

Rahway River Basin, New Jersey
Coastal Storm Risk Management Feasibility Study

Appendix A.5: Essential Fish Habitat Assessment
And
Supplemental

1.0 Introduction

In compliance with Section 305(b)(2) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (1996 amendments), the U.S Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), New York District (District) in partnership with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) is providing this Supplemental to support the Worksheet Assessment of the potential effects on Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for the proposed Tentatively Selected Plan (RECOMMENDED PLAN), Alternative 4a: Nonstructural and Levee, of the Rahway River Basin Coastal Storm Risk Management Feasibility Study, provided to National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). This alternative includes implementation of nonstructural measures in the 10% annual chance exceedance (ACE) (10-yr) floodplain and a levee/floodwall within the tidal reach of the Rahway River. As the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) grids are not detailed enough to show EFH designations within the affected reach of the Rahway River, EFH species designations based on coordination with NOAA Fisheries staff and the EFH mapper were used and are included as Attachment B in this assessment.

The following Supplemental provides additional project-related and other necessary information as pertains to the potential adverse effects to Essential Fish Habitat related to the discharging of dredged material and placing fill materials as part of the levee and compensatory wetland and open water mitigation within a tidal reach of the Rahway River. The following best management practices (BMPs), at a minimum would be implemented:

- In water restriction from March 1 through June 30 to protect migratory EFH species and prey species.
- Erosion and sediment control measures such as cofferdams, turbidity curtains and silt fence.

Furthermore, compliance with any additional Special Conditions mandated under the State of New Jersey (CWA) and Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) jurisdictions as implemented under their Federal Consistency determinations, would be used to avoid, minimize and compensate potential adverse effects to protected and/or managed species and their habitat, thereby precluding the need for any other mitigation.

2.0 Project Authorization, Description, and Proposed Action

2.1 Federal Project Authorization

The study is authorized by the U.S. House of Representatives Resolution Docket 2548 dated March 24, 1998 and the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-2).

2.2 Federal Project Description

The proposed project provides coastal storm risk management to residential homes and commercial and municipal properties from the Rahway River in the Cities of Rahway, the Town of Woodbridge and the Borough of Carteret.

2.3 Description of Planned Action

The Recommended Plan identified as having the highest net benefits is Alternative 4a, nonstructural measures within the 10-yr floodplain and a levee/floodwall within the Joseph Medwick Park located in the Borough of Carteret. A total of 110 structures will be treated with nonstructural measures such as wet floodproofing, dry floodproofing and elevation. The levee is 2,520 ft long with a 12 ft top width and one vertical to three horizontal (1:3) side slopes.

The average height is approximately 10.2 ft. The flood wall is 1,968 ft long. The Recommended Plan will manage risk for the 100-yr coastal storm event.

The levee/floodwall is situated within the upper boundaries of a 23 acre wetland complex predominantly comprised of high and low marsh dominated with phragmites. Wetlands impacted by the construction of levee include 1.13 acres of phragmites dominated high marsh, 1.29 acres of low marsh, and 0.57 acres scrub-shrub deciduous wetland (Figure 2). A portion of the floodwall extends over Casey's Creek, a small tidal tributary to the Rahway River. Approximately 100 linear feet of the creek equaling to approximately 0.05 acres of open water, and 0.07 acres of mudflat will be modified through the installation of the floodwall and associated drainage structure. A flap gate will be installed in the drainage structure in order to maintain flows through the creek under normal flow conditions.

Mitigation currently being evaluated to compensate for wetland and open water impacts include on-site mitigation through the on-site restoration of 1.29 of low marsh, 1.13 acres of and 1.14 acres of deciduous scrub-shrub wetlands, and the on-site restoration of 200 linear feet of tidal creek and 0.14 acres of mudflat. The installation of a flap gate within the floodwall drainage structure will maintain normal tidal flows of Casey's Creek.

3.0 Description of Project Area

The project area is the lower portion of the Rahway River affected by coastal storm surge and encompasses portions of the Cities of Linden and Rahway in Union County and the Borough of Carteret and Woodbridge Township in Middlesex County. The portion of the Rahway River affected by coastal storm surge extends roughly five miles from the Arthur Kill into the City of Rahway (Figure 1).

Within the project area, the Rahway River has two major tributaries; Robinsons Branch and the South Branch Rahway River. Several tidally influenced tributaries to the Rahway River are located in the lower portion of the project area. Four of the more notable tributaries include Kings Creek located in wetland complex on the left bank of the Rahway River, Casey's Creek located in wetland complex along the right bank of the Rahway River within the Joseph Medwick Memorial Park, Marshes Creek, located along the left bank of the Rahway River south of the New Jersey Turnpike and Cross Creek, located on the right bank of the Rahway River south of the New Jersey Turnpike (Figure 2).

The channel width of the Rahway River within the project area ranges from approximately 50 feet in the northern portion of the project area to approximately 475 feet near the confluence with the Arthur Kill. The depth of the river ranges from two feet in the northern portion of the project area to an average depth of 10 ft near the confluence with the Arthur Kill (Miller, 2012), (NOAA, 2012).

The project area experiences semidiurnal tide cycles, i.e. there are two high tides and two low tides every lunar day. The mean range of tide is 4.98 feet, the mean spring range is 5.51 feet, and the mean tide level is -0.25 feet NAVD'88 based on NOAA benchmark data for station gage 8519483, Bergen Point West Reach NY, 1983 to 2001 epoch.

From the Route 9 bridge to the confluence with the Arthur Kill, the water classification of the Rahway River is saline waters of estuaries 3 (SE3). Salinity levels range from around 8 parts per thousand (ppt) within the upper portion of the project area near the Route 1 bridge to 17 to 26 parts per thousand in the lower portion of the project area near the confluence of the Arthur Kill (USACE, March 2004)(U.S Coast Guard, 2010).

The substrate of the Rahway River in the northern portion of the project area is comprised of cobble, gravel and sand (Miller, 2012). Around the Route 1 bridge the substrate transitions to a predominantly silty-muck substrate (USACE, 2001). This substrate type is consistent for remaining segment of the Rahway River to its confluence with the Arthur Kill where the substrate predominantly consists of mud and sand (U.S. Coast Guard 2010).

4.0 Analysis of Effects on Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)

Construction of the levee/floodwall will create short term, minor water quality impacts within the immediate project area. The implementation of erosion and sediment best management practices such as cofferdams or temporary diversion culvert, silt fence and turbidity curtains will minimize sediment transport into downstream portions of Casey's Creek and portions of the wetland complex outside of the levee/floodwall and compensatory mitigation footprint. In addition, an in-water work restriction from March 1 through June 30 will be implemented during construction to minimize impacts to migrating designated EFH species. Compensatory mitigation will be provided to fully offset all impacts to regulated habitat under the CWA, and Special Conditions as contained in the CWA-CZMA Federal Consistency Determination issued by the State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) will regulate construction activities so as to be protective of aquatic resources.

The levee/floodwall is set back approximately 400 ft from the Rahway River and will be constructed with land based equipment. Therefore no direct impacts to the Rahway River will occur from the implementation of the levee/floodwall. In regards to the construction of the compensatory open water and wetland mitigation, it is expected that through the implementation of erosion and sediment control best management practices, any impacts to the Rahway River will be temporary and localized since turbidity levels and the concentration of materials suspended in the water column would immediately return to ambient conditions.

The construction of the levee/floodwall and associated drainage structure will result in a permanent loss of approximately 100 linear feet equaling to 0.05 acres of natural channel, 0.07 acres of mudflat, and approximately 2.99 acres of wetland (Figure 3) habitat that may be inhabited or utilized by designated EFH species.

The total linear footage of available tidal creek habitat within the effected wetland complex, including the portion of Casey's Creek that is downstream of the proposed floodwall, is 2,400 feet. Excluding the 0.07 acres of mudflat impacted by construction of the levee, the wetland complex has approximately 1.3 acres of available mudflat habitat. The effected wetland complex is approximately 23 acres in size. Pending the results of the functional value assessment and incremental cost analysis, the District is proposing on-site compensatory mitigation of a minimum of 200 ft/0.10 acres of open water habitat, 0.14 acres of mudflat, and 2.48 acres of high and low marsh wetlands. Therefore, given the availability of similar habitat outside of the Recommended Plan footprint in conjunction with the on-site compensatory mitigation, significant permanent adverse direct and indirect impacts to designated EFH species and their food sources will not occur.

The proposed flap gate will remain open during normal flows and the culvert will be placed at a grade to maintain flow of the Casey's Creek. Although the enclosed nature of the culvert may deter movement of some fish and benthic resources to the upstream portions of Casey's Creek, the degraded habitat conditions of the upper portion of Casey's Creek does not provide adequate aquatic habitat and would unlikely be used by designated EFH species or their food sources. Therefore, there will not be any permanent adverse impacts to water quality/tidal flow as a result of the proposed project.

The EFH Worksheet in Attachment A provides the required analysis supporting the Districts Determination regarding of the potential adverse effects on EFH in the project area. This Supplemental is provided to present more detail supporting the conclusions in the Worksheet analyses.

5.0 Direct and Indirect Effects on EFH Managed Species

5.1 EFH Species Listed for the Project Area

EFH managed species identified are based on coordination with NOAA-Fisheries staff and the EFH mapping system. These species are listed in Attachments B in the EFH Worksheet contained in Attachment A.

5.2 Potential EFH Impacts

The EFH Worksheet in Attachment A is the formal EFH assessment for the actions that comprise the Federal Project.

5.2.1 Summary of Direct Impacts

There are no significant (permanent, long term or extensive) adverse direct impacts to EFH associated with the Federal Project.

5.2.2 Summary of Indirect Impacts

There are no significant (permanent, long term or extensive) adverse indirect impacts to EFH associated with the Federal project.

6.0 Cumulative Effects on EFH Managed Species

Tables 1 and 2 present projects conducted by the Corps and others in the project vicinity that could have cumulative effects, either positive or negative, on designated EFH species within the Rahway River. Overall, the Recommended Plan is not expected to have significant (i.e. permanent, long term or extensive) cumulative impacts to designated EFH species. The proposed wetland and open water mitigation discussed in previous sections of the assessment and Attachment A will minimize significant adverse cumulative impacts. In addition, actions taken by others that effect aquatic, wetland and riparian habitat are subject to permit mitigation requirements. Any mitigation actions taken by others in conjunction with any ecosystem restoration projects could improve fish and wildlife habitat throughout the watershed.

Attachment A contains support for our analyses of potential effects to EFH from the proposed Project.

Table 1: Existing and Future USACE Actions within the Tidal Portion of the Rahway River

Project Name	Description	Location	Status
East Branch Rahway River Levees	Earthen levees along the east branch Rahway River	South Orange, Essex County	Constructed in 1974
Main Stem Rahway River Levee System	Approximately 3,000 linear ft of levees along the right bank of the main stem Rahway River	City of Rahway, Union County	Constructed in 1966

Medwick Tidal Marsh Mitigation Site	Restoration of 14 acres of low marsh wetland as mitigation for impacts related to the New York/New Jersey Harbor Deepening	Medwick Park, City of Rahway, Union County	Constructed in 2007.
Hudson-Raritan Estuary Restoration Study	Identification and evaluation of potential ecosystem restoration sites within the Hudson-Raritan Estuary watershed.	Hudson-Raritan Estuary, New York and New Jersey. Numerous sites are within the Arthur Kill, of which the Rahway is a tributary.	Feasibility Study in progress, completion scheduled 2018.
NY and NJ Harbor Tributaries Focus Area Study	Coastal Storm Risk Management	NY and NJ Metropolitan Area	Project currently in Feasibility Phase

Table 2: Other Actions Within the Tidal Portion of the Rahway River Basin

Project Name	Type	Description	Location	Responsible Entity	Status
Joseph Medwick Park	Contamination Remediation	Remediation of contamination within the footprint of the Recommended Plan.	Joseph Medwick Park	NJDEP	Will be performed prior to construction of the Recommended Plan. Anticipated date: 2021.
Fish Ladder at Rahway River Dam	Ecosystem Restoration	Installation of fish ladder to improve fish passage at Rahway River Dam	City of Rahway, Union County	Environmental Protection Agency	Feasibility Report completed in March 2006.
Fish Ladder at Milton Lake	Ecosystem Restoration	Installation of fish ladder to improve fish passage in Robinson's Branch	City of Rahway, Union County	Unknown	Unknown
Marshes Creek Resiliency Project	Ecosystem Restoration	Potentially 200 acres of tidal Marsh restoration	City of Linden	Rutgers University, National Fish and Wildlife	In planning phase.

Rahway Arch	Contamination Remediation	Remediation of site containing heavy metals, voc's and cyanide.	Carteret Borough	Rahway Arch, LLC.	Permits issued by NJDEP;
Tremley Point Connector Road	Transportation	Road connecting Turnpike Interchange 12 to Tremley Point Road.	City of Linden and Borough of Carteret	New Jersey Department of Transportation	Environmental Assessment completed in 2010. Construction has not yet been initiated.
Michael S. Bezega Wetland Observation Park	Ecosystem Restoration	4.45 acre park constructed as stormwater wetlands along the	City of Rahway in partnership with FEMA, NJDEP and	City of Rahway	Completed in 2005.

7.0 Conclusion

Based on the analyses and conclusions presented in this Supplemental and the Worksheet Assessment in Attachment A, the RECOMMENDED PLAN would have no significant impact to EFH for the species and life stages listed in Tables 1 and 2.

Environmentally sound engineering practices and BMPs would be employed to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to EFH. BMPs such as use of cofferdam to complete the in-stream work in the "dry", downstream silt curtain, and implementing recommended in-water restrictions to protect managed fishery resources during sensitive life stages would ensure minimal adverse impacts to these resources and designated EFH. By utilizing these BMPs (in addition to any Special Conditions mandated by the states), the project would avoid and minimize impacts to natural resources. There are no significant (permanent, long term or extensive) adverse direct effects or indirect effects to EFH associated with the Federal project.

The District has concluded that there would be no significant adverse effect to EFH resulting from the construction of the proposed Rahway River Basin Coastal Storm Risk Management Feasibility Study project, and therefore concludes that an abbreviated EFH Consultation, as presented, is sufficient to meet our compliance obligations.

Figure 1: Rahway River Basin Coastal Storm Risk Management Project Area

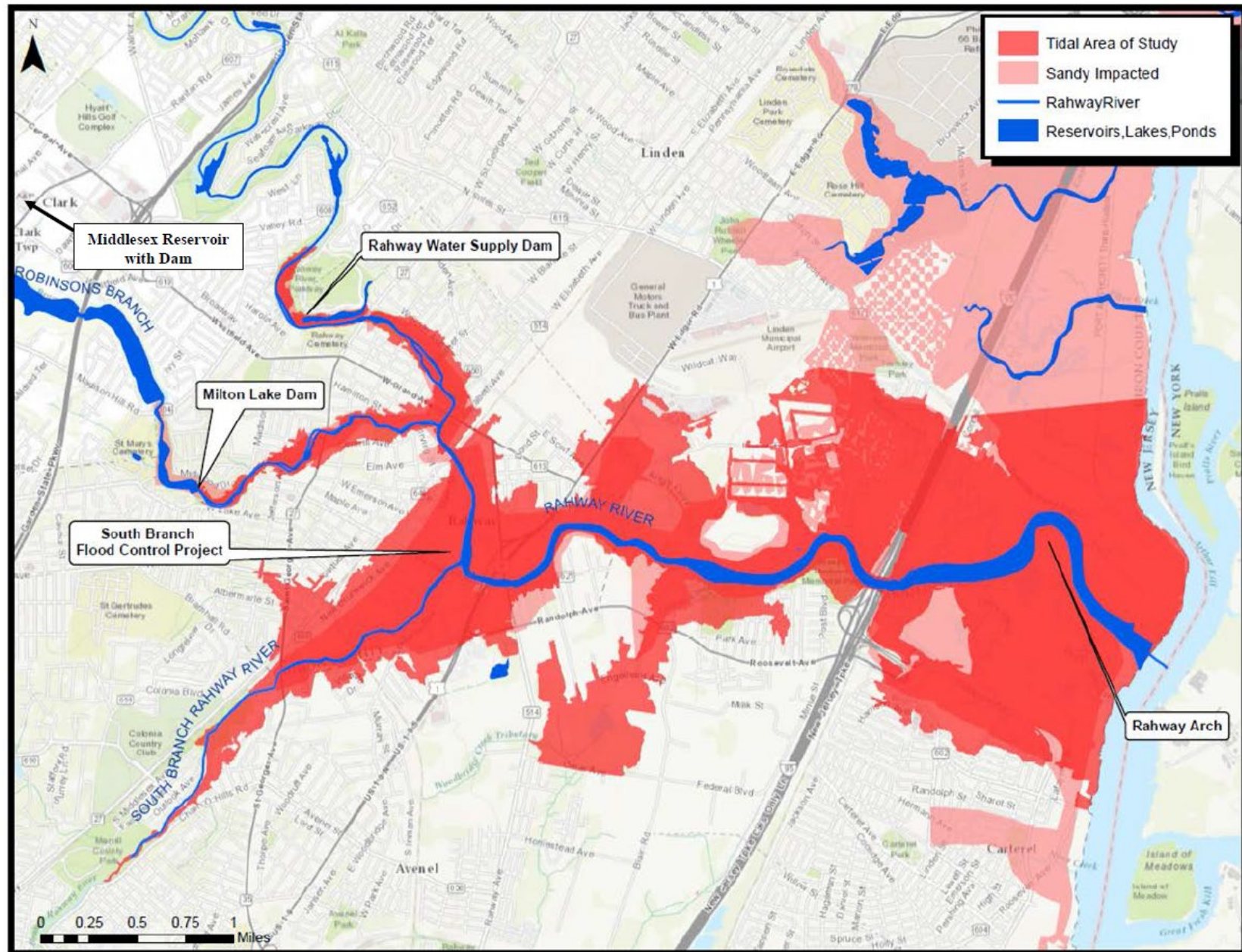


Figure 2: Wetland Complexes within the Rahway River Basin Coastal Storm Risk Management Project Area

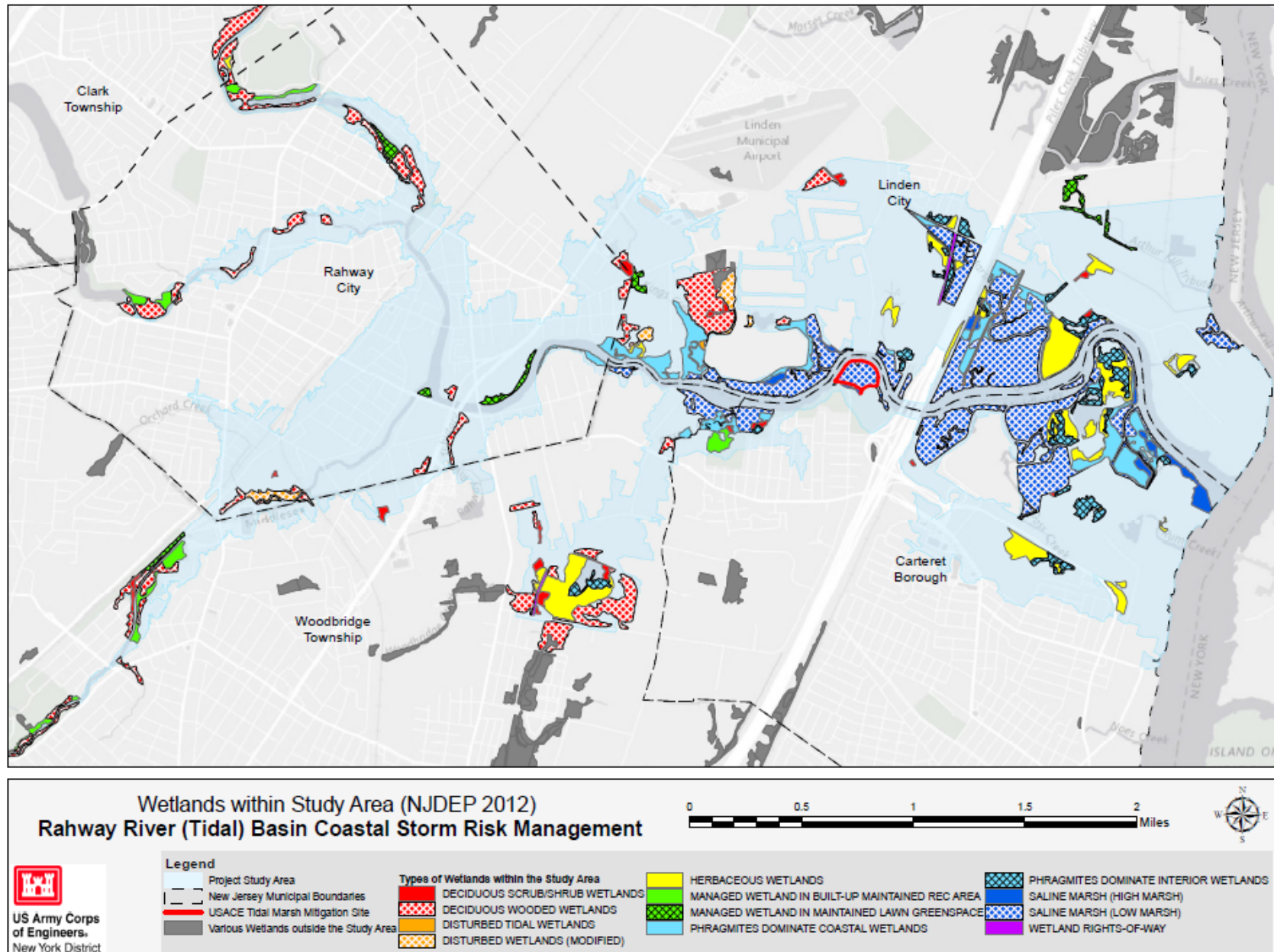
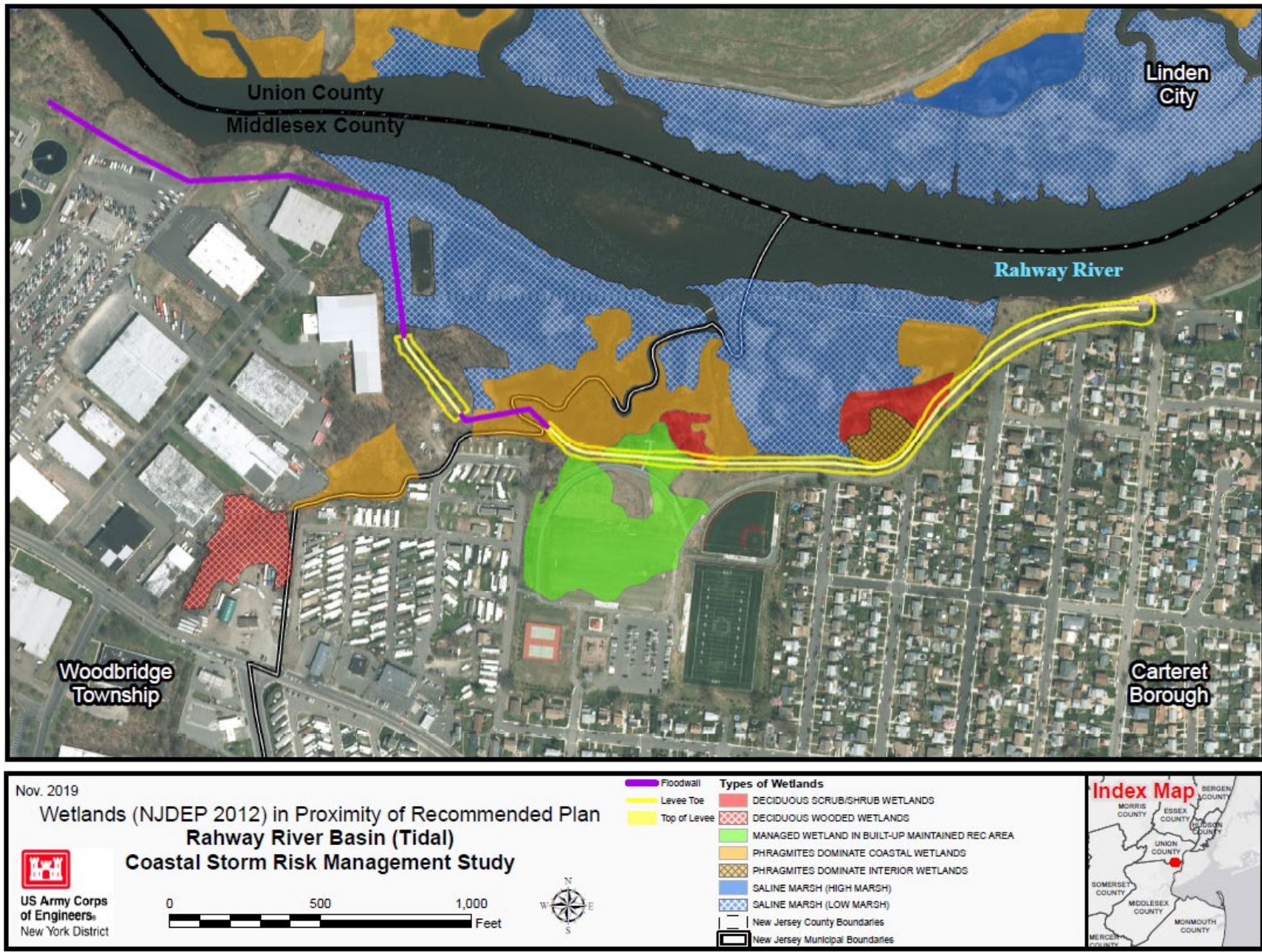


Figure 3: Levee/Floodwall Wetland Impacts



8.0 References

Miller, Thomas. December 2012. Ambient Biomonitoring Network, Raritan Water Region, Watershed Management Areas 7,8,9 and 10, Round 4 Benthic Macroinvertebrate Data, Volume 1 and 2.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). December 2012. BookletChart, Kill Van Kull and Northern Part of Arthur Kill, NOAA Chart 12333.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)_____. March 2004. Draft Environmental Assessment/Ecosystem Restoration Report, Rahway River, New Jersey, Section 1135 Project.

_____. November 2001. Rahway River Nekton Sampling Data Documentation. Spring and Fall Sampling Events.

U.S. Coast Guard. April 2010. Final Environmental Assessment Tremley Point Connector Road.

Attachment 1:

Essential Fish Habitat Assessment Worksheet for Federal Agencies

Attachment 1:

Essential Fish Habitat Assessment Worksheet for Federal Agencies

Attachment A

Essential Fish Habitat Assessment Worksheet

EFH ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES (modified 3/2016)

PROJECT NAME:

DATE:

PROJECT NO.:

LOCATION (Water body, county, physical address):

PREPARER:

Step 1: Use the Habitat Conservation Division EFH webpage's Guide to Essential Fish Habitat Designations in the Northeastern United States to generate the list of designated EFH for federally-managed species for the geographic area of interest (<http://www.greateratlantic.fisheries.noaa.gov/hcd/index2a.htm>). Use the species list as part of the initial screening process to determine if EFH for those species occurs in the vicinity of the proposed action. The list can be included as an attachment to the worksheet. Make a preliminary determination on the need to conduct an EFH consultation.

1. INITIAL CONSIDERATIONS		
EFH Designations	Yes	No
Is the action located in or adjacent to EFH designated for eggs? List the species:		
Is the action located in or adjacent to EFH designated for larvae? List the species:		
Is the action located in or adjacent to EFH designated for juveniles? List the species:		
Is the action located in or adjacent to EFH designated for adults or spawning adults? List the species:		
If you answered no to all questions above, then EFH consultation is not required - go to Section 5. If you answered yes to any of the above questions proceed to Section 2 and complete remainder of the worksheet.		

Step 2: In order to assess impacts, it is critical to know the habitat characteristics of the site before the activity is undertaken. Use existing information, to the extent possible, in answering these questions. Identify the sources of the information provided and provide as much description as available. These should not be yes or no answers. Please note that there may be circumstances in which new information must be collected to appropriately characterize the site and assess impacts. Project plans that show the location and extent of sensitive habitats, as well as water depths, the HTL, MHW and MLW should be provided.

2. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Site Characteristics	Description
Is the site intertidal, sub-tidal, or water column?	
What are the sediment characteristics?	
Is there submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) at or adjacent to project site? If so describe the SAV species and spatial extent.	
Are there wetlands present on or adjacent to the site? If so, describe the spatial extent and vegetation types.	
Is there shellfish present at or adjacent to the project site? If so, please describe the spatial extent and species present.	
Are there mudflats present at or adjacent to the project site? If so please describe the spatial extent.	
Is there rocky or cobble bottom habitat present at or adjacent to the project site? If so, please describe the spatial extent.	
Is Habitat Area of Particular Concern (HAPC) designated at or near the site? If so for which species, what type habitat type, size, characteristics?	
What is the typical salinity, depth and water temperature regime/range?	
What is the normal frequency of site disturbance, both natural and man-made?	

What is the area of proposed impact (work footprint & far afield)?	
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Step 3: This section is used to describe the anticipated impacts from the proposed action on the physical/chemical/biological environment at the project site and areas adjacent to the site that may be affected.

3. DESCRIPTION OF IMPACTS			
Impacts	Y	N	Description
Nature and duration of activity(s). Clearly describe the activities proposed and the duration of any disturbances.			
Will the benthic community be disturbed? If no, why not? If yes, describe in detail how the benthos will be impacted.			
Will SAV be impacted? If no, why not? If yes, describe in detail how the SAV will be impacted. Consider both direct and indirect impacts. Provide details of any SAV survey conducted at the site.			
Will salt marsh habitat be impacted? If no, why not? If yes, describe in detail how wetlands will be impacted. What is the aerial extent of the impacts? Are the effects temporary or permanent?			
Will mudflat habitat be impacted? If no, why not? If yes, describe in detail how mudflats will be impacted. What is the aerial extent of the impacts? Are the effects temporary or permanent?			
Will shellfish habitat be impacted? If so, provide in detail how the shellfish habitat will be impacted. What is the aerial extent of the impact?			

Provide details of any shellfish survey conducted at the site.			
Will hard bottom (rocky, cobble, gravel) habitat be impacted at the site? If so, provide in detail how the hard bottom will be impacted. What is the aerial extent of the impact?			
Will sediments be altered and/or sedimentation rates change? If no, why not? If yes, describe how.			
Will turbidity increase? If no, why not? If yes, describe the causes, the extent of the effects, and the duration.			
Will water depth change? What are the current and proposed depths?			
Will contaminants be released into sediments or water column? If yes, describe the nature of the contaminants and the extent of the effects.			
Will tidal flow, currents, or wave patterns be altered? If no, why not? If yes, describe in detail how.			
Will water quality be altered? If no, why not? If yes, describe in detail how. If the effects are temporary, describe the duration of the impact.			
Will ambient noise levels change? If no, why not? If yes, describe in detail how. If the effects are temporary, describe the duration and degree of impact.			

Does the action have the potential to impact prey species of federally managed fish with EFH designations?			
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Step 4: This section is used to evaluate the consequences of the proposed action on the functions and values of EFH as well as the vulnerability of the EFH species and their life stages. Identify which species (from the list generated in Step 1) will be adversely impacted from the action. Assessment of EFH impacts should be based upon the site characteristics identified in Step 2 and the nature of the impacts described within Step 3. The Guide to EFH Descriptions webpage (<http://www.greateratlantic.fisheries.noaa.gov/hcd/list.htm>) should be used during this assessment to determine the ecological parameters/preferences associated with each species listed and the potential impact to those parameters.

4. EFH ASSESSMENT			
Functions and Values	Y	N	Describe habitat type, species and life stages to be adversely impacted
Will functions and values of EFH be impacted for:			
<u>Spawning</u> If yes, describe in detail how, and for which species. Describe how adverse effects will be avoided and minimized.			
<u>Nursery</u> If yes, describe in detail how and for which species. Describe how adverse effects will be avoided and minimized.			
<u>Forage</u> If yes, describe in detail how and for which species. Describe how adverse effects will be avoided and minimized.			
<u>Shelter</u> If yes, describe in detail how and for which species. Describe how adverse effects will be avoided and minimized.			

Will impacts be temporary or permanent? Describe the duration of the impacts.			
Will compensatory mitigation be used? If no, why not? Describe plans for mitigation and how this will offset impacts to EFH. Include a conceptual compensatory mitigation plan, if applicable.			

Step 5: This section provides the federal agency's determination on the degree of impact to EFH from the proposed action. The EFH determination also dictates the type of EFH consultation that will be required with NOAA Fisheries.

Please note: if information provided in the worksheet is insufficient to allow NOAA Fisheries to complete the EFH consultation additional information will be requested.

5. DETERMINATION OF IMPACT		
	/	Federal Agency's EFH Determination
Overall degree of adverse effects on EFH (not including compensatory mitigation) will be: (check the appropriate statement)		There is no adverse effect on EFH or no EFH is designated at the project site. EFH Consultation is not required
		The adverse effect on EFH is not substantial. This means that the adverse effects are either no more than minimal, temporary, or that they can be alleviated with minor project modifications or conservation recommendations. This is a request for an abbreviated EFH consultation.
		The adverse effect on EFH is substantial. This is a request for an expanded EFH consultation

Step 6: Consultation with NOAA Fisheries may also be required if the proposed action results in adverse impacts to other NOAA-trust resources, such as anadromous fish, shellfish, crustaceans, or their habitats as part of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act Some examples of other NOAA-trust resources are listed below. Inquiries regarding potential impacts to marine mammals or threatened/endangered species should be directed to NOAA Fisheries’ Protected Resources Division.

6. OTHER NOAA-TRUST RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT	
Species known to occur at site (list others that may apply)	Describe habitat impact type (i.e., physical, chemical, or biological disruption of spawning and/or egg development habitat, juvenile nursery and/or adult feeding or migration habitat). Please note, impacts to federally listed species of fish, sea turtles, and marine mammals must be coordinated with the GARFO Protected Resources Division.
alewife	
American eel	
American shad	
Anchovy	
Atlantic herring	
black sea bass	
blueback herring	
blue crab	
bluefish	
butterfish	
clearnose skate	
killifish	
little skate	

Attachment B
Species List and Coordination



















EFH Data Notice: Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) is defined by textual descriptions contained in the fishery management plans developed by the regional Fishery Management Councils. In most cases mapping data can not fully represent the complexity of the habitats that make up EFH. This report should be used for general interest queries only and should not be interpreted as a definitive evaluation of EFH at this location. A location-specific evaluation of EFH for any official purposes must be performed by a regional expert. Please refer to the following links for the appropriate regional resources.




Query Results

Degrees, Minutes, Seconds: Latitude = , Longitude =
 Decimal Degrees: Latitude = , Longitude =

The query location intersects with spatial data representing EFH and/or HAPCs for the following species/management units.

EFH

Show	Link	Data Caveats	Species/Management Unit	Lifestage(s) Found at Location	Management Council	FMP
			Winter Flounder	Eggs Juvenile Larvae/Adult ALL	New England	Amendment 14 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP
			Little Skate	Juvenile Adult ALL	New England	Amendment 2 to the Northeast Skate Complex FMP
			Atlantic Herring	Juvenile Adult Larvae ALL	New England	Amendment 3 to the Atlantic Herring FMP
			Red Hake	Adult Eggs/Larvae/Juvenile ALL	New England	Amendment 14 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP
			Windowpane Flounder	Adult Larvae Eggs Juvenile ALL	New England	Amendment 14 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP
			Winter Skate	Adult Juvenile ALL	New England	Amendment 2 to the Northeast Skate Complex FMP

Show	Link	Data Caveats	Species/Management Unit	Lifestage(s) Found at Location	Management Council	FMP
			Clearence Skate	Adult Juvenile ALL	New England	Amendment 2 to the Northeast Skate Complex FMP

HAPCs

No Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPC) were identified at the report location.

EFH Areas Protected from Fishing

No EFH Areas Protected from Fishing (EFHA) were identified at the report location.