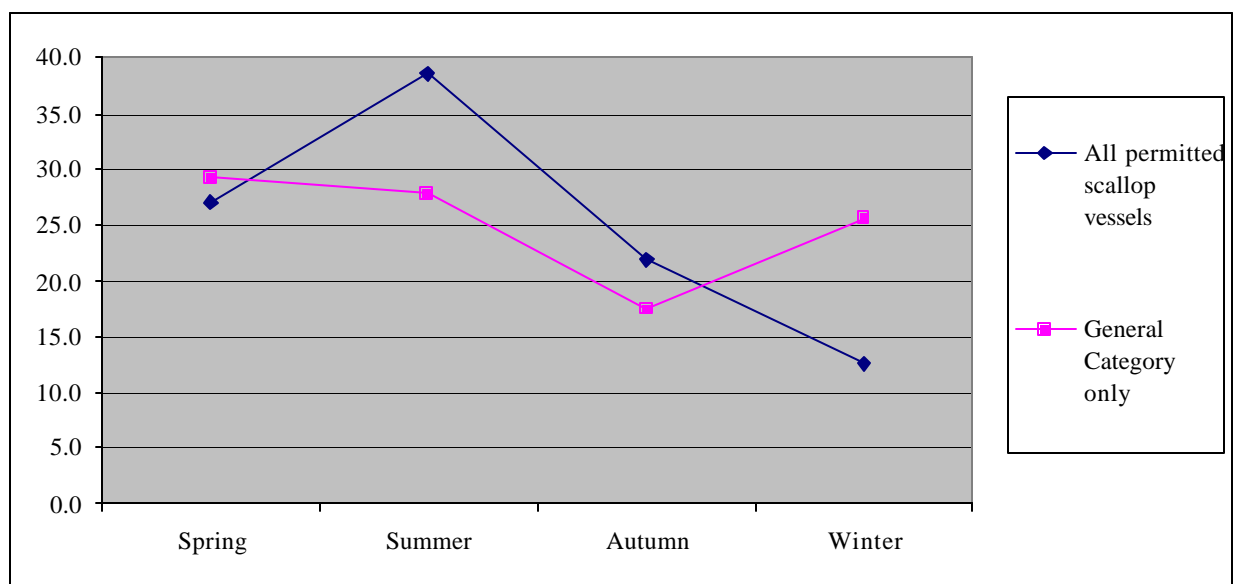


Figure 151. Proportion of scallop landings by season by plan type, 1997-2001. Source: logbooks.

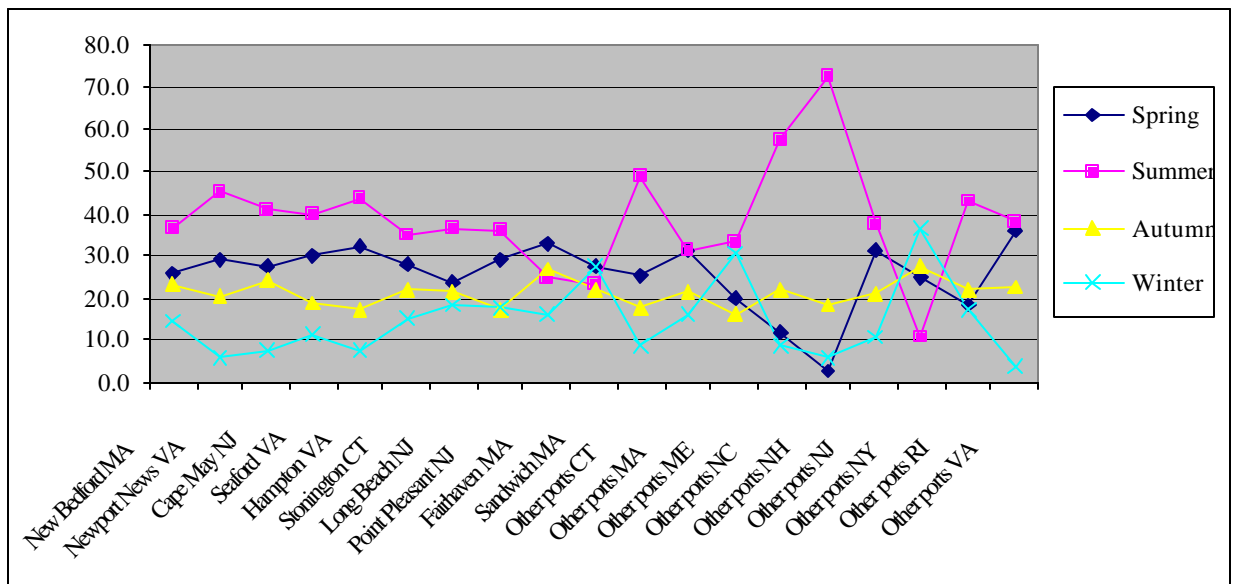


Figure 152. Proportion of scallop landings by season by port or state of landing, 1997-2001. Source: logbooks.

8.8.6 Alternatives For Managing General Category Permits (Section 5.3.6)

All three measures proposed would continue to keep part of the scallop fishery an open-access fishery, in that any vessel could obtain a general category permit. This can be seen as both positive and negative, positive in that continues a customary use and access to New England fisheries, but negative if the proposed higher limits (Sections 5.3.6.1.1 and 5.3.6.2.1) and the increase in scallop biomass will attract additional effort in to the fishery. Although to-date the percentage of general category landings has declined relative to limited access landings, the number of vessels in the fishery has increased (see Section 7.1.1.1.1) and might further increase with a higher trip limit. An increase in effort could have the ultimate effect of disenfranchising or reducing access to the scallop fishery for those fishermen who can make a demonstrable historical connection to small-scale scallop fishing, such as in Maine or Cape Cod Bay.

Additional impacts from Sections 5.3.6.1.1 and 5.3.6.2.1 include the financial costs of installing and maintaining a VMS system, and the derby-style fishing that could result from the proposed hard TAC. The positive impacts from Sections 5.3.6.1.1 and 5.3.6.2.1 compared to status quo include access to any reopened areas from area management measures, thus mitigating the effects from being closed out from customary fishing grounds (as detailed earlier), and the proposed higher trip limits would be a financial benefit to general category fishermen (though with the risk of increased effort into the fishery).

8.8.7 Social Impact Assessment Conclusions

Many of the measures approved for the final amendment were analyzed individually in the DSEIS. The following attempts to summarize the social impact analyses for the Amendment taken as a whole. Of central importance to Amendment 10 is the management of the scallop resource through an area rotation program. The initial rotation scheme is a continuation of some regulations already in place, for example, the Hudson Canyon Controlled Access Area. But the flexible rotational plan itself represents a change in the institutional structure of scallop management to regularly incorporate area-

specific biomass and growth rates, namely for the purpose of protecting small scallops until they reach larger sizes. As explained in the accompanying SIA analyses, area management may offer the benefits of an increase in productivity, but such benefits may not necessarily be equally distributed. While fishermen who practice a mobile fishing strategy would be more able to take advantage of area management, its costs may be borne more heavily by smaller vessels (and consequently the communities to which they belong) or others who cannot switch areas as easily. Similarly, vessels and especially small vessels dependent on inshore waters may be affected by offshore closures if they cause an influx of larger vessels into the inshore areas. And whether or not vessels are capable of intensifying or switching to mobile fishing, institutionally favoring such practices can have such social costs as disruptions to family and community life with related social problems, as well as increased risk to safety at sea.

In terms of the initial proposed close area in the Mid-Atlantic, such a closure would more negatively impact in the short-term those Mid-Atlantic ports close by and in particular those less mobile vessels; however, the concentration of small scallops that the closure is designed to protect would imply positive benefits in the future to those who will harvest the matured scallops in the area when the area reopens. Its closure would presumably also be mitigated by the nearby Hudson Canyon Controlled Access Area. As the DSEIS argues, an increase in the minimum biomass threshold for the overfishing definition will in the short-term decrease DAS but should, by increasing the resource biomass, lead to higher or more stable DAS in the future. But the retention of the status quo definition itself coupled with rotational area management could have the effect of actually increasing DAS (see the biological impact assessment) if the expected access to groundfish closed areas (actions dependent on other management plans and frameworks) is not obtained. That is to say, DAS would increase because fishing days would be less efficient in terms of catch quantities, thereby actually increasing costs to the industry in terms of petrol for example, though perhaps stabilizing employment. Thus contingent on other actions, the impacts on industry DAS use could be significant.

The amendment includes several measures which strive to include the knowledge base of industry members in setting management decisions, such as the inclusion of cooperative industry surveys, whose positive impacts would include not only incorporating industry's ecological knowledge into the management process (which, as many scholars have argued, can be rich in local interactions and historical depth), but would also hopefully have positive impacts on industry-government relations. Area-specific DAS to control access to newly reopened areas has the potential to insure industry flexibility, especially coupled with the trading of area-specific days. But these access controls in themselves may only control the impact on the biomass while inducing derby-style fishing with the consequent impacts on safety at sea and revenue impacts. Moreover, less mobile vessels may find that their bargaining position for trading area-specific days is less favorable, not in the terms of trade (since days are supposed to trade one to one), but terms of limited trading options. Further, both the unpredictability of rotational closures and the retention of the sometimes-cumbersome framework mechanism as the method for altering rotational area closures could negatively impact the way fishermen plan their long-term fishing strategies. The provision for trip and DAS adjustments in the case of emergencies will positively impact industry.

The increase in ring size to 4" would have negative short-term impacts on the majority of scallop dredge vessels from the initial cost of gear replacement, based on logbook records (see the SIA in the DSEIS). This would similarly impact those ports whose scallops are primarily landed with dredge, with somewhat less impact on ports where net boats predominate (e.g. Mid-Atlantic ports like Hampton VA). But compensating the financial outlay will be a gear that is supposed to catch scallops more efficiently in the context of a robust biomass. The long-term impacts of the ring size increase are predicted to be positive for the industry as a whole, given the predicted increase in biomass expected from reducing the take of small scallops.

General category measures continue the status quo. As argued in the social impacts analysis above, this can be seen as both positive and negative: positive in that continues a customary use of and access to New England fisheries and provides a stable fishery for fishermen practicing annual rounds, but negative if high catches from the scallop biomass attract unsustainable additional effort into the fishery. The inclusion of general category vessels into newly reopened areas will positively impact these fishermen in that it obviates the potential problem of closing out small vessels from traditional areas, though, as stated above, small vessels (generally synonymous with general category vessels) may be more vulnerable to the specificities of rotational area management. The prohibition on limited access vessels use of general category permits when not using DAS will probably have a negligible effect on the biomass and industry (see Table below) but will help close the perception of an unfair loophole in regulations.

Table 367. Proportion of reported landings by various scallop permit categories, 1997-2003 fishing years. Source: 1997-2003 logbooks.

	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	% of Total lbs.	No. of Vessels	% of Total lbs.	No. of Vessels	% of Total lbs.	No. of Vessels	% of Total lbs.	No. of Vessels	% of Total lbs.	No. of Vessels	% of Total lbs.	No. of Vessels	% of Total lbs.	No. of Vessels
Limited access vessels that land scallops on non-DAS trips	0.0	0	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.6	2	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0
Limited Access Only	95.6	226	95.2	232	97.9	242	97.7	255	96.4	282	96.7	290	95.9	143
General Category Only	4.4	166	4.5	153	1.9	152	1.6	170	3.5	236	3.3	240	4.1	82
Total	100	392	100	386	100	395	100	427	100	519	100	530	100	225

Finally, the amendment contains no EFH-specific measures but rather relies on other measures to mitigate impacts on Essential Fish Habitat. Such an approach to EFH may have impacts in terms of its cumulative effects and impacts on other fisheries, however, for whatever the impacts to habitats may or may not be, it most certainly contributes to inter-fishery perceptions of unfairness and hurts industry-government relations in other fisheries.

8.9 Enforceability Assessment (T. DuBois)

An enforceability assessment was prepared by the Enforcement Committee, working closely with Council staff. Management alternatives that required active enforcement related to proposed measures are assessed in the discussion below. This discussion does not include alternatives for defining overfishing (Section 3.4) and for adjusting management measures (Section 5.3.9), because by themselves they have no enforcement implications. Habitat alternatives (Section 5.3.4) are not discussed separately and individually because they mainly rely on the application of closed areas, a subject that is assessed in Section 8.9.1 below. Management measures using closed areas, as described for area rotation, are easier to enforce and have better compliance when they are large, use straight boundaries, run along lines of latitude and longitude, and apply to a broad class of easily observed vessels. VMS helps enforcement of area closures.