

## Endnotes

### Chapter 1

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### Chapter 3

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### Chapter 3

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2. For work group overview, see "work groups" at <http://neoeceanplanning.org/projects/marine-life>.
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For EBM meeting summaries, see "past events" at <http://neoeceanplanning.org/events/>.
4. The NROC Habitat Classification and Ocean Mapping Subcommittee is supported by the NROC Ocean and Coastal Ecosystem Health Committee; for additional information, see <http://northeastoceancouncil.org/committees/ocean-and-coastal-ecosystem-health/>.
5. The Marine Life Data and Analysis Team (MDAT) is a collaboration between Duke University, NOAA Northeast Fisheries Science Center, NOAA Centers for Coastal and Ocean Science, and Loyola University.
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7. Marine life work groups held a total of nine meetings in 2014 and 2015. Agendas and meeting materials can be found at: <http://neoeceanplanning.org/projects/marine-life>.
8. The Marine Mammals modeling methodology is described here: [http://neoeceanplanning.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/MDAT-Final-Work-Plan\\_Mammals-Turtles.pdf](http://neoeceanplanning.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/MDAT-Final-Work-Plan_Mammals-Turtles.pdf) and in Roberts JJ, Best BD, Mannocci L, Fujioka E, Halpin PN, Palka DL, Garrison LP, Mullin KD, Cole TVN, Khan CB, McLellan WM, Pabst DA, Lockhart GG (2016) Habitat-based cetacean density models for the U.S. Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. *Scientific Reports* 6: 22615. doi: 10.1038/srep22615.
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10. The Fish mapping methodology is described here: [http://neoeceanplanning.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/MDAT-Final-Work-Plan\\_Fish.pdf](http://neoeceanplanning.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/MDAT-Final-Work-Plan_Fish.pdf).
11. The report can be downloaded here: [http://neoeceanplanning.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Marine-Life-Assessment-Inventory\\_Draft.pdf](http://neoeceanplanning.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Marine-Life-Assessment-Inventory_Draft.pdf).

### Chapter 3

#### Regulatory and Management Actions: Cultural Resources

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3. Ibid.

4. This list is not intended to be exhaustive. It focuses on elements of the “historic and cultural resources” topic that are most pertinent to the Northeast Ocean Plan. because of their marine focus, link to management through federal statute and regulation, importance in off-shore development review, or importance as expressed by stakeholders during the development of the Plan. States also regulate certain historic resources through state law and regulation, found on each state’s State Historic Preservation Office (or equivalent) online presence.
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6. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, “Section 106 Regulations Summary.” [achp.gov](http://www.achp.gov/106summary.html). <http://www.achp.gov/106summary.html>.
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### Regulatory and Management Actions: Commercial and Recreational Fishing

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### Regulatory and Management Actions: Recreation

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## Chapter 3

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### Regulatory and Management Actions: Restoration

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3. Projects are generally eligible for federal funding through restoration programs if they are not being used as mitigation of impacts of another project.

#### Chapter 4 Plan Implementation

1. 33 CFR §325.1(b) states that: *“The district engineer will establish local procedures and policies including appropriate publicity programs which will allow potential applicants to contact the district engineer or the regulatory staff element to request pre-application consultation. Upon receipt of such request, the district engineer will assure the conduct of an orderly process which may involve other staff elements and affected agencies (federal, state, or local) and the public. This process should be brief but thorough so that the potential applicant may begin to assess the viability of some of the more obvious potential alternatives in the application.”* In New England, the USACE includes pre-application meetings as a topic in its *Guide for Permit Applicants*.
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3. A cooperating agency under NEPA is an agency (which can include a federal, state or local agency) with jurisdiction by law or special expertise on an environmental issue that should be addressed in an environmental impact statement. A lead agency, where appropriate, shall seek the cooperation of a cooperating agency in developing information and environmental analyses. See <https://ceq.doe.gov/nepa/regs/40/40p3.htm> for more information.
4. Bureau of Indian Affairs, “Frequently Asked Questions.” <http://www.bia.gov/FAQs/>. The exact nature of these obligations varies across tribes.
5. Environmental Protection Agency, “Region 1 Tribal Program: [epa.gov](https://www.epa.gov/tribal/region-1-tribal-program#tribes). <https://www.epa.gov/tribal/region-1-tribal-program#tribes>.
6. State coastal management programs have lists of federal license or permit authorities that are subject to state CZMA review (federal consistency review). To review listed activities that are located outside of a state’s coastal zone, a state must describe (and NOAA must approve) a geographic location description of such activities, unless on timely request, and based on asserted coastal effects, the state receives project-specific authorization from NOAA to receive the project. For additional information, see “The Coastal Zone Management Act and regional ocean plans—a discussion paper” available at <http://neoceanplanning.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/CZMA-Discussion-Paper.pdf>.
7. Each federal agency has administrative and /or regulatory guidance that describes how it engages in NEPA review. See *A Citizen’s Guide to the NEPA*, published by the Council on Environmental Quality, available at [https://ceq.doe.gov/nepa/Citizens\\_Guide\\_Dec07.pdf](https://ceq.doe.gov/nepa/Citizens_Guide_Dec07.pdf). See also: *Forty Most Asked Questions Concerning CEQ’s National Environmental Policy Act Regulations* available at <https://ceq.doe.gov/nepa/regs/40/40p3.htm>.
8. New England Regional Dredging Team, “Organizations.” [nerdt.org](http://nerdt.org). <http://nerdt.org/organizations-2/>.
9. David Kaiser, *The Coastal Zone Management Act and Regional Ocean Plans: A Discussion Paper* (Office for Coastal Management, NOAA 2015). <http://neoceanplanning.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/CZMA-Discussion-Paper.pdf>.
10. The Northeast RPB Charter was signed by each RPB member at the beginning of the regional ocean planning process and is available at <http://neoceanplanning.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Charter-with-Signatories.pdf>. A change in RPB membership does not require execution of a new charter; new members will be asked to sign. A non-federal member may withdraw by providing written notice to RPB co-leads. Withdrawal from this charter by a federal member requires notice to the federal co-chair, and subsequent concurrence by the National Ocean Council.
11. NERACOOS is part of the US Integrated Ocean Observing System network, and is an interagency and non-federal partnership; it serves data and synthesis products related to ocean climate, wind and wave forecasts, real-time buoy data, water level forecasts, and many other topics. NERACOOS staff participated in the Portal Working Group and collaborate on data products. More information about NERACOOS is available at [www.neracoos.org](http://www.neracoos.org).
12. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, “Northeast Shelf Integrated Ecosystem Assessment.” [noaa.gov](http://www.noaa.gov/iea/regions/northeast/index.html). <http://www.noaa.gov/iea/regions/northeast/index.html>.
13. The OHI is a quantitative, repeatable, comprehensive approach to assessing the health of the ocean and is intended to inform decision-making by measuring multiple metrics of ecosystem condition using existing data and information. More background on the Ocean Health Index is available at <http://www.oceanhealthindex.org/>.

#### Chapter 5 Science and Research Priorities

1. Ecosystem services are the benefits that people obtain from the structure and function of ecosystems and include provisioning services (e.g., food), regulating services (e.g., climate), cultural services (e.g., aesthetic value), and supporting services (e.g., nutrient cycling). For more information see <http://www.millenniumassessment.org>.
2. The Federal Geographic Data Committee endorsed CMECS in May 2012 (FGDC-STD-018-2012). CMECS provides a comprehensive national framework for organizing information about coasts and oceans and their living systems. For more information on CMECS see <https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/publications/cmecs>.
3. For more information on coordination of mapping efforts, see <https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/u-s-federal-mapping-coordination>.