

MENHADEN PROJECT



CHESAPEAKE BAY

January 24, 2020

Nichola Meserve
MA DMF
251 Causeway St. STE 400
Boston, MA. 02114-2152

Dear Madam Chair,

I am sure you have received many letters about menhaden, some of them have been from our group. Our mission is the same; for Maryland to get its fair share of menhaden.

We believe have done our due diligence. We have given you the uncontradicted evidence how the bay's fish, wildlife and communities are hurting. How the bass spawning stock is hurting. We have done the aerial surveying over the Virginia and Maryland bays. Believe me while the eight Omega purse seiners are operating they are catching at least 90% of the menhaden schools headed toward Chesapeake bay. I have seen our bay die over the last ten years. See Tangier Requiem .

I spoke to the policy board almost two years ago about the pitifully small amount of juvenile menhaden coming into the bay. I asked for a meeting to discuss solutions and nothing happened. This is being ignored and the bay's yearling fish by the millions and our herons and other wildlife are paying the price. I spoke to the menhaden board in New Hampshire and I pointed out that in the spring relatively few schools of menhaden are headed toward the bay. The NOAA monthly catch records show that clearly. The spring is when all the migrating breeding stock, including the threatened striped bass are entering the bay. It is tragic that these schools are not protected. This is when 4,000 square mile of the bay needs the menhaden replenished. This is not happening. Years ago a consultant rightly recommended that time and area closures were an appropriate way to apportion the menhaden. See top page 3 Beal letter to Ross.

Amendment 3 requires the board to make conscious value judgments in allocating menhaden. One company comprises group one. One small but very arrogant foreign fish company owned by a billionaire. He is taking our fish to feed his fish. The second group benefits if the fish are left in the water. This is the people's wildlife and the issue is how this affects their social life and businesses. This group consists of millions of people that live on or near Chesapeake bay and treasure this unique resource. It consists of hundreds of thousands of recreational anglers. There are over 50,000 jobs affected and thousands of businesses including more that ten thousand individual watermen in Maryland and Virginia. It involves the very fabric of community and family life on our bay and beyond.

We have prepared the attached preliminary study for you to see incredible differences in the number of people. Jobs, communities, businesses and life styles that are being affected by whether you give the menhaden to Omega or leave it in the water for the benefit of the fish and wildlife, the people and their businesses. We would be glad to discuss this further with any of you

Thank you. Tom Lilly Menhaden Project

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Tom Lilly
443-235-4465

foragematters@aol.com

RELEVANT FACTORS FOR THE DELEGATES DECISION ON AMENDMENT 3 "EQUITABLE" ALLOCATION BETWEEN THE USER GROUPS. GROUP ONE IS OMEGA PROTEIN. GROUPS TWO-FOUR BENEFIT FROM LEAVING THE MENHADEN IN THE WATER, THEY ARE THE FISH AND WILDLIFE, THE WATERMEN AND ANGLERS THAT SEEK THE FISH FED BY THE MENHADEN AND THE RELATED BUSINESSES. THIS IS ECONOMIC DATA ONLY NOT ECOLOGICAL OR SOCIAL FACTORS

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA CHARTER BOAT CAPTAINS AFFECTED

MARYLAND

178. CAPTAINS OPERATING THEIR OWN CHARTER BUSINESS, PER OFFICERS OF MARYLAND CHARTER BOAT ASSOCIATION. ROCK FISH CHARTERS ON CHESAPEAKE BAY. TYPICALLY 6 CUSTOMERS. LOW ESTIMATE OF 90 CHARTER DAYS.....OVER 95,000 CUSTOMERS. A SEASON \$ 52 million Dollar impact.
59. PROFESSIONAL CAPTAINS AND OWNER CAPTAINS OPERATING BAY, INSHORE AND OFFSHORE CHARTERS FROM SIX MARINAS IN OCEAN CITY MARYLAND. SERVICING 50,000 CUSTOMERS PER YEAR ACCORDING TO PRESIDENT OF OCEAN CITY MARLIN CLUB. \$ 37 million dollar impact.

VIRGINIA

50. CAPTAINS OPERATING ATLANTIC CHARTER BUSINESSES OUT OF RUDEE INLET, VIRGINIA BEACH (estimate). OVER 40,000 CUSTOMERS \$ 30 million dollar impact.
- 213 CAPTAINS OPERATING VIRGINIA BAY ROCKFISH CHARTERS PER VMRC FOR 2017 (last date available) LOW ESTIMATE 90 CHARTER DAYS. OVER 115,000 CUSTOMERS \$ 63. million dollar impact

WE HAVE ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE CHARTER CUSTOMERS DAILY EXPENSES PER PERSON FOR OCEAN CHARTERS. MEALS/LODGING/ENTERTAINMENT \$250.00, SUPPLIES, MISCELLANEOUS \$100.00, CHARTER FEE AND MATE TIP \$ 400.00...Total about \$750.00 about \$ 550.00 for a bay charter.

- 500 CAPTAINS AND THEIR CHARTER BUSINESS AT A MINIMUM BOTH STATES
300,000 customers. Customer satisfaction and repeat booking are essential to success in the Charter business. 183 million dollar impact.

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA WATERMEN STRIPED BASS FISHING

- MARYLAND 683 (per MDNR licenses, see attached) SALES NOT KNOWN, IF \$15,000 then \$ 10.5 million impact
- VIRGINIA 270 (per VMRC mail, see attached) if \$15,000 sales then \$ 4 million impact.

1,453 TOTAL OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA CHARTER CAPTAINS AND COMMERCIAL WATERMEN FISHING FOR ROCKFISH, THAT IS 1,453 INDEPENDENT TRADITIONAL BUSINESSES. \$196 million dollars in receipts. Total multiplier effect would be in the \$ 225 million range. Thousands of support jobs.

SALT WATER ANGLERS AFFECTED IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA

MARYLAND 228,191 fishermen (includes 29,191 seniors, does not include kids under 16...estimated 50,000 kids). 70,000 less licenses than 10 years ago

(economic impact : retail spending 225 million dollars, wages and salaries 334 million dollars, tax collections 45 million dollars... see attached ASA Southwick report page 12 (50% saltwater fishermen) VIRGINIA 428,584 saltwater fishermen as of 2011 per ASA REPORT .attached

(economic impact : retail spending \$ 360 million, wages and salaries \$ 185 million dollars, tax receipts \$ 55 million dollars see attached ASA Southwick report page 23)

JOBS CREATED/SUPPORTED BY SALTWATER FISHING IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

MARYLAND : 1872 JOBS (50% of total of 3945 one half fishermen are salt water) ASA SOUTHWICK VIRGINIA ; 2865 JOBS (50% of total of 5729)

JOBS CREATED/SUPPORTED BY OWNERSHIP/MAINTENANCE/ EXPENSES OF SALT WATER FISHING BOATS

MARYLAND: There are 142,000 power boats registered. 50,000 have a DNR issued fish boat decal. If we Only attribute 1/3 of the jobs listed in the NMMA report to salt water fishing boats that is 1/3 of 19,477 jobs. Is 6,427 jobs, economic impact 795 million dollars. . NMMA Report attached.

VIRGINIA : There are 209,000 power boats registered, again 1/3 are salt water fishing boats, 1/3 Of the NMMA total of 23,044 jobs is 7,604 jobs, economic impact 953 million dollars.

At an average cost of \$25,000 50,000 Marylanders have one billion 250 million invested their fishing boats. VIRGINIANS have 68,000 salt water fishing boats with one billion seven hundred million dollars invested.

MARINAS AND PARKS AFFECTED BY THE QUALITY OF FISHING

500 MARYLAND PUBLIC FOR PROFIT MARINAS (source marinas.com) 38,000 slips. Probably as many private marinas at developments, estimate of 250,000 private docks. The use and economic activity at these marinas with the accompanying service facilities, restaurants, bars and shopping is largely dependent on the success of the fishing. This involves hundreds of millions of dollars of economic activity and, again thousands of jobs.

400 VIRGINIA PUBLIC FOR PROFIT MARINAS. Same comment.

CONCLUSION

The delegates have received many reports of the decline in all the Bay's species dependent on menhaden forage and the drastic decline in the female striped bass spawning stock. There is a new onset of mycobacteriosis that the charter Captains are seeing. That disease is scientifically proven to be due to inadequate menhaden. I hope you will read Requiem for Tangier Sound to get a snapshot of what has happened. There are a half million anglers affected and at least fifty thousand children. Those kids, which include my grandchildren, would be our most enthusiastic supporters of the bay if fishing became fun again. Those half million anglers would like to see healthy abundant fish again. If you increased the supply of menhaden to the Bay and protected it, you could benefit every person and businesses we have listed in this summary. The Bay could be changed completely for the better. That could be your legacy to our people.

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2. 0107 Survey chart and log 8/08/18, 8/27/18 (2 Of 7) (four pages)
3. 0157 Requiem for Tangier Sound
4. 0206 Maryland and Virginia Charter boats (two pages)
5. 0205 Ocean City offshore, near shore charters ..schedule of tournaments (two pages)
6. 0199 License charts
7. 0210 ASA Southwick ..Recreational fishing impact..Maryland and Virginia (tthree pages)
8. 0196,7 NMMA – Economic impacts of Recreational Boating in Maryland and Virginia
9. 0153 Mail Katie Drew re cause mycobacteriosis
10. 0182 Journal Abstract, Uphoff, Sharov ..cause mycobacteriosis
11. 0142 Decline in female striped bass spawning stock.



JANUARY 2019

Economic Contributions of Recreational Fishing

Within U.S. States and Congressional Districts

*Produced for the:
American Sportfishing Association*



**SOUTHWICK
ASSOCIATES**

Table 2 (continued). Statewide Economic Contributions of Recreational Fishing by Residents of Each Congressional District, 2016

District	Anglers	Retail Sales	Total Multiplier Effect	Salaries and Wages	Jobs	Federal Tax Revenues	State and Local Tax Revenues
Maine							
2 Jared Golden	86,330	\$82,293,945	\$125,949,727	\$36,973,665	1,048	\$8,360,460	\$8,410,768
Maryland							
1 Andy Harris	98,156	\$69,204,633	\$107,818,745	\$33,132,603	695	\$8,062,686	\$6,413,231
2 C. A. Dutch Ruppersberger	83,418	\$58,813,652	\$91,629,908	\$28,157,788	590	\$6,852,085	\$5,450,293
3 John P. Sarbanes	78,796	\$55,554,956	\$86,552,957	\$26,597,645	558	\$6,472,430	\$5,148,308
4 Anthony Brown	71,089	\$50,121,315	\$78,087,508	\$23,996,221	503	\$5,839,384	\$4,644,769
5 Steny H. Hoyer	81,586	\$57,521,923	\$89,617,433	\$27,539,356	577	\$6,701,592	\$5,330,588
6 David Trone	87,533	\$61,715,069	\$96,150,229	\$29,546,879	619	\$7,190,115	\$5,719,169
7 Elijah Cummings	68,863	\$48,551,683	\$75,642,067	\$23,244,739	487	\$5,656,514	\$4,499,311
8 Jamie Raskin	71,998	\$50,761,893	\$79,085,509	\$24,302,905	509	\$5,914,015	\$4,704,132
Massachusetts							
1 Richard E. Neal	56,629	\$46,713,010	\$81,328,025	\$31,395,288	632	\$7,215,950	\$4,123,325
2 James McGovern	58,375	\$48,153,385	\$83,835,739	\$32,363,348	652	\$7,438,450	\$4,250,466
3 Lori Trahan	49,315	\$40,679,880	\$70,824,258	\$27,340,489	551	\$6,283,987	\$3,590,785
4 Joseph P. Kennedy III	50,936	\$42,016,434	\$73,151,218	\$28,238,772	569	\$6,490,450	\$3,708,762
5 Katherine Clark	44,538	\$36,738,874	\$63,962,910	\$24,691,783	497	\$5,675,204	\$3,242,915
6 Seth Moulton	49,125	\$40,523,203	\$70,551,481	\$27,235,188	548	\$6,259,785	\$3,576,955
7 Ayanna Pressley	44,792	\$36,949,013	\$64,328,765	\$24,833,016	500	\$5,707,665	\$3,261,464
8 Stephen F. Lynch	46,555	\$38,402,604	\$66,859,488	\$25,809,958	520	\$5,932,207	\$3,389,772
9 William Keating	60,621	\$50,005,794	\$87,060,810	\$33,608,331	677	\$7,724,599	\$4,413,977
Michigan							
1 Jack Bergman	83,418	\$192,549,553	69,204,633	341	2,207	\$22,669,687	\$19,841,370
2 Bill Huizenga	78,796	\$156,603,026	98,156	366	1,795	\$18,437,548	\$16,137,241
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	68,863						
	71,998						
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509 +

Table 2 (continued). Statewide Economic Contributions of Recreational Fishing by Residents of Each Congressional District, 2016

District	Anglers	Retail Sales	Total Multiplier Effect	Salaries and Wages	Jobs	Federal Tax Revenues	State and Local Tax Revenues
<u>Utah</u>							
4 Ben McAdams Vermont	122,803	\$131,156,134	\$228,440,808	\$71,297,365	1,556	\$16,066,418	\$10,357,729
0 Peter Welch Virginia	85,244	\$61,060,342	\$85,851,774	\$24,811,851	654	\$5,682,109	\$5,710,469
1 Robert J. Wittman	76,077	\$67,834,048	\$80,517,109	\$26,197,981	538	\$6,154,814	\$4,560,993
2 Elaine Luria	72,775	\$64,890,444	\$77,023,133	\$25,061,140	515	\$5,887,731	\$4,363,072
3 Robert C. Scott	66,704	\$59,477,033	\$70,597,567	\$22,970,444	472	\$5,396,554	\$3,999,088
4 A. Donald McEachin	73,773	\$65,779,587	\$78,078,522	\$25,404,534	522	\$5,968,406	\$4,422,856
5 Denver Rigglesman	86,417	\$77,054,301	\$91,461,290	\$29,758,907	611	\$6,991,399	\$5,180,940
6 Ben Cline	81,351	\$72,536,480	\$86,098,764	\$28,014,093	575	\$6,581,482	\$4,877,173
7 Abigail Spanberger	84,245	\$75,116,789	\$89,161,517	\$29,010,626	596	\$6,815,602	\$5,050,666
8 Don Beyer	51,315	\$45,755,396	\$54,310,369	\$17,671,052	363	\$4,151,543	\$3,076,479
9 Morgan Griffith	90,919	\$81,068,484	\$96,226,013	\$31,309,212	643	\$7,355,619	\$5,450,843
10 Jennifer Wexton	69,670	\$62,121,437	\$73,736,400	\$23,991,731	493	\$5,636,489	\$4,176,891
11 Gerald E. "Gerry" Connolly	56,667	\$50,527,056	\$59,974,196	\$19,513,900	401	\$4,584,492	\$3,397,314
<u>Washington</u>							
1 Suzan DelBene	86,765	\$147,545,727	\$233,999,536	\$68,303,731	1,482	\$18,456,708	\$16,659,668
2 Rick Larsen	90,155	\$153,309,674	\$243,140,844	\$70,972,050	1,540	\$19,177,729	\$17,310,486
3 Jaime Herrera Beutler	92,615	\$157,492,020	\$249,773,817	\$72,908,195	1,582	\$19,700,904	\$17,782,723
4 Dan Newhouse	80,601	\$137,063,286	\$217,374,952	\$63,451,067	1,377	\$17,145,445	\$15,476,076
5 Cathy McMorris Rodgers	92,824	\$157,847,791	\$250,338,052	\$73,072,893	1,585	\$19,745,408	\$17,822,894
6 Derek Kilmer	93,119	\$158,350,645	\$251,135,550	\$73,305,680	1,590	\$19,808,311	\$17,879,672
7 Pramila Jayapal	73,199	\$124,476,714	\$197,413,330	\$57,624,332	1,250	\$15,570,972	\$14,054,902
	<u>809,913</u>	<u>721 ±</u>	<u>278</u>		<u>5729</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>47</u>



National Marine Manufacturers Association

nmma.org

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF RECREATIONAL BOATING IN VIRGINIA



TOTAL ANNUAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF RECREATIONAL BOATING:
\$2.89 BILLION

Number of Recreational Boats*	264,379
Recreational Boating Industry Businesses	756
Total Jobs	23,044
Annual Recreational Boating-Related Spending	\$1.2 BILLION

RECREATIONAL BOATS IN VIRGINIA

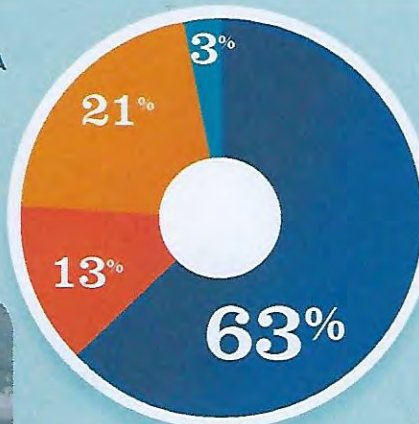
TOTAL BOATS*	▶ 264,379
REGISTERED BOATS	264,379
Power boats	209,380
PWCs	34,149
Sailboats	9,096
Other Boats	11,754
HOUSEHOLDS PER BOAT	11.7



*Total boats are registered boats as reported by states to the USCG.

RECREATIONAL BOATING CREATES JOBS IN VIRGINIA

TOTAL BOATING JOBS	▶ 6,028
Boat Building	12
Motor / Engine Mfr.	201
Accessory / Supplies Mfr.	1,284
Dealers / Wholesalers	754
Boat Services	3,777

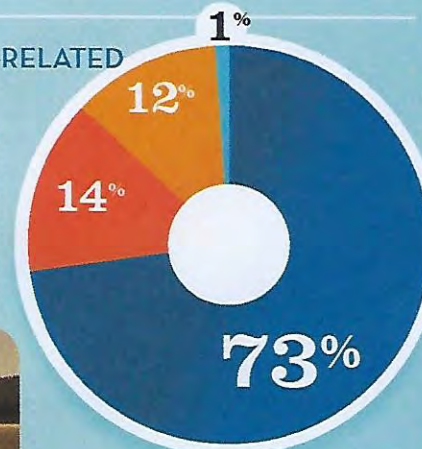


● BOAT BUILDING* ● DLRS/WHOLESALERS
 ● MOTOR/ENG. MFR. ● BOAT SERVICES
 ● ACC./SUPPLIES MFR. †0%



RECREATIONAL BOATING-RELATED BUSINESSES IN VIRGINIA

TOTAL BUSINESSES	▶ 756
Boat Building	5
Motor / Engine Mfr.	2
Accessory / Supplies Mfr.	88
Dealers / Wholesalers	105
Boat Services	556

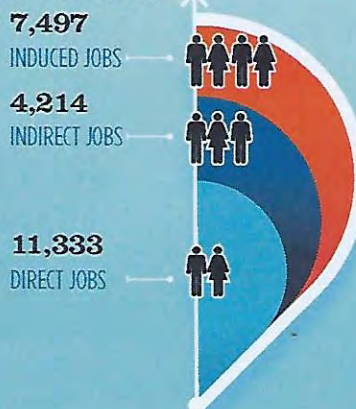


● BOAT BUILDING ● DLRS/WHOLESALERS
 ● MOTOR/ENG. MFR.† ● BOAT SERVICES
 ● ACC./SUPPLIES MFR. †0%



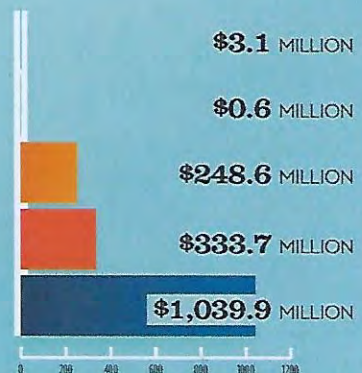
ESTIMATED JOBS IMPACT OF RECREATIONAL BOATING-RELATED SPENDING IN VIRGINIA

EST. TOTAL JOBS	▶ 23,044
EST. TOTAL LABOR INCOME	\$953.0 MILLIONS
Est. Direct Income	\$390.4
Est. Indirect Income	\$234.4
Est. Induced Income	\$328.2



RECREATIONAL BOATING INDUSTRY SALES IN VIRGINIA

Boat Building	\$3.1	\$3.1 MILLION
Motor / Engine Mfr.	\$0.5	\$0.6 MILLION
Accessory / Supplies Mfr.	\$248.6	\$248.6 MILLION
TOTAL MFR. SALES	▶ \$252.2	
Dealers / Wholesalers	\$333.7	\$333.7 MILLION
Boat Services	\$1,039.9	\$1,039.9 MILLION
TOTAL RETAIL & SERVICES SALES	▶ \$1,373.6	



● BOAT BUILDING ● DLRS/WHOLESALERS
 ● MOTOR/ENG. MFR. ● BOAT SERVICES
 ● ACC./SUPPLIES MFR.

Last Call

Fishing in Ocean City MD (<https://fishinoc.com>) | Offshore (<http://www.marli.com>)



46' Post
Captain Frank and Franky Pettolina
Ocean City Fishing Center



CHARTER THIS BOAT

~~OCCHARTERS/REQUEST~~

	MARLIN/TUNA (12 HR)	SHARK (10 HR)	BLUEFISH (8 HR)
	\$2700	\$2500	\$2200

MARLI

58' Ritchie Howell | Capt. Mark Hoos | Website
(<http://www.marlisportfishing.com/>)
☎ 410-456-7765 (tel:410-456-7765)

The Marli is a 58' Ritchie Howell Custom Carolina sportfisher turbo diesels with a fast 33 knot cruise. The boat is equipped radio, microwave, and A/C to make for a comfortable "Carol state-of-the-art electronics, tackle and safety equipment.



Fish Finder

40' Custom | Capt. Mark Sampson | Website
(<http://bigsharks.com/>)

The FISH FINDER is a 40' custom-built sportfishing charter boat. She's equipped with more than enough modern tackle, equipment, and state-of-the-art electronics to effectively pursue and capture fish from the coast shark. Boat features an enclosed

~~CHARTER THIS BOAT (/OCCHARTERS/REQUEST) CHARTER THIS BOAT (/OCCHARTERS/REQUEST)~~

<https://ocfishing.com/occharters/>

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Page 6 of 12

MARLIN/TUNA (10-12 HRS)	SHARK (8-10 HRS)	BLUEFISH - FULL DAY (8 HR)	BLUEFISH - HALF DAY (5 HR)	OVERNIGHT (24 HR)	OVERNIGHT (30 HR)	FALL STRIPER TRIPS (ROCKFISH)
\$N/A	\$1,200	\$900	\$650	\$N/A	\$N/A	\$650/5hr, \$900/8hr



Morning Star

54' Headboat | Capt. Monty Hawkins | Website
(<http://morningstarfishing.com/index.htm>)
☎ (tel:410-520-2076) 410-520-2076 (tel:410-520-2076)

Join us aboard the Party Boat that fishes like a Private Charter! Specializes in precision fishing of the natural, shipwreck, and artificial reefs off the coast of Maryland for Sea Bass, Tautog, Summer Flounder, and Tilefish. No more Crowded Rails! We sell out at 25

~~CHARTER THIS BOAT (/OCCHARTERS/REQUEST) CHARTER THIS BOAT (/OCCHARTERS/REQUEST)~~

OFF SHORE, NEAR SHORE, HEADBOAT OPTIONS
OC MD.

MENHADEN ARE BASIC FORAGE FOR ALL NEAR SHORE
SPECIES - THESE FISH ARE FORAGE FOR FISH IN THE CANYONS



11th Annual Memorial Day Tournament

May 22 - May 24 2020

To benefit the Catherine & Charles Kratz Memorial Foundation and Scholarship Fund

Chairmen: Franky Pettolina, Chris Evans & Terry Layton
Registration: Friday, May 22 @ 6:30 p.m.
Fishing Days: (1 of 2) May 23 & 24
Weigh Ins: May 23 & 24, 4:30-7:00 p.m., Sunset Marina
Awards Banquet: May 24, 6:30-9:00 p.m.

[View Details](#)

41st Annual Small Boat Tournament

June 19 - June 21 2020

Chairmen: Colin Campbell, Boz Jefferson, & Bill Regan
Registration: Friday, June 19 @ 6:30 p.m.
Fishing Days: (1 of 2) June 20 & 21
Weigh Ins: June 15 & 16, 3:00-6:30 p.m., Sunset Marina
Eastern Shore Style Crab Feast: June 21, 6:30-9:00 p.m.

[View Details](#)

38th Annual Canyon Kick Off

July 2 - July 5 2020

July 3-7th

Chairmen: Al Rittmeyer & Bob Althausen
Registration: Wednesday, July 2 @ 6:30 p.m.
FREE TO PAID OCMC BOAT MEMBERS
Fishing Days: (2 of 3) July 3, 4 & 5
Weigh Ins: July 3, 4 & 5, 5:00-7:30 p.m. Sunset Marina
Awards Banquet: July 5, 6:30-9:00 p.m.

[View Details](#)

16th Annual Kid's Classic

July 17 - July 19 2020

To benefit the Wish-a-Fish Foundation

Chairmen: Dale Withers & Gerard Ott
Registration: Friday, July 17 @ 6:30 p.m.
Fishing Days: (1 or 2 of 2) July 18 & 19
Weigh Ins: July 18 3:00-6:30 p.m., July 19 3:00-6:00 p.m., Sunset Marina
Sunday Carnival & Awards: July 19, 5:00-8:00 p.m.
Every Angler receives an award!

[View Details](#)

12th Annual OCMC Ladies' Tournament: "Heels & Reels"

July 30 - August 1 2020

To benefit the OCMC Auxiliary Scholarship Fund

Chairmen: Franky Pettolina, Ryan Freese, & Amanda Shick
Registration: Thursday, July 30 @ 6:00 p.m.
Fishing Days: (1 of 2) July 31 & August 1
Weigh Ins: July 31 & August 1, 5:30-7:30 p.m., Atlantic Tackle
Awards Banquet: August 1, 6:30-9:00 p.m.

[View Details](#)

62nd Annual Labor Day White Marlin Tournament

September 3 - September 6 2020

Chairmen: Steve Poore, Bob Wimbrow, & Bill Fenwick
Registration: Thursday, September 3 @ 6:30 p.m.
FREE TO PAID OCMC BOAT MEMBERS
Fishing Days: (2 of 3) September 4, 5, & 6
with overnight option Friday/Saturday or Saturday/Sunday
Weigh Ins: September 4, 5, & 6 5:30-7:30 p.m., Sunset Marina
Awards Banquet: September 6, 6:30-9:00 p.m.

[View Details](#)

42nd Annual Charles Kratz & Scott Smith Challenge Cup

September 16 - September 19 2020

Chairmen: Jon C. Duffie & Andy Helms
Registration: Wednesday, September 16 @ 7:00 p.m.
Fishing Days: (2 or 3) September 17, 18, & 19; No weigh-ins.
Italian Night: September 18, 6:30-9:00 p.m.
Awards Banquet: September 19, 6:30-9:00 p.m.

[View Details](#)

MENHADEN PROJECT



CHESAPEAKE BAY




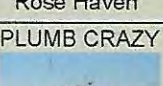

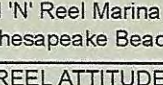




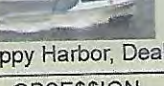




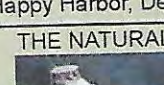

Maryland Charter Boat Association, Inc.

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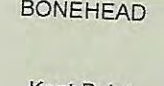

46 OF 175 BAY ROCKFISH CHARTER BOATS







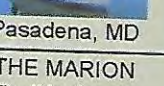
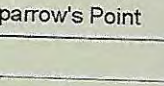
 <p>BACKDRAFT Herrington Harbour N, Tracys Landing</p>
 <p>BIG WORM Herrington Harbour N, Tracys Landing</p>
 <p>BONNIE SUE Deale</p>
 <p>BONNIE SUE Deale</p>
 <p>DRIFTER Deale</p>
 <p>EBB TIDE Happy Harbor, Deale</p>
 <p>EBB TIDE Happy Harbor, Deale</p>
 <p>EBB TIDE Happy Harbor, Deale</p>
 <p>FISH MERMANIAC Collins Marina, Deale</p>

 <p>Chesapeake Beach</p>
 <p>MARY LOU TOO Chesapeake Beach</p>
 <p>NEVER E NUFF Herrington Harbour South, Rose Haven</p>
 <p>PLUMB CRAZY Rod 'N' Reel Marina, Chesapeake Beach</p>
 <p>R BAY BEE Rod 'N' Reel Marina W, Chesapeake Beach</p>
 <p>REEL ATTITUDE Rod 'N' Reel Marina, Chesapeake Beach</p>
 <p>TAMSHELL II Abner's Crab House, Chesapeake Beach</p>
 <p>TRICIA ANN II</p>

 <p>Happy Harbor, Deale</p>
 <p>OBSE\$ION Happy Harbor, Deale</p>
 <p>PATENT PENDING Herrington Harbour North</p>
 <p>SPORTING WOOD Happy Harbor, Deale</p>
 <p>STORMY PETREL Happy Harbor, Deale</p>
 <p>THE NATURAL Happy Harbor, Deale</p>
 <p>TWIN CREEKS TAX-Z Happy Harbor, Deale</p>
<p>RETIRE</p>
<p>RETIRE</p>
<p>RETIRE</p>
<p>RETIRE</p>

<p>Stevensville</p>
 <p>OUTTA LINE Kent Island</p>
 <p>REEL NAUTI Kent Island</p>
 <p>SOUTHERN BELLE Kentmorr Marina, Stevensville</p>
 <p>THE MARYLANDER Kentmorr Marina, Stevensville</p>
 <p>TUNA THE TIDE Angler's, Kent Narrows</p>
 <p>UNDER DOG Kentmorr Marina, Stevensville</p>
 <p>UNDER DOG Kentmorr Marina, Stevensville</p>
 <p>UNDER DOG Kentmorr Marina, Stevensville</p>

 <p>ANDIAMO Bay Bridge Marina, Kent Island</p>
 <p>BONEHEAD Kent Point</p>
 <p>BRAWLER II Queen Anne Marina, Kent Island</p>
 <p>CHASIN TAIL Kentmorr Marina, Stevensville</p>
 <p>ELLEN R Kentmorr Marina, Stevensville</p>
 <p>EXCALIBUR Kentmorr Marina, Stevensville</p>
 <p>FISHERMAN'S Fisherman's Crab Deck, Kent Island</p>
<p>INDEPENDENCE</p>

 <p>ALLTACKLE Annapolis</p>
 <p>DRIZZLE BAR Bodkin Creek</p>
 <p>ISLAND DOG Sparrows Pt., MD</p>
 <p>SELLFISH Annapolis</p>
 <p>SNEAKY PETE II Sparrow's Point</p>
 <p>THE GOLDFISCH Pasadena, MD</p>
 <p>THE MARION Bodkin Creek</p>
 <p>WHITE SWAN Sparrow's Point</p>

The Virginia Charter Boat Association



Captain	Reg	Phone	Boat Name	Email	Web Site	Capacity	Location
Carlisle Bannister	NN	804-402-9830	Miss Linda	CaptCarlisle@comcast.net	www.CaptCarlisle.com	6 persons	White Stone
William W. Bryant	NN	804-580-6925	Hannah B	PsIm34@juno.com	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	5 persons	Lancaster
Robert Fields	NN	804-360-2317	Hidden Fields	ChesDC@yahoo.com	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	6 persons	White Stone
Rick Lockhart	NN	804-761-2586	rlcharters	rlcharters@hotmail.com	www.rlcharters.com	4 persons	Kilmarnock
Ferrell McLain	NN	804-453-9069	J-Mar	Captain@bayfish.net	www.BayFish.net	6 persons	Reedville
Billy Pipkin	NN	804-580-0401	Liquid Assets II	CaptBilly@CaptBillysCharters.com	www.CaptBillysCharters.com	41 persons	Reedville
Bob Reed	NN	804-450-6419	Bob-a-Long	BobalLong1939@yahoo.com	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	6 persons	Kilmarnock
Ricky Thomas	NN	804-529-6819	Willy-B II	Fishing@RWSports.com	www.RWSports.com	6 persons	Lewisetta
Jack H. Walters	NN	304-530-6618	Knot Guilty	Jack@WKBLaw.org	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	6 persons	Reedville
Bobby Wheeler	NN	804-462-5196	Mariner's Mate	DWalt17@hotmail.com	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	6 persons	Heathsville
Alan Alexander	MP	757-645-8397	Catchin' Up	Charters@yorkriver.net	www.YorkRiver.net	6 persons	Yorktown
Ian Bailey	MP	804-776-7129	Emily Louise	IanEmilyBailey@verizon.net	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	6 persons	Deltaville
Dennis Beard	MP	804-798-4034	Jessie "M"	CaptainDCB@aol.com	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	6 persons	Deltaville
Percy Blackburn	MP	804-240-6756	MaryRose	BillyBlack3@aol.com	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	6 persons	Urbanna
Tom Blatt	MP	804-370-4620	Fintango	FintangoFishing@gmail.com	www.FaceBook.com/Capt.Tom.Blatt	6 persons	Mathews
Bubbie Crown	MP	804-776-8800	Tortuga	TortugaFun@yahoo.com	www.TortugaFun.com	47 persons	Deltaville
Thomas Durvin	MP	804.370.5452	Calamity Jane	none	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	6 persons	Deltaville
Robert Green	MP	804-694-9902	Miss Diane	AnglerG@hotmail.com	www.MissDianeFishingCharters.net	16 persons	Deltaville
Bob Hewlett	MP	757-880-8839	Lemon Twist	BBoat567@gmail.com	www.HewlettCharters.com	6 persons	Gwynns Island
Glenn Hubbard	MP	804-337-6357	Less Stress	Glenn6357@gmail.com	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	6 persons	Deltaville
Ed Lawrence	MP	804-693-5673	Spekulater	Spekul8r@hotmail.com	www.SpekulaterCharters.com	4 persons	Gloucester
Al Mathews	MP	804-347-1973	Janet M	JanetMFishing@attglobal.net	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	6 persons	Gwynns Island
William F. Mershon	MP	757-870-7265	Sea Spray II	SeaSprayBena@aol.com	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	6 persons	Gloucester Point
Edloe Morecock	MP	804-642-6480	Wendy Kay	WendyKayCharters@cox.net	www.WendyKayCharters.com	6 persons	Sarah Creek
Tom Narron	MP	804-370-7394	Miss Ella	Tom@MissEllaCharters.com	www.MissEllaCharters.com	6 persons	Deltaville
Keith Rogers	MP	804.684.2610	NOT 4 SALE	WF01111@hotmail.com	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	6 persons	Gloucester
David A. Taylor	MP	804-758-2518	Finatic	ZFinatics@gmail.com	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	6 persons	Deltaville
Heywood Thompson	MP	804-261-3712	Eva-Louise	Capt.Woody@verizon.net	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	6 persons	Topping
John Wager	MP	804-815-5459	Lone Wolfe	ChickenLeg@va.metrocast.net	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	6 persons	Deltaville
Richard Whitehill	MP	434-978-1941	Miss Karen	RWhitehill@comcast.net	www.MissKarensFishing.com	4 persons	Topping
Charles Williams	MP	804-932-4061	Driftwood	Boat.Driftwood@yahoo.com	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	6 persons	Deltaville
Wayne Williams	MP	804-758-4875	Too Salty	CaptWW@verizon.net	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	6 persons	Urbanna
Larry Wilson	MP	434-292-9743	Tina Marie	LWWilsonServices@earthlink.net	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	6 persons	Topping
Ken Freeman	P	757.810.9514	Freetyme	KenFreeman714@gmail.com	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	6 persons	Hampton
Chandler Hogg	P	757-876-1590	Smok'n Gun	Chandler@CaptainHoggsCharters.com	www.CaptainHoggsCharters.com	30 persons	Hampton
Steve Lewis	P	757-591-9009	Bay Fisher	none	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	35 persons	Newport News
Bob Pride	P	757-675-5010	Virginia Pride II	BobPride@gmail.com	www.FishWithPride.com	6 persons	Poquoson
Damani Ryan	P	804-317-2423	Catori Renae	CatorisDad@hotmail.com	www.FishWithPride.com	6 persons	Hampton
Joseph Shabbott	P	757-329-1372	Final Pursuit	PursuitSportFishing@cox.net	www.CatoriRenaeCharters.com	6 persons	Hampton
Howard Wainwright	P	757-636-7971	Ocean Eagle	HHowardWw@gmail.com	www.PursuitSportFishing.com	6 persons	Hampton
Nolan Agner	VB	757-200-0200	Flat Line	Nolan@FishAquaman.com	www.HamptonRoadsCharter.com	73 persons	Hampton
Ron Bennett	VB	757-681-4744	Stefi Diane	captronbo@yahoo.com	www.FishAquaman.com	6 persons	Virginia Beach
Tim Cannon, Sr.	VB	757-705-4614	REEL DEAL	TCannonSr@yahoo.com	www.FishAquaman.com	6 persons	Norfolk
Frank Carver	VB	202-369-8203	Loosen Up	Fishing@toad.net	www.CharterBoatService.net	6 persons	Norfolk
Skip Feller	VB	757-962-7299	Rudee Angler	SFeller3@verizon.net	www.BaysToOceans.com	6 persons	Norfolk
Wes Feller	VB	757-425-3400	Rudee Mariner	www.RudeeInletCharters.com	www.ChesapeakeFishing.com	44 persons	Virginia Beach
Joe Ferrara	VB	757-572-9236	His Doghouse Too	Joe@ShipDriver.net	www.RudeeInletCharters.com	150 persons	Virginia Beach
Kenny George	VB	757-548-6991	DeDeeG II	KennethGeorge212@verizon.net	www.RudeeInletCharters.com	150 persons	Virginia Beach
Stan Gold	VB	757-944-0850	Blind Date	Capt.Stan@verizon.net	www.ShipDriver.net	6 persons	Norfolk
Woody Harrell	VB	757-449-8999	Puppy Love	PuppyLoveCharters@cox.net	www.CaptainKenny.com	4 persons	Norfolk
Bill Keys	VB	757-406-0943	KeyDreams	KeyDreams3@cox.net	www.BlindDateCharters.com	6 persons	Norfolk
Scott Rosenblum	VB	757-496-3573	Chasin' Tail	ApacheJack@cox.net	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	3-6 persons	Virginia Beach
Kevin Seldon	VB	757-496-9312	Nancy Anne	Chance1377@aol.com	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	6 persons	Norfolk
Mark Sterling	VB	757-425-3400	Rudee Mariner	none	www.CharterBoatsOfVirginia.com	6 persons	Norfolk
Steve Wray	VB	757-481-7517	Ocean Pearl	CaptStv@yahoo.com	www.OceanPearlCharters.com	22 persons	Virginia Beach
Frank Carver	ES	443-223-5603	Loosen Up	Fishing@Toad.net	www.ChesapeakeFishing.com	49 persons	Cape Charles
C.D. Dollar	ES	410-991-8468	Huck Finn	CDollar@CDollarOutdoors.com	www.CDollarOutdoors.com	6 persons	Eastern Shore
George Garner	ES	757-336-5931	Proud Mary	PMCharter@hotmail.com	www.ChincoteagueCharters.com	6 persons	Chincoteague
Mike Handforth	ES	757-336-6861	Chincoteague View	CView@verizon.net	www.Chincoteague.com	6 persons	Chincoteague
Charlie Koski	ES	757-336-3528	Island Queen	CKoski2@verizon.net	www.IslandQueenInlandCharters.com	6 persons	Chincoteague
Carlton Leonard	ES	757-336-1796	DJ	info@CaptainCarlton.com	www.CaptainCarlton.com	6 persons	Chincoteague
Gerry Ryan	ES	757-894-1398	Emi Lu	LindaJCharters@verizon.net	www.LindaJCharters.com	6 persons	Chincoteague
David A. Thomes	ES	757-678-3718	Lt. and Lt. II	DAT556@verizon.net	www.LtBayCharters.com	6 persons	Eastern Shore

Regions: 1 Northern Neck (NN) • 2 Middle Peninsula (MP) • 3 Peninsula (P) • 4 Norfolk & Virginia Beach (VB) • 5 Eastern Shore (ES)

DIRECT TESTIMONY

Question: Mr. Lilly..... In your opinion is the bill of January 3, 2019 barred by the doctrine of res judicata?

Answer Mr. Lilly..... yes it should be. The June 27, 2018 decision by M.s Middleton and the November 7, 2018 decision by M.s Hurd were based on representations made by M.s Rogozinski in her letter May 21, 2018 to the Commission. Exhibit 1. That letter stated when the credit was removed from my office account (and transferred to the tenant's account) the balance due of \$ 1,519.04 on the office account was transferred to my new apartment house account 55011105941). I realized this was an error in bookkeeping by Delmarva. I had no responsibility for the office charges after July 1, 2015. That was the date my name was to be removed from the account but was not. Because M.s Rogozinski was erroneously crediting me with \$1,475.45 the two errors cancelled each other out.

The January 2019 \$1,519.04 charge arises out of the same situation as the original complaint. Removing the \$1,519.04 credit from my account and crediting it to the tenant creating a bogus balance \$1,519.04 due on my account. This is the same thing that happened in October 2017 when Delmarva had me served with collection

papers. Exactly the same amount. \$1,519.04, same scenario.

Question for Mr. Lilly.... can you explain why res judicata should apply here.

Answer Mr. Lilly..... The public utility article of the Maryland Code , section 2-113(1)(ii) gives the Public Service Commission broad powers over the manner of the operation of the utilities and authority to enforce compliance with PSC regulations. The final decision was made by M.s Hurd the Assistant Director of the Commission. We think it is worth noting that there were really no contested issues of fact or law. M.s Hurd and M.s Middleton just adopted the "corrections" of the accounts proffered by M.s Rogozinski. At page two M.s Hurd said "DPL has made the appropriate corrections to your account". Exhibit 2

M.s Hurd's decision was dated November 7, 2018. It became final on or about November 19,2018.

Question Mr. Lilly..... Delmarva's position seems to be that canceling the \$1519.04 credit given to you, which was the basis of Mrs. Hurst decision, is justified because Tri Community " again" gave them proof they had made the payments..Please comment.

Answer Mr. Lilly..... as I just said this was a repeat of the same situation that happened back on April 15, 2016 when Tri County produced proof of payment and the credit was taken from my account. This had all happened before.

Question Mr. Lilly....Delmarva takes the position that their reversal of the credit of \$1,570.71 was justified because you verbally told them you had made the payments on the office account, did you tell them that?

Answer Mr. Lilly. ... this sounds like a broken record. It is clear that back on April 15, 2016 Tri Community contacted Delmarva and furnished proof of payment of the \$1,519.04 amount which resulted in the first removal of the credit from my account. I am not sure what Delmarva is relying on here. I am sure there is no reason I would ever have paid one dime of the tenant's charges. These charges were wrongfully placed on my account. I was not getting the office bills in the first place. There may be some confusion here as I have maintained throughout this case that I had a Hebron Bank direct debit on the apartment house account, an account I had paid for more than 25 years. If I said I made payments it was the apartment house meter I was

referring to. I had not made a payment on the office account for more than twenty years.

Question for Mr. Lilly Delmarva claims they moved the credit to your account when you told them you had paid it. Carpenter testimony page 7. Can they explain why they did not require proof as they had with Tri Community?

Answer Mr. Lilly....I am not sure about that and it will be a question for M.s Carpenter .

Question for Mr. Lilly..... explain to the court what happened with the apartment house account on TXA meter?

Answer Mr. Lilly... as I will explain at trial when Delmarva began shifting the \$1519.04 credit back-and-forth between customers and accounts I began to doubt Delmarva's version of what happened with the apartment house account balance. I had received a "revised bill" on that account but Delmarva refused to provide the original monthly billing for the account from July 1, 2015 for the next two years. I will be cross examining M.s Carpenter about that. As the court knows the subject of these original records was raised before Judge Flynn. In her decision on April 26, 2019 she required Delmarva to produce these records. I will testify

at trial that Delmarva obstructed my access to those records for several weeks after Judge Flynn's decision. Finally Delmarva's attorney advised me that there were no records. Delmarva claims that my name was taken off the TXA meter account 50020657411 when Tri Community called Delmarva in June 2015. There are some inconsistent statements as to whether Tri Community's name was put on the account as of July 1, 2015 or not. Delmarva is now claiming there were no bills sent out on that account to anyone between July 1, 2015 and April 26, 2016. That compounded the confusion.

I do not know if the balance due on the apartment house meter will become an issue at this trial. I can only say that without the original records Delmarva has no evidence what the proper charges were or what payments were made. I suspect but cannot yet prove during this period of time Delmarva improperly changed my direct debit from the apartment house meter to another apartment in the building that I was renovating. If that is true it would explain why my direct debit wasn't paying down the house meter account.

Question for Mr. Lilly..... can you discuss the Delmarva claim about payment of the charges by the tenant.

Answer Mr. Lilly..

We suggest there really isn't any equity favoring Delmarva here. At page 7 of her testimony M.s Carpenter says Delmarva was contacted by the tenant on October 10, 2018 to dispute removal of the \$1519.40 credit. Delmarva already had proof of payment by the tenant dating back to April 15, 2016.

Question Mr. Lilly..... are you saying that Delmarva had more than sufficient information Tri Community had made the payment not Mr. Lilly.

Answer Mr. Lilly....Tri Community contacted Delmarva on October 10, 2018 about this. Delmarva could have acted on this information and provided it to M.s Hurd well before she made her decision on November 7 or during the ten day appeal time. They failed to do so.

Question for Mr. Lilly..... can you make a statement about res judicata ?

Answer Mr. Lilly.....Before M.s Hurd made her decision last November this case had been through five months of contentious litigation. The rules of the Commission provide for appeals if a party is not satisfied. Once the appeal period has run the decision should be final. What we have here, quite simply, is that after the decision was made and was final Delmarva decided they did not like

the decision and would not obey it. Where this court to allow a litigant to disregard a final decision

There would be no finality to a decision. There could be no reliance by a litigation on the decision. Such a result would allow Delmarva to use their staff, in this case a staffer with 27 years experience, to wear down a customer's will and resources.

The bookkeeping and so called customer service was atrocious.

- (1) As of November 2017 Delmarva customer service knew I had received an improper collection letter due to the mistake they had made in not taking my name off the office account. It is obvious that no one at Delmarva cared enough about a customer to determine what happened and correct it. If Delmarva had closed my account and moved the charges to the tenant's account none of this would have happened.
- (2) if the Court will look at Delmarva's actions after April 2016 when they realized the original error, I believe a pattern of mistakes, bookkeeping errors and first and foremost, a complete disregard for the situation they had put their customer in. They are very arrogant.

Regulatory/Executive Customer Relations
5100 Harding Highway
Mays Landing, NJ 08330

delmarva.com

SCANNED

MAY 21 2018

EXTERNAL RELATIONS
MD PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

May 21, 2018

Celest Middleton, Administrative Specialist
Maryland Public Service Commission
Office of External Relations
800-492-0474

Re: MPSC complaint #: 518338332-W
Mr. Thomas Lilly

Dear Ms. Middleton:

I have thoroughly reviewed the recent letter forwarded to the Maryland Public Service Commission by Mr. Thomas Lilly. On behalf of Delmarva Power ("DPL" or the "Company"), I offer the following information and response.

There are two units at 231 W Main Street, Salisbury, MD 21801 both listed with the same address. They did not have a qualifier distinguishing between the two meters. When Tri Community Mediation Inc., Mr. Lilly's tenant, called for service in June 2015 an account was established for them at the property being serviced by meter number TXA125572822 (the house meter) and service for meter number 4ED358275466 remained in Mr. Lilly's name.

It was determined in 2016 that Tri Community Mediation Inc and Mr. Lilly were being billed for usage on the incorrect meters. The billing was corrected to bill each party for their actual consumption. When the billing was corrected the account number 55011130352, in Mr. Lilly's name, became inactive and a new account was established for him. The inactive account with a balance of \$1,570.71 was inadvertently sent to a collection agency while the payments Mr. Lilly made by Direct Debit on the account were erroneously applied to the tenants account and not Mr. Lilly's new account.

DPL contacted the collection agency in November 2017 and the \$1,570.71 was pulled back from them and transferred to Mr. Lilly's active account number 55011105941. Mr. Lilly had Direct Debit set up on his new account and per his request Direct Debit was cancelled.

We previously had a complaint from Mr. Lilly in February 2018. After an investigation on his account revealed the payments he made while being billed on the incorrect meter were applied to the tenants account, the payments totaling \$1,475.45. were then transferred to his active account (#55011105941).

Exhibit 1

ATTACHMENT 3

I spoke with Mr. Lilly in February 2018 and sent him an email with an explanation per his request. We do apologize for any inconvenience Mr. Lilly may have experienced. His concerns were addressed and corrected in February 2018. A qualifier has been added to Mr. Lilly's account to distinguish the house meter in an effort to avoid any confusion going forward.

Should you have any additional questions or concerns please feel free to contact me at 302-709-7812. In addition, it would be appreciated if a copy of your response is sent to my office to be kept on file.

Sincerely,

Judy Rogozinski

Judy Rogozinski, Senior Regulatory Assessor
Regulatory & Executive Customer Relations

COMAR
20.32.01.04

Please find attached an Excel spreadsheet (.xlsx) containing the comments of 6,503 supporters of the National Audubon Society in response to the upcoming vote on Atlantic Menhaden 2019 Single-Species and Ecological Benchmark Stock Assessments and Peer Review Reports. Overall, 388 people submitted personalized comments, which can be found on the first worksheet; others signed on to the comments below and can be found on the second worksheet:

=====

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem.

As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food.

- * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles.
- * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans.
- * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets.
- * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden.

Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

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Here are the amount of comments broken down by states within the jurisdiction of the ASMFC:

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| • CT: 304 | • MD: 339 | • NY: 1326 |
| • DE: 63 | • ME: 131 | • PA: 807 |
| • FL: 763 | • NC: 510 | • RI: 75 |
| • GA: 225 | • NH: 132 | • SC: 208 |
| • MA: 595 | • NJ: 542 | • VA: 428 |

If you have any questions about the comments, prefer to receive them in a different format, or need additional information about the individuals submitting comments, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Please accept our thanks for ensuring that the comments of these concerned individuals are considered.

Date Submitted	First Name	Last Name	City	State/Province	Date Submitted	First Name	Last Name	City	State/Province
1/24/2020	Marie	Dopico	Jacksonville	AL	1/25/2020	Allan	Goldstein	Old Tappan	NJ
1/25/2020	Earl	Swem	Union Springs	AL	1/25/2020	Regina	L	Ewing	NJ
1/25/2020	Melissa	O'Rourke	Chandler	AZ	1/25/2020	Megan	Springsted	Toms River	NJ
1/25/2020	Fran	Vogel	Scottsdale	AZ	1/25/2020	George	Schaefer	Kinnelon	NJ
1/24/2020	Elizabeth	Enright	Scottsdale	AZ	1/25/2020	Donna	Shinkawa	Princeton	NJ
1/25/2020	W	Chandler	Mesa	AZ	1/25/2020	Linfa	Rogala	Villas	NJ
1/27/2020	tom	clavin	Flagstaff	AZ	1/25/2020	Elaine	Cuttler	Millburn	NJ
1/25/2020	Christine	Arroyo	Los Angeles	CA	1/25/2020	Grace	M	Madison	NJ
1/25/2020	JANET	HEINLE	Santa Monica	CA	1/25/2020	Harden	Fowler	Tinton Falls	NJ
1/25/2020	Marcia	Johnson	Sebastopol	CA	1/25/2020	Alfred	Curtis	Maplewood	NJ
1/25/2020	m	r	Santa Monica	CA	1/25/2020	Mollie	Vreeland	Forked River	NJ
1/25/2020	Richard Michael	O'Donnell	La Quinta	CA	1/25/2020	Debra	Herrma	Fair Lawn	NJ
1/25/2020	Anna	K	West Hollywood	CA	1/25/2020	Barbara	Miller	Franklin	NJ
1/25/2020	Michael	Mavrovouniotis	Irvine	CA	1/25/2020	Nichole	Laska	Haddon Townshi	NJ
1/25/2020	Terrena	Rodebaugh	Santa Rosa	CA	1/25/2020	Amanda	McCutcheon	Monroeville	NJ
1/25/2020	Tom	Fendley	Sebastopol	CA	1/25/2020	Phoebe	Weseley	Bedminster	NJ
1/25/2020	Aida	Espinoza	Canoga Park	CA	1/25/2020	Kathy	Degraw	Whiting	NJ
1/25/2020	Dew	Hewitt	Torrance	CA	1/25/2020	Chris	Bozowski	Dayton	NJ
1/25/2020	judith	zimberoff	San Francisco	CA	1/25/2020	Leonard	Lyon	Hillsdale	NJ
1/26/2020	Margaret	Poor	Mountain View	CA	1/25/2020	John	Ruhl	Flemington	NJ
1/24/2020	laura	kohn	Edwards	CO	1/25/2020	Kathryn	Hopkins	West Creek	NJ
1/25/2020	David	Krause	Conifer	CO	1/25/2020	Colette	McGarrity	West Berlin	NJ
1/25/2020	Leeanna	Mottern	Denver	CO	1/25/2020	Mina	Gomez	Bloomfield	NJ
1/25/2020	Shirley	McCarthy	Branford	CT	1/25/2020	Todd	Wolf	Parsippany	NJ
1/25/2020	Kimberly	Jannarone	New Haven	CT	1/25/2020	Chris	Scholl	Neptune City	NJ
1/25/2020	lori	circeo	Somers	CT	1/25/2020	Regina	Barna	Milford	NJ
1/25/2020	Richard	Eckler	Sandy Hook	CT	1/25/2020	Jose	Alfaro	Maywood	NJ
1/25/2020	Valerie	Charbonneau	Putnam	CT	1/25/2020	Sue	McNally	Hopatcong	NJ
1/25/2020	Anita	Marshall	Stamford	CT	1/25/2020	Patricia	Haines	Pitman	NJ
1/25/2020	Linda	Beers	Avon	CT	1/25/2020	Richard	Lassig	Mahwah	NJ
1/25/2020	Regina	Marone	Milford	CT	1/25/2020	Kevin	Sullivan	Union	NJ
1/25/2020	Jordan	Daniels	Manchester	CT	1/25/2020	Douglas	Schneller	Cranford	NJ
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Mastri	Bridgeport	CT	1/25/2020	Helaine	Rosen	Teaneck	NJ
1/26/2020	Cathy	Fitzgerald	Sandy Hook	CT	1/25/2020	Jacqueline	Murtha	Hackettstown	NJ
1/26/2020	Diane	Gaber	Old Saybrook	CT	1/25/2020	Glenn	Novak	Jackson	NJ
1/27/2020	Herbert	Herschlag	Danbury	CT	1/25/2020	Dennis	Ripka	Marlton	NJ
1/27/2020	Rebecca	Baugh	Derby	CT	1/25/2020	AndiEve	G	Cherry Hill	NJ
1/27/2020	John	Ostaszewski	Monroe	CT	1/25/2020	Pamela	McIntyre	Ocean City	NJ
1/28/2020	Thomas	Zissu	Woodbury	CT	1/25/2020	sandra	zuckerman	Somerset	NJ
1/24/2020	Stephanie C.	Fox	Bloomfield	CT	1/25/2020	George	Hurst	Westfield	NJ
1/24/2020	Susan	Moran	Tolland	CT	1/25/2020	Doreen	Terletzky	Clifton	NJ

1/24/2020	Joelle	Perna	Waterbury	CT	1/25/2020	Wendy	Hahn	New Providence	NJ
1/24/2020	Nicole	Mola	Norwalk	CT	1/25/2020	Jane	Steuerwald	Glen Rock	NJ
1/24/2020	Lorraine	Lorenzini	Bridgewater	CT	1/25/2020	M	Rivera	North Bergen	NJ
1/24/2020	Lisa	Gengo	Norwalk	CT	1/25/2020	Gary	Goldberg	South Orange	NJ
1/24/2020	Renee	Dubin	West Hartford	CT	1/25/2020	Joyce	Crowley	Mullica Hill	NJ
1/24/2020	Diana	Smith	Stamford	CT	1/25/2020	Patricia	Mctigue	Township Of Wa	NJ
1/24/2020	Brad	Chonka	Stratford	CT	1/25/2020	George	Bourlotos	Morris Plains	NJ
1/24/2020	Joan	Ford	Plantsville	CT	1/25/2020	Harsha	Kulkarni	Monmouth Junct	NJ
1/25/2020	Nancy	Crider	Woodbury	CT	1/25/2020	Patricia	Curtis	Newton	NJ
1/24/2020	Emily	Keltonic	Norwich	CT	1/25/2020	Mabel	Lago	Pittsgrove	NJ
1/24/2020	Linda	Smith	Enfield	CT	1/25/2020	Pamela	Alton	Montvale	NJ
1/24/2020	Lea	Coreau	Norwalk	CT	1/25/2020	Rita	Sheehan	Brielle	NJ
1/24/2020	Todd	Schaller	Torrington	CT	1/25/2020	Christine	Koehler	Vineland	NJ
1/24/2020	Gian Andrea	Morresi	Bridgeport	CT	1/25/2020	Kelly	Choi	Madison	NJ
1/25/2020	Nancy	Zannini	Sharon	CT	1/25/2020	Mary Anne	Borge	Lambertville	NJ
1/24/2020	Leslie	Bulion	Durham	CT	1/25/2020	Joan	Maccari	Madison	NJ
1/24/2020	Emily	Mikesell	Westport	CT	1/25/2020	Bonnie	Spangenberg	Freehold	NJ
1/24/2020	Joe	Pisano	New Haven	CT	1/25/2020	Jessica	Anderson	Linwood	NJ
1/24/2020	Douglas	Meyer	Guilford	CT	1/25/2020	Matthew	Smith	Whitehouse Stati	NJ
1/24/2020	Rick	Baumhauer	West Haven	CT	1/25/2020	Joseph	Stark	Oceanport	NJ
1/24/2020	Amy	Hopkins	Guilford	CT	1/25/2020	Angele	Pettinato	Linwood	NJ
1/24/2020	Joel	Blumert	Salisbury	CT	1/25/2020	Alex	Cifelli	Fairfield	NJ
1/25/2020	Linda	Smyth	Enfield	CT	1/25/2020	Marjorie	Vandervoort	Closter	NJ
1/25/2020	Diane	Petrillo	Hamden	CT	1/25/2020	Robert	Marsh	Roseland	NJ
1/25/2020	Gary Wolf	Ardito	Branford	CT	1/25/2020	Caitlin	Burke	Ridgefield Park	NJ
1/25/2020	Sallie	Donkin	Essex	CT	1/25/2020	Amy	Fuentes	Metuchen	NJ
1/25/2020	Denise	Drzal	Southport	CT	1/25/2020	Jerry	Balabanian	Totowa	NJ
1/25/2020	Elise	Kressley	Essex	CT	1/25/2020	Debra Miller	Miller	Belvidere	NJ
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Urban	Windsor	CT	1/25/2020	Helen	Schafer	Whitehouse Stati	NJ
1/25/2020	Courtney	Lemmon	Westport	CT	1/25/2020	Marie	Maciel	Bridgewater	NJ
1/25/2020	Zilma Adriana	Osle	Ridgefield	CT	1/25/2020	Tracy	Foster	Egg Harbor Town	NJ
1/25/2020	Tracey	Laszloffy	Norwich	CT	1/25/2020	Laura	Wahl	Point Pleasant Bc	NJ
1/25/2020	Pashion	Edmundson	Hamden	CT	1/25/2020	Christina	Little	Mount Laurel	NJ
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Cairns	West Hartford	CT	1/25/2020	Sue	Szambelak	Wildwood	NJ
1/25/2020	Barbara	Smyth	New Britain	CT	1/25/2020	Janice	King	Burlington Town:	NJ
1/25/2020	Elvira	Johns	Waterford	CT	1/25/2020	Steve	Troyanovich	Florence	NJ
1/25/2020	Theodore	Johns	Waterford	CT	1/25/2020	Carolyn	Marion	Neptune	NJ
1/25/2020	Linda	Quinet	Willimantic	CT	1/25/2020	Kimberly	Shaub	Ewing	NJ
1/25/2020	winn	wilson	Willimantic	CT	1/25/2020	Jackie	Ramirez	Jackson	NJ
1/25/2020	Jill	Alibrandi	Redding	CT	1/25/2020	Jean	Citron	West Orange	NJ
1/25/2020	Jennie	Gydus	West Haven	CT	1/25/2020	Linda	Lorenz	Collingswood	NJ
1/25/2020	Charles	Dunn	Southport	CT	1/25/2020	Tasha	O'Neill	Princeton	NJ

1/25/2020 Anna	Nayshul	Manchester	CT	1/25/2020 Diane	Molino	Williamstown	NJ
1/25/2020 S	Bruzik	Southington	CT	1/25/2020 L	Michetti	Fort Lee	NJ
1/25/2020 Yoshiko	Samuel	Middletown	CT	1/25/2020 Laura	Gamsby	Lake Hiawatha	NJ
1/25/2020 Marc	Robinson	Greenwich	CT	1/25/2020 Joshua	Cupriks	Highland Park	NJ
1/25/2020 Allison	Krongard	New Canaan	CT	1/25/2020 Trinity	Martinez	Kearny	NJ
1/25/2020 Stephanie	Stavnes	Easton	CT	1/25/2020 Martin	Seigel	Freehold	NJ
1/25/2020 Holly	Marczak	Ledyard	CT	1/25/2020 Barbara	Lis	Franklin Park	NJ
1/25/2020 Alicia	DeRicco	Cos Cob	CT	1/25/2020 Megan	King	Lawrenceville	NJ
1/25/2020 Patricia and Robe	Gilbert	Cromwell	CT	1/25/2020 Colleen	Fresco	Whiting	NJ
1/25/2020 Linda	Rigono	Higganum	CT	1/25/2020 Liberty	Valance	Weehawken	NJ
1/25/2020 Marilyn And Mar	Dennis	Monroe	CT	1/25/2020 Nancy	Sowder	Parlin	NJ
1/25/2020 Melissa	Cheyney	Rocky Hill	CT	1/25/2020 Barbara	Mcarthur	Lakewood	NJ
1/25/2020 Rich	Nordmann	Wethersfield	CT	1/25/2020 Barbara	Sterner	Little Egg Harbor	NJ
1/25/2020 Stephen	Massa	Redding	CT	1/25/2020 Michael	Steigerwald	Martinsville	NJ
1/25/2020 Susan	Civitelli	Wallingford	CT	1/25/2020 Jennifer	Targia	Pompton Plains	NJ
1/25/2020 Marcia	Fowler	Litchfield	CT	1/25/2020 rosina	vanstrien	Barnegat	NJ
1/25/2020 Trisha	Sherman	Danielson	CT	1/25/2020 Sandy	Van sant	Monmouth Beach	NJ
1/25/2020 Laura	Lynch	Meriden	CT	1/25/2020 Joei	Fischer	Jamesburg	NJ
1/25/2020 Evelyn	Canfield	Stratford	CT	1/25/2020 Priscilla	Martin	Tenafly	NJ
1/25/2020 Michael	Toto	Redding	CT	1/25/2020 Jeanne	Bradbury	Flemington	NJ
1/25/2020 Mark Seth	Lender	Clinton	CT	1/25/2020 Marilyn	Manganello	Manalapan	NJ
1/25/2020 BEVERLEE	GOYNES	Ridgefield	CT	1/25/2020 Janice	Mackanic	Point Pleasant Bc	NJ
1/25/2020 Maureen	Wulf	Hamden	CT	1/25/2020 Michael	Claps	Allentown	NJ
1/25/2020 Randolph	Hogan	Falls Village	CT	1/25/2020 Gloria	Uribe	Glassboro	NJ
1/25/2020 Judy	Colligan	Hartford	CT	1/25/2020 Shelly	Goldberg	Cherry Hill	NJ
1/25/2020 Jane	Plant	Norwalk	CT	1/25/2020 Clay	Sutton	Cape May Court I	NJ
1/25/2020 Eileen	Sypher	Chester	CT	1/25/2020 Jill	Weislo	Springfield	NJ
1/25/2020 Libby	Sosa	Groton	CT	1/25/2020 Carolyn	Pereyra	Marlton	NJ
1/25/2020 Robin	Ladouceur	New Haven	CT	1/25/2020 Kenneth W	Johnson	Oakhurst	NJ
1/25/2020 Marc	Croteau	Ivoryton	CT	1/25/2020 Tom	Soden	Trenton	NJ
1/25/2020 Kerry	Dewolf	Danielson	CT	1/25/2020 Harold	Wilcox	Monroe Townshi	NJ
1/25/2020 Rosemary	DeClue	New Canaan	CT	1/25/2020 Mary	Hunt	Great Meadows	NJ
1/25/2020 Ronald	Degray	Glastonbury	CT	1/25/2020 Shirley	Bensetler	Cresskill	NJ
1/25/2020 Faith	Weidner MD	Simsbury	CT	1/25/2020 Walter	Bock	Tenafly	NJ
1/25/2020 Jim	Sirch	Hamden	CT	1/25/2020 Dorian	Charles	Avenel	NJ
1/25/2020 Melissa	Novak	Windsor Locks	CT	1/25/2020 Art	Genovese	Cherry Hill	NJ
1/25/2020 Jeff	Frantz	Storrs Mansfield	CT	1/25/2020 Lindalou	Dunphy	Whiting	NJ
1/25/2020 Jane	STANIEWICZ	Branford	CT	1/25/2020 Sam	Mufalli	Cherry Hill	NJ
1/25/2020 Carrie	Breen	New Canaan	CT	1/25/2020 Barbara	Tillman	North Bergen	NJ
1/25/2020 Glenys	Pinchin	New Canaan	CT	1/25/2020 Erin	Mallegol	Flemington	NJ
1/25/2020 Pamela	Kedderis	Farmington	CT	1/25/2020 Wendy	Malmid	Monroe Townshi	NJ
1/25/2020 Robin	Tierney	Branford	CT	1/25/2020 Adriana	Nunez	Jersey City	NJ

1/25/2020 T	Landau	Fairfield	CT	1/25/2020 Mariel	Dryl	Denville	NJ
1/25/2020 Judith	Komorowski	Preston	CT	1/25/2020 Linda	Mullaney	Lyndhurst	NJ
1/25/2020 Milva	DeLuca	Stamford	CT	1/25/2020 Trevanne	Foxton	East Brunswick	NJ
1/25/2020 kathleen	kiely	Branford	CT	1/25/2020 Keith	Vaughn	Clementon	NJ
1/25/2020 A	Diamond	New Haven	CT	1/25/2020 George Chernetz	Chernetz	Kinnelon	NJ
1/25/2020 Myra	Aronow	Haddam	CT	1/25/2020 Linda	Daly	Pompton Lakes	NJ
1/25/2020 Judith G.	Hunt	Bloomfield	CT	1/25/2020 Carol	Kaslander	Lawrence Townsl	NJ
1/25/2020 Wendy	Herbert	North Branford	CT	1/25/2020 Barbara	Gavey	Bogota	NJ
1/25/2020 Lori	Angelo	Hamden	CT	1/25/2020 Aimee	Johnson	Atco	NJ
1/25/2020 Stephanie	Latham-Magee	Torrington	CT	1/25/2020 Christine	Herdon	Whiting	NJ
1/25/2020 Peter	Birckhead	Guilford	CT	1/25/2020 Paulina	Levinzon	Hillsborough	NJ
1/25/2020 Luella	Lamdis	Cromwell	CT	1/25/2020 Mark	DePalma	New Milford	NJ
1/25/2020 Sally	Brown	Branford	CT	1/25/2020 Robert	von Zumbusch	Princeton	NJ
1/25/2020 Sarah	Broadhurst	West Hartford	CT	1/25/2020 Victor	Sytzko	Fair Lawn	NJ
1/25/2020 lynette	daria	Sandy Hook	CT	1/25/2020 Kit	Marlowe	Cape May	NJ
1/25/2020 Linda	Barone	New Haven	CT	1/25/2020 Rafael	Garay	Wallington	NJ
1/25/2020 Karen	Pattist	Rockfall	CT	1/25/2020 Lynn	Macy	Cranford	NJ
1/25/2020 linda	geer	Willimantic	CT	1/25/2020 Patrick	Randow	Burlington	NJ
1/25/2020 David	Babington	Washington	CT	1/25/2020 Donna	Jenny	Toms River	NJ
1/25/2020 Judith	Stelboum	Old Saybrook	CT	1/25/2020 Gilbert	Wald	Bridgewater	NJ
1/25/2020 Jonathan	Lewis	Old Lyme	CT	1/25/2020 Sarah	Stewart	Belford	NJ
1/25/2020 Nancy	Liedlich	Southbury	CT	1/25/2020 David	Caccia	Hammonton	NJ
1/25/2020 Mark	Chmielewski	East Granby	CT	1/25/2020 Suzanne	Molner	Morristown	NJ
1/25/2020 Kat	Elliott	Norwich	CT	1/25/2020 Sue	Velez	Delran	NJ
1/25/2020 Marie	Neville	Cromwell	CT	1/25/2020 nancy	furey	Far Hills	NJ
1/25/2020 Nina	Garrett	Old Saybrook	CT	1/25/2020 Carolyn	Laberta	Whiting	NJ
1/25/2020 M	Komara	Westbrook	CT	1/25/2020 Dagmar	Degree	Cream Ridge	NJ
1/25/2020 Michael	Rosa	Windsor	CT	1/25/2020 Bonnie J Monte	Monte	Madison	NJ
1/25/2020 Joan	Tracey Seguin	Old Greenwich	CT	1/25/2020 Jeanne	Golden	Linden	NJ
1/25/2020 Geraldine	Dickel	New Haven	CT	1/25/2020 Ann	Malyon	Oakland	NJ
1/25/2020 Lisa	Brodlie	Weston	CT	1/25/2020 Alice	Artzt	Princeton	NJ
1/25/2020 Marc	LaComb	Southington	CT	1/25/2020 Joshua	Corris	Red Bank	NJ
1/25/2020 Lisa	Lewis	West Hartford	CT	1/25/2020 Grace	Agnew	Highland Park	NJ
1/25/2020 Donald	Perras	Stratford	CT	1/25/2020 Barbara	Kirch	Egg Harbor Twp	NJ
1/25/2020 Joseph	Rorick	Bethel	CT	1/25/2020 Dennis	Schvejda	North Haledon	NJ
1/25/2020 Betsy	Kittredge	Norfolk	CT	1/25/2020 Melissa	Johnson	Maple Shade	NJ
1/25/2020 nicholas	parker	Colchester	CT	1/25/2020 Martha	Torpey	Cape May	NJ
1/25/2020 Hope	Crescione	New Haven	CT	1/25/2020 Rocco	Dimeo	Highlands	NJ
1/25/2020 Betsy	Kotowski	Branford	CT	1/25/2020 Louis C	Harris Jr	Cherry Hill	NJ
1/25/2020 Pamela	Kurimai	Monroe	CT	1/25/2020 Sarah	Stewart	Belford	NJ
1/25/2020 Marleen	Dutra	Storrs	CT	1/25/2020 David	Gross	Morganville	NJ
1/25/2020 John	Picard	Madison	CT	1/25/2020 Peter	Gargiulo	Maywood	NJ

1/25/2020	Anne	Klein	Stamford	CT	1/25/2020	Sandra	Polk	Flemington	NJ
1/25/2020	mary	weiner	Sandy Hook	CT	1/25/2020	Susan	Eckstein	Stanhope	NJ
1/25/2020	Hope	Maruzo	Bozrah	CT	1/25/2020	Angie	F.	New Brunswick	NJ
1/25/2020	Donna	Coleman	Middletown	CT	1/25/2020	Daniel	Aquino	Colonia	NJ
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Johnston	Guilford	CT	1/25/2020	Mary	Lawrence	Barrington	NJ
1/25/2020	Sven	Furberg	Kent	CT	1/25/2020	SHARON	KELLY	Keansburg	NJ
1/25/2020	Joyce	Beebe	Stamford	CT	1/25/2020	Anna	Alberici	Sewell	NJ
1/25/2020	Debbie	Krautheim	Greenwich	CT	1/25/2020	Arlene	Aughey	Saddle Brook	NJ
1/25/2020	Susan	Bromley	Westport	CT	1/25/2020	David	Ashton	Hoboken	NJ
1/25/2020	Kathryn	Johanessen	Stamford	CT	1/25/2020	Andrea	Fekete	Bloomfield	NJ
1/25/2020	LOIS SOLOMON	SOLOMON	Bristol	CT	1/25/2020	Michele	Horenstein	Ventnor City	NJ
1/25/2020	Joseph	Gulas	Derby	CT	1/25/2020	Larry	Rowe	Ewing	NJ
1/25/2020	Cindy	Moeckel	Ashford	CT	1/25/2020	Arlene	Vizcaya	Vineland	NJ
1/25/2020	Paul	Desjardins	Windsor Locks	CT	1/25/2020	Roberta	Travis	Long Valley	NJ
1/25/2020	Maura	Slattery	West Hartford	CT	1/25/2020	Julia	Knaz	Mountainside	NJ
1/25/2020	Kathy	Coe	Washington Dep	CT	1/25/2020	Adam	Wall	Newton	NJ
1/25/2020	Francine	Ungaro	Southington	CT	1/25/2020	judy	pizarro	Maple Shade	NJ
1/25/2020	Robert	Dryfoos	Essex	CT	1/25/2020	Kenneth	Klohn	Tinton Falls	NJ
1/25/2020	Debbie	Kearns	East Hartford	CT	1/25/2020	Thomas	Fsrrell	Cape May	NJ
1/25/2020	Ginnie	Preuss	Bridgeport	CT	1/25/2020	Gina	Norton	Forked River	NJ
1/25/2020	antje	fray	Washington	CT	1/25/2020	JoAnn	Lopez	Toms River	NJ
1/25/2020	Lynn	MacDonald	Fairfield	CT	1/25/2020	Rebecca	Canright	Asbury	NJ
1/25/2020	Beth	Wirges	Madison	CT	1/25/2020	Beverly	Solomon	Voorhees	NJ
1/25/2020	Jeffrey	Jump	Wolcott	CT	1/25/2020	Terry	Friedman	Montvale	NJ
1/25/2020	Jonathan	Metivier	Middletown	CT	1/25/2020	Karen	Olden	Springfield	NJ
1/25/2020	Mark	Macina	Stamford	CT	1/25/2020	John	Kaminski	Howell	NJ
1/25/2020	krn	leon	Stamford	CT	1/25/2020	Misty	Hudson	Voorhees	NJ
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Wall	Seymour	CT	1/25/2020	Margaret	Warren	Whiting	NJ
1/25/2020	Amanda	Collins	Old Lyme	CT	1/25/2020	PATRICIA	BIJAS	Toms River	NJ
1/25/2020	Patricia	Keavney	Prospect	CT	1/24/2020	judith	bunt	Cape May	NJ
1/25/2020	Alison	Zyla	Clinton	CT	1/24/2020	Laurel	Kornfeld	Highland Park	NJ
1/25/2020	Allan	Csuka	East Haven	CT	1/24/2020	Patricia	Williamson	Mt Arlington	NJ
1/25/2020	Beth	Angel	East Hampton	CT	1/24/2020	Charlotte	Vrancart	Manalapan	NJ
1/25/2020	Kat	Morey	Shelton	CT	1/24/2020	Jean	Kim	Ridgewood	NJ
1/25/2020	Norman	Sandel	Beacon Falls	CT	1/25/2020	Karen	McGuinness	Hazlet	NJ
1/25/2020	Anouk	Schmitt	Lakeville	CT	1/25/2020	Mary	Levitt	Denville	NJ
1/25/2020	Carole	Osborn	Winsted	CT	1/25/2020	Bonnie	Schweinler	Short Hills	NJ
1/25/2020	Marilyn	Walsh	Glastonbury	CT	1/25/2020	Wendy	Lukowitz	Allenhurst	NJ
1/25/2020	Joseph	Cross	Easton	CT	1/25/2020	Wanda	Plucinski	East Windsor	NJ
1/25/2020	Richard	Stanley	West Simsbury	CT	1/25/2020	Barbara	Mallon	Port Murray	NJ
1/25/2020	Joseph	Wasserman	West Hartford	CT	1/25/2020	Sue	Schnaidt	Pompton Lakes	NJ
1/25/2020	Gwen	Ross	Glastonbury	CT	1/25/2020	Joanne	Galasso	Rochelle Park	NJ

1/25/2020 Donna Rose	Smith	Woodbury	CT	1/25/2020 Eric	Piccolo	Springfield	NJ
1/25/2020 Carolynn	Luzi	Southport	CT	1/25/2020 Sally	Foti	Howell	NJ
1/25/2020 Amy	Wolff	Waterbury	CT	1/25/2020 Donna	Blair	Phillipsburg	NJ
1/25/2020 Meghan	Frost	Cheshire	CT	1/25/2020 Laura	Morgan	Millburn	NJ
1/25/2020 Kathy	Worthington	Manchester	CT	1/25/2020 Howard	Weiss	Wenonah	NJ
1/25/2020 Judy	Singer	West Hartford	CT	1/25/2020 Edward	Van Horn	Linwood	NJ
1/25/2020 Beverly	Crawford	Burlington	CT	1/25/2020 Gerald	Walle	Montclair	NJ
1/25/2020 Charles	Pullaro	Southington	CT	1/24/2020 Mark	Francis	Maplewood	NJ
1/25/2020 Matthew	Ziem	New Fairfield	CT	1/24/2020 June	Tullman	Morristown	NJ
1/25/2020 Kevin	Markowski	Middletown	CT	1/24/2020 Brian	Schwartz	Freehold	NJ
1/25/2020 June	Jensen	Enfield	CT	1/24/2020 FRAnces	Recca	Netcong	NJ
1/25/2020 Lisa	Haut	Bridgeport	CT	1/25/2020 Joseph	Matthias	Bayville	NJ
1/25/2020 Rosanne	Neri	Stratford	CT	1/25/2020 Walter	Tulys	Hopelawn	NJ
1/25/2020 Charles	Martin	Thomaston	CT	1/25/2020 Maureen	Koplow	Deptford	NJ
1/25/2020 Denise	Walsh	Monroe	CT	1/25/2020 DENISE	SACKS	Browns Mills	NJ
1/25/2020 Emily	Dickinson-Adams	West Suffield	CT	1/25/2020 Julie	Maillet	Secaucus	NJ
1/25/2020 Jolyne	Kane	Orange	CT	1/25/2020 Nancy	Carringer	Annandale	NJ
1/25/2020 Cynthia	Kobak	Guilford	CT	1/25/2020 Barbara	Poissant	Fort Lee	NJ
1/25/2020 Karen	Reich	Hartford	CT	1/25/2020 Linda	McKillip	Erial	NJ
1/25/2020 Lucille	DeMeis	Simsbury	CT	1/25/2020 Kaitlin	Kropa	Freehold	NJ
1/25/2020 Pamela	Colligan	Cromwell	CT	1/25/2020 Suzanne	Jenners	Riverton	NJ
1/25/2020 Susan	Gilmore	West Hartford	CT	1/25/2020 Stephen	Leissing	Morris Plains	NJ
1/25/2020 Joyce	OBrien	Sharon	CT	1/25/2020 Phyllis	Fast	Gillette	NJ
1/25/2020 Joann	Koch	Lebanon	CT	1/25/2020 Ron And Dorene	Richman	West Orange	NJ
1/25/2020 Terri	Tylo	Norwalk	CT	1/25/2020 Ed	Speidel	Lawrenceville	NJ
1/25/2020 Krista	Willett	Ridgefield	CT	1/25/2020 Lori	Visioli	Matawan	NJ
1/25/2020 Jessica	Doherty	Newington	CT	1/25/2020 Judy	Michaels	Bloomfield	NJ
1/25/2020 Susan	LaFond	Milford	CT	1/25/2020 Joe	Cundari	Cliffside Park	NJ
1/25/2020 Kathryn	Meermans	Norwalk	CT	1/25/2020 George	Abaunza	Lodi	NJ
1/25/2020 Adele	Fishman	Stamford	CT	1/25/2020 Ruth	Boroshok	Summit	NJ
1/25/2020 Dominic	Percopo	West Haven	CT	1/25/2020 Nelson	Corcuera	North Bergen	NJ
1/25/2020 Dorian	Kreindler	Wallingford	CT	1/25/2020 Stephen	Porter	Manalapan	NJ
1/25/2020 Gail	Briggs-Malanson	Torrington	CT	1/25/2020 Sharon	Rothe	Rockaway	NJ
1/25/2020 Tracy	M	Amston	CT	1/25/2020 erica	johanson	Hopewell	NJ
1/26/2020 Sandra	Banik	Waterbury	CT	1/25/2020 Daniel	Stopfer	Tuckerton	NJ
1/26/2020 Stancy	Armstrong	Danbury	CT	1/25/2020 Carlo	Popolizio	Estell Manor	NJ
1/26/2020 Melody	Brown	Torrington	CT	1/25/2020 Joan	Campbell	Ocean	NJ
1/26/2020 dayan	moore	Milford	CT	1/25/2020 Morris	Sutton	Deal	NJ
1/25/2020 Mary	Lee	West Cornwall	CT	1/25/2020 Stephanie	Gardner	Salem	NJ
1/25/2020 Laurie	Izzo	North Haven	CT	1/25/2020 Bettie	Reina	Egg Harbor Twp	NJ
1/25/2020 Sabine	Zell	Simsbury	CT	1/25/2020 Hugh	Carola	Maywood	NJ
1/25/2020 Rae	Bogusky	Stratford	CT	1/25/2020 Mary	Casale	Cedar Knolls	NJ

1/25/2020 frances	drescher	Wallingford	CT	1/25/2020 Ellen	Pedersen	Vineland	NJ
1/25/2020 Susan P.	Vessicchio	New Haven	CT	1/25/2020 Karen	Krieger	East Brunswick	NJ
1/26/2020 Sara	Waller	Meriden	CT	1/25/2020 Adaria	Armstrong	Bridgeton	NJ
1/25/2020 Laura A.	Bray	Pawcatuck	CT	1/25/2020 Don	Walden	Mahwah	NJ
1/25/2020 Stefan	Belza	New Britain	CT	1/25/2020 Ed	Jocz	Freehold	NJ
1/25/2020 Prof. Len	Messina	Middletown	CT	1/25/2020 Susan	Skvarla	Rutherford	NJ
1/26/2020 Colette	Breton	Middletown	CT	1/26/2020 Kaye	Shen	Bridgewater	NJ
1/26/2020 Luis	Martin	Mansfield Center	CT	1/26/2020 Donnalynn	Warren	Egg Harbor Town	NJ
1/25/2020 Doris	Berger	Northford	CT	1/25/2020 Kevin	Bannon	Sussex	NJ
1/25/2020 Susan	Brochu	Southington	CT	1/26/2020 Christopher	Carbone	Gibbsboro	NJ
1/25/2020 Michelle	Zahner	Ellington	CT	1/26/2020 Jody	Tatum	Tinton Falls	NJ
1/25/2020 Nancy	Stimac	Windsor	CT	1/26/2020 Andrea	Smith	Rio Grande	NJ
1/25/2020 Cynthia	Howard	Milford	CT	1/25/2020 Sharon	Errickson	Medford	NJ
1/25/2020 Sibylle	Saewe	Southbury	CT	1/25/2020 Marge	Ollinger	Asbury Park	NJ
1/26/2020 Joseph	Clark	Woodbury	CT	1/25/2020 Nancy	Thelot	East Orange	NJ
1/26/2020 Frances	Gallagher	Plainville	CT	1/25/2020 Sylvia	Carroll	Montclair	NJ
1/26/2020 Frank	Baskay	Newtown	CT	1/25/2020 April	Jacob	North Bergen	NJ
1/26/2020 Sean	Coryino	Shelton	CT	1/25/2020 Alexia	Tsakiris	West Long Branc	NJ
1/26/2020 Cheryl	Greene	New Canaan	CT	1/25/2020 Glen	Li	Edgewater	NJ
1/27/2020 Katharine	Molnar	Winsted	CT	1/25/2020 Dipali	N	West Windsor	NJ
1/25/2020 Ann	Moureau	Washington Dep	CT	1/25/2020 John	Wheeler	Ocean View	NJ
1/25/2020 Jennifer	Diagonale	Wilton	CT	1/25/2020 Lindsay	Holeman	Highland Park	NJ
1/26/2020 Sue	Rosenbach	Bristol	CT	1/25/2020 Elise	Phillips Margulis	Livingston	NJ
1/26/2020 Joan Ellen	Mccoy	Fairfield	CT	1/26/2020 Christa	Fontecchio	Jackson	NJ
1/26/2020 sharron	laplante	Tolland	CT	1/26/2020 Melissa	Naundorff	Hawthorne	NJ
1/26/2020 Amy	Dombek	Glastonbury	CT	1/25/2020 H. Marie	Peak	Sewell	NJ
1/26/2020 Sarah	Gannon	New Fairfield	CT	1/25/2020 Craig	Carpenter	Sewell	NJ
1/26/2020 Mary	Sharkey	Grosvenor Dale	CT	1/25/2020 Tom	Buckley	Hamilton	NJ
1/27/2020 jameson	bergen	Burlington	CT	1/26/2020 John	Kashner	Hamilton	NJ
1/27/2020 Michael	Couture	Enfield	CT	1/26/2020 Ron	De Stefano	Woodland Park	NJ
1/27/2020 June	Maselli	New Haven	CT	1/26/2020 Natalie	Sanchez	Haworth	NJ
1/27/2020 Jeffrey	Rivenburg	Meriden	CT	1/26/2020 Janice	Dlugosz	Beachwood	NJ
1/26/2020 Marian	Brennan	Cheshire	CT	1/25/2020 Susan	Larose	Clinton	NJ
1/26/2020 Beverly	Menosky	Milford	CT	1/25/2020 Patricia	Devlin	Egg Harbor City	NJ
1/25/2020 Elizabeth	Polglase	Manchester	CT	1/25/2020 Thomas	Cosmas	Ewing	NJ
1/27/2020 Melissa	Lowe	Naugatuck	CT	1/25/2020 Janys	Kuznier	Vernon	NJ
1/27/2020 Shelby	Casas	Oakdale	CT	1/25/2020 Barbara	Miller	West Deptford	NJ
1/26/2020 Arielle	Aronoff	Falls Village	CT	1/25/2020 Shelly	McManus	Summit	NJ
1/27/2020 Kelly	Siranko	Danbury	CT	1/26/2020 candida	pons	West New York	NJ
1/27/2020 Margaret	Sellers	North Grosvenor	CT	1/26/2020 Michael	Ivanick	Greenwich	NJ
1/26/2020 Christie	Sanders	Manchester	CT	1/26/2020 Raymond	Intemann	Cliffside Park	NJ
1/25/2020 Kathy Thomas	Thomas	Wallingford	CT	1/25/2020 Danielle	Leonetti	West Deptford	NJ

1/25/2020 Kathleen	Magner	Easton	CT	1/26/2020 Francine	Lipka	Keansburg	NJ
1/27/2020 Denise	Henryard	Wallingford	CT	1/26/2020 Herb	Lowrance	Toms River	NJ
1/28/2020 Debra	Defurio	Hebron	CT	1/26/2020 Stephanie	Garofalo	Belford	NJ
1/27/2020 Janice	Cashell	Bethlehem	CT	1/26/2020 Frank A.	Brincka	Sussex	NJ
1/27/2020 Randi	Byron	Avon	CT	1/26/2020 Susan	Nierenberg	Teaneck	NJ
1/27/2020 Tina	Mizhir	Greenwich	CT	1/27/2020 Jennifer	Books	Basking Ridge	NJ
1/27/2020 Charles	Woodward	Winsted	CT	1/25/2020 Bechi	Currier	Howell	NJ
1/25/2020 Judith	Kemp	Ellington	CT	1/25/2020 Melissa	Hermann	Ocean City	NJ
1/25/2020 Jane	Alexander	Wilton	CT	1/25/2020 John	buongiorno	Marlton	NJ
1/25/2020 Leona	Klerer	Stamford	CT	1/26/2020 Paul	Denko	New Egypt	NJ
1/25/2020 Charlie	Burns	Norwalk	CT	1/26/2020 Carole	Smith	Pennsauken	NJ
1/28/2020 Pasquale	Vairo	Old Greenwich	CT	1/26/2020 Carol	Sinclair	Voorhees	NJ
1/25/2020 Karen	James	New Milford	CT	1/26/2020 Glen	Zeeck	Blairstown	NJ
1/25/2020 Deborah	Stacy	Fairfield	CT	1/26/2020 Adrienne	Ochis	Ventnor City	NJ
1/25/2020 George	Blahun Jr	Quaker Hill	CT	1/26/2020 Jim	Kochis	Jackson	NJ
1/25/2020 Cary	Collins	Groton	CT	1/26/2020 Rachael	Peters	Hawthorne	NJ
1/25/2020 STEVE	MORRELL	Burlington	CT	1/26/2020 janet	larocca	Somers Point	NJ
1/25/2020 Denise	Wells	East Haven	CT	1/26/2020 Jennifer	Smith	Tinton Falls	NJ
1/25/2020 Gregory	Gagnon	West Hartford	CT	1/26/2020 William	Hipkins	Vineland	NJ
1/25/2020 SHEILA	STAMBONI	Brookfield	CT	1/27/2020 Patricia	Lone	Princeton	NJ
1/25/2020 Bettina	Rossi	Bethel	CT	1/27/2020 Jeanette	Bartholomew	Hillsborough	NJ
1/25/2020 Patricia	Hammel	Branford	CT	1/26/2020 Donna	Desjardins	West Creek	NJ
1/25/2020 Rebecca	Smith	Coventry	CT	1/26/2020 Mary	Oostdyk	Tinton Falls	NJ
1/25/2020 Elizabeth	Werner	Hamden	CT	1/26/2020 Fred	Reimer	Ogdensburg	NJ
1/23/2020 Lani	C	Washington	DC	1/27/2020 Cb	Michaels	Mantua	NJ
1/25/2020 Richard	Kite	Washington	DC	1/27/2020 Sherrill	Barbary	Atlantic City	NJ
1/25/2020 Louise	Pisano Simone	Washington	DC	1/28/2020 Chris	Hazynski	Burlington	NJ
1/25/2020 Arthur	Fornari	Washington	DC	1/25/2020 Annette	Coomber	Ringwood	NJ
1/27/2020 Jim	Wolford	Washington	DC	1/25/2020 John	Nelson	Belleville	NJ
1/25/2020 D	Chilcoat	Ocean View	DE	1/25/2020 Charles	Price	Bayonne	NJ
1/26/2020 Nancy	Griffith	Wilmington	DE	1/26/2020 Jen-Mai	Wong	Harrison	NJ
1/24/2020 Norma	Loffredo	Bear	DE	1/27/2020 Ellen	Minde	Dover	NJ
1/24/2020 bruce	tucker	Newark	DE	1/27/2020 Maria Cecilia	Correia	Elizabeth	NJ
1/24/2020 David R	Guinnup	Bear	DE	1/27/2020 Linda	Dorn	Garwood	NJ
1/25/2020 Janet	Cloud	Millsboro	DE	1/27/2020 Dominica	Babriecki	Plainsboro	NJ
1/25/2020 Aimee	Wiest	Lewes	DE	1/27/2020 Damon	Somers	Madison	NJ
1/25/2020 Tracy	Neher	Wilmington	DE	1/27/2020 Daniel	Wall	New Egypt	NJ
1/25/2020 Kathleen	Eaton	Middletown	DE	1/27/2020 Wayne	Gibbons	Mahwah	NJ
1/25/2020 Laura	Congdon	Lewes	DE	1/27/2020 Diane	Vigar	Bridgewater	NJ
1/25/2020 Brian	McGonigle	Wilmington	DE	1/28/2020 Christina	Clement	Brooklawn	NJ
1/25/2020 Elizabeth	Cherubin	Camden	DE	1/27/2020 Margit	Meissner-Jacksor	West Creek	NJ
1/25/2020 Jared	Cornelia	Wilmington	DE	1/27/2020 Mary	Senn	Hampton	NJ

1/25/2020	Iris Patty	Yermak	Wilmington	DE	1/27/2020	Angela	Knable	Flanders	NJ
1/25/2020	Dorothy	Dobbyn	Millsboro	DE	1/28/2020	Michael	Cloud	Palmyra	NJ
1/25/2020	Bruce	Abbott	Newark	DE	1/28/2020	Jerry	Palin	Princeton	NJ
1/25/2020	Sarah	O'Donnell	Middletown	DE	1/28/2020	Kristin	Bradley	Medford Lakes	NJ
1/25/2020	Joan	Bennett	Newark	DE	1/28/2020	Cody	Obropta	Hillsborough	NJ
1/25/2020	Tabitha	Bradley	Wilmington	DE	1/28/2020	JOHANNA	JARA	Clifton	NJ
1/25/2020	Grace	Nasseh	Wilmington	DE	1/28/2020	sandy	gingras	Long Beach Town	NJ
1/25/2020	Genna	Hahn	Newark	DE	1/27/2020	Elizabeth	D	Morris Plains	NJ
1/25/2020	gwen	foehner	Milton	DE	1/27/2020	Steven	Smeregla	Salem	NJ
1/25/2020	Deborah	Beattie	Newark	DE	1/27/2020	WALTER	ROECKER	Medford Lakes	NJ
1/25/2020	Alison	Ellicott	New Castle	DE	1/27/2020	Jackie	Messineo	Bloomfield	NJ
1/25/2020	Margaret	Smigielski	Wilmington	DE	1/27/2020	Jeff	Hill	New Milford	NJ
1/25/2020	Lorna	Wenski	Newark	DE	1/25/2020	Melissa	Pena	Dumont	NJ
1/25/2020	Nancy	Fifer	Lewes	DE	1/28/2020	V.	Euripides	Oakland	NJ
1/25/2020	Judy	Kitchen	Seaford	DE	1/27/2020	Nicole	Zanetakos	Lincoln Park	NJ
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Emerle-Sifuentes	Newark	DE	1/27/2020	Melissa	Pflugh	Oakland	NJ
1/25/2020	Liz	Tymkiw	Newark	DE	1/28/2020	John	Klacik	Sea Isle City	NJ
1/25/2020	Joan	Doblinger	Magnolia	DE	1/25/2020	Bob And Carolyn	P	Somerset	NJ
1/25/2020	Sherry	Rogers	Wilmington	DE	1/28/2020	Iwona	Torosdag	Egg Harbor Town	NJ
1/25/2020	Richenda	Davison	Wilmington	DE	1/25/2020	Andrew	Major	Manchester	NJ
1/25/2020	R. Jean	Sweetman	Townsend	DE	1/25/2020	Gerald	Ryan	Flemington	NJ
1/25/2020	Rosemarie	Paolinelli	Newark	DE	1/25/2020	Barbara	Sendelbach	Lafayette	NJ
1/25/2020	Sam	Eaton	Middletown	DE	1/25/2020	Gregory	Linn	Ewing	NJ
1/25/2020	Ken	Reynolds	Claymont	DE	1/25/2020	Pamela	Opdyke	Phillipsburg	NJ
1/25/2020	Ramsay	Kieffer	Harrington	DE	1/25/2020	Ginny	Johnson	Morristown	NJ
1/25/2020	Sandra	Wald	Georgetown	DE	1/25/2020	Rebecca	Rabinowitz	Moorestown	NJ
1/25/2020	Linda	Sperry	Felton	DE	1/25/2020	Laurie	Hartman	Basking Ridge	NJ
1/25/2020	Rue and Ralph	Lam	Wilmington	DE	1/25/2020	Laura	Dickey	Boonton	NJ
1/25/2020	K	Blair	Wilmington	DE	1/25/2020	Sonja	Stahlhut	Albuquerque	NM
1/24/2020	Barbara	Burns	New Castle	DE	1/25/2020	Aaron	Kapner	Astoria	NY
1/25/2020	Sue	Ochs	Dover	DE	1/25/2020	Margaret	McGullam	Staten Island	NY
1/25/2020	Linda	Knotwell	Lewes	DE	1/25/2020	Stephen	Harbulak	Huntington	NY
1/25/2020	Carol	Collins	Dover	DE	1/25/2020	Suzanne	La Burt	Greenwood Lake	NY
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Opderbeck	Lewes	DE	1/25/2020	Dannielle	Edick	Mohawk	NY
1/25/2020	Kristen	Bossert	Milton	DE	1/25/2020	R.	Capp	Ny	NY
1/25/2020	Cindy	Porter	Greenwood	DE	1/25/2020	Gene	Mastropierro	Cornwall	NY
1/26/2020	Ann	Felicetti	Middletown	DE	1/25/2020	Alla	Sobel	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Evan	Mehrman	Wilmington	DE	1/25/2020	Jean	DiPirro	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Mary	ODonnell	New Castle	DE	1/25/2020	Jenny	DeGraw	Kerhonkson	NY
1/25/2020	Godfrey	Little	Seaford	DE	1/25/2020	Josephine	Palladino	Islandia	NY
1/26/2020	Mary Frances	Lawler	New Castle	DE	1/25/2020	Erma	Lewis	Brooklyn	NY
1/27/2020	Alyssa	Zaccaria	Bear	DE	1/25/2020	Donna	George	Syracuse	NY

1/26/2020	Ellen	Wasfi	Dover	DE	1/25/2020	Teresa	Beutel	Congers	NY
1/28/2020	Diane	Faircloth	Hartly	DE	1/25/2020	Lakshmi	Banerjee	Brooklyn	NY
1/27/2020	Elizabeth	Avino	Bear	DE	1/25/2020	Chris	Bowman	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Carol	Bachman	Lewes	DE	1/25/2020	Cynthia	Jackson	Hudson Falls	NY
1/27/2020	Lee	K	Clayton	DE	1/25/2020	Mary	Andreani	Naples	NY
1/25/2020	Howard	Cohen	Newark	DE	1/25/2020	Lydia	Bellevue	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Beverly	Dant	Clayton	DE	1/25/2020	Maura	Phillips	Le Roy	NY
1/25/2020	Cindy	Danan	Boca Raton	FL	1/25/2020	Ginny	Siciliano	Delmar	NY
1/25/2020	Terry	Bulla	Saint Augustine	FL	1/25/2020	Berk	Adams	Panama	NY
1/25/2020	Greg	Beauvoir	Avon Park	FL	1/25/2020	Steven	Lebeck	New City	NY
1/25/2020	Helen	Fielding	Gainesville	FL	1/25/2020	Ellen	Heidelberger	Cortlandt Manor	NY
1/25/2020	Lorelei	Edrosa	Titusville	FL	1/25/2020	Mark	Davis	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	STANTON	DUNAYER	Palm Coast	FL	1/25/2020	Helen	Mitchell	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Pierce	Bratton	Sneads	FL	1/26/2020	Kay	Olan	Wilton	NY
1/25/2020	Jo Anne	Neaves	Hollywood	FL	1/26/2020	Lorraine	Forte	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Karolyn	Keefe	Dania Beach	FL	1/26/2020	Sheryl	Collins	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	Cary	De Vroedt	Gainesville	FL	1/26/2020	David	Rosenfeld	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Heather	Wolfe	Maitland	FL	1/26/2020	Lynann	Heilman	Babylon	NY
1/25/2020	Katherine	Gray	Delray Beach	FL	1/26/2020	Ronald	Jacob	Watertown	NY
1/25/2020	Whitney	watters	St Augustine	FL	1/26/2020	Jan	Davis	Pleasant Valley	NY
1/25/2020	Cricket	Blanton	Melbourne	FL	1/27/2020	Dorrit	Walsh	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Constance	Johnson	Plantation	FL	1/27/2020	jeanne	hobert	Hurley	NY
1/25/2020	Linda	Ashton	Jacksonville	FL	1/27/2020	Kenneth	McFall	Lockport	NY
1/25/2020	Victoria	Kalman	Palm City	FL	1/27/2020	Marcia	Ruiz	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Felipe	Soto	Doral	FL	1/27/2020	Doreen	Harris	Scotia	NY
1/25/2020	Cheryl	Gaiefsky	Longwood	FL	1/27/2020	Natalie	Miller	Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020	Wendy	Beyda	Saint Augustine	FL	1/27/2020	Amy	Greer	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Wendy	Weldon	Delray Beach	FL	1/27/2020	Chris	Washington	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Dena	Lenard	Miami	FL	1/27/2020	Lynn	Kelly	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Sandra	Bookheimer	Palm Bay	FL	1/27/2020	Ann	Seligman	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Susan	De Nolf	Orlando	FL	1/27/2020	Caroline	Mislove	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Ramon	Morales	Belle Isle	FL	1/27/2020	Marcia	ditieri	Merrick	NY
1/26/2020	Walter	Hoelbling	Deland	FL	1/28/2020	Phoenix	Gannon-Hills	Buffalo	NY
1/26/2020	Mark	Fox	Orlando	FL	1/28/2020	Babette	Puzey	Syracuse	NY
1/26/2020	Arlene	Marvonek	Flagler Beach	FL	1/28/2020	Anne	Montana	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020	Leonora	Xhrouet	Davie	FL	1/24/2020	Victoria	Anderson	Southold	NY
1/26/2020	Larry	Wickline	Vero Beach	FL	1/24/2020	Joseph	Lawson	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Jamie	Dos santos	Hollywood	FL	1/24/2020	Glenn	Staub	White Plains	NY
1/26/2020	Karen	Joslin	Tallahassee	FL	1/24/2020	Kate	Sherwood	Long Beach	NY
1/26/2020	Amy	Tajdari	Jacksonville	FL	1/24/2020	Louann	Manning	Lyndonville	NY
1/26/2020	Carolyn	Stalcup	Lake Mary	FL	1/24/2020	Nicole	McAllister	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020	KERUL	KASSEL	Harmony	FL	1/24/2020	Jonathan	Chuang	Dix Hills	NY

1/26/2020	Richard	Skowron	Orlando	FL	1/24/2020	Eva	Aridjis	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020	Pamela	Garrison	Miami	FL	1/24/2020	Fern	Wachtel	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Janice	Haley	Davenport	FL	1/24/2020	Dolores	Harrison	Schoharie	NY
1/26/2020	Saskia	Saint-Sulpice	Coral Springs	FL	1/24/2020	M	Reibschied	Massapequa Par	NY
1/27/2020	Melissa	Morales	Miami	FL	1/24/2020	Nancy	Neimeth	New York	NY
1/27/2020	tami	schreurs	Boynton Beach	FL	1/24/2020	Richard	Lierow	Warwick	NY
1/27/2020	Rickey	Bittery	Cocoa	FL	1/24/2020	Glenda And Jeror	McNerney	Kings Park	NY
1/27/2020	Mary Ann Hansel	Hanselman	Pompano Beach	FL	1/24/2020	Kimberly	Vaughn	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Anne	Nowland	Cutler Bay	FL	1/24/2020	Rita	Grrrolitzer	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Henry	Lizer	Davenport	FL	1/24/2020	wendy	ryden	Oyster Bay	NY
1/27/2020	Irena	Franchi	Sunny Isles Beach	FL	1/24/2020	John	Willett	East Aurora	NY
1/24/2020	A	W	Homestead	FL	1/24/2020	Lesley	Bement	Horseheads	NY
1/24/2020	Yadi	Sferra	Miami	FL	1/24/2020	Alicia	Cruz	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Charlene	Fyda	Cocoa	FL	1/24/2020	Autumn	Blanchard	Sabael	NY
1/24/2020	Spirit-Eagle	Hawk	Eustis	FL	1/24/2020	Janice	Robertson	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Ivan	Fuentes	Orlando	FL	1/24/2020	Nick	Byrne	Bedford	NY
1/24/2020	Maggie	Reid	Cocoa	FL	1/24/2020	Liz	Tormes	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	Albert R.	Matheny	Gainesville	FL	1/24/2020	Nellie	Adaba	Putnam Valley	NY
1/24/2020	Sheridan	Lorraine	Merritt Island	FL	1/24/2020	Cesar	Raposo	Endicott	NY
1/24/2020	Andrea	Chisari	Mims	FL	1/24/2020	Marilyn Singer	Aronson	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	Eric	Gottlieb	El Portal	FL	1/24/2020	A	P	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Linda	Lane	Delray Beach	FL	1/24/2020	R	F	Port Washington	NY
1/24/2020	Sharon	Ashman	Riviera Beach	FL	1/24/2020	Carolyn	Farinella	Sayville	NY
1/24/2020	Lucy	B	Kissimmee	FL	1/24/2020	Vicki	Burns	Bronx	NY
1/24/2020	Maria	Morales	Wilton Manors	FL	1/24/2020	Robin	Spiegelman	Queens Village	NY
1/24/2020	Roger	Prehoda	Hollywood	FL	1/24/2020	Mary	Brickley	Jamestown	NY
1/24/2020	Susan	Canada	Titusville	FL	1/24/2020	D	Brooks	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Greg	Noel	The Villages	FL	1/24/2020	Tyler	Miranda	Highland Falls	NY
1/24/2020	Joan	Balfour	Boynton Beach	FL	1/24/2020	Aaron	Quidort	Glenmont	NY
1/24/2020	Gloria	Diggle	Fort White	FL	1/24/2020	Regina	Riesenburger	Ancramdale	NY
1/24/2020	Susan	Muller	Vero Beach	FL	1/24/2020	Agnes	Krygier	Glendale	NY
1/24/2020	Pamela	Taylor Yates	Palm Beach	FL	1/24/2020	Lavender	Bush	Corning	NY
1/24/2020	Katherine	Fleming	Homestead	FL	1/24/2020	Lydia	Gabino	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Marsha	Vaughan	Fernandina Beach	FL	1/24/2020	Stephanie	Kob	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Carol	Downey	Vero Beach	FL	1/24/2020	Joan	Stanton	Voorheesville	NY
1/24/2020	Dale	Shero	Fernandina Beach	FL	1/24/2020	Kenya	Gonzalez	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	Brandie	Gaylord	Jacksonville	FL	1/24/2020	Robyn	Eldridge	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Ann Marie	OHara	Ponte Vedra Beach	FL	1/24/2020	Jennifer	Tarlow	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Dawn	Strecker	Fort Lauderdale	FL	1/24/2020	Myra	Dremeaux	Mount Kisco	NY
1/24/2020	John	Herman	Fort Lauderdale	FL	1/24/2020	Ramona	Harragin	Goshen	NY
1/24/2020	Marc	Masto	Ponte Vedra	FL	1/24/2020	Carol	Ramo	West Babylon	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Andrews	Miami Beach	FL	1/24/2020	Eric	Kaufman	New York	NY

1/24/2020	Debra Jones	Oviedo	FL	1/24/2020	Gregory Wuest	Little Neck	NY
1/24/2020	Helena Ward	Palm Coast	FL	1/24/2020	Marina Barry	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Roberto Fazio	Davie	FL	1/24/2020	Robert Lombardi	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	Annie McCann	Venice	FL	1/24/2020	April Hoffmeister	Coram	NY
1/25/2020	Lynn and Burt Serfass	Palm Coast	FL	1/24/2020	Claire Leavitt	Ithaca	NY
1/24/2020	Michelle Spradley	West Palm Beach	FL	1/24/2020	Barbara Cabana	Centereach	NY
1/24/2020	Marc Berner	Miami	FL	1/24/2020	Gregory V	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	Laura Alleman	Quincy	FL	1/25/2020	nora chan	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	Kelly Lyon	Boca Raton	FL	1/25/2020	DIANORA NICCOLINI	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Frances Vignari	Deerfield Beach	FL	1/24/2020	S Smith	Sound Beach	NY
1/25/2020	Melissa Ripple	Eustis	FL	1/24/2020	Melanie Montero	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Debbie Blair	Boca Raton	FL	1/24/2020	Nellie Nieves	Pelham	NY
1/25/2020	Stephanie Pratt	Lake Mary	FL	1/24/2020	Cindy Schultz	Seaford	NY
1/24/2020	Ana Coro	Hollywood	FL	1/24/2020	Jesse Dubinsky	Peekskill	NY
1/24/2020	Alina Szostak	Miami	FL	1/24/2020	Phillip Hope	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Eduardo Forero	Port Saint Lucie	FL	1/25/2020	David Davis	Bronx	NY
1/24/2020	Deborah Long	Ocala	FL	1/25/2020	Jane Ellenberg	Millbrook	NY
1/24/2020	John Dell'isola	Panama City Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Nina Edwards	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Carmen Patti	Davie	FL	1/24/2020	Robert Adamo	Riverhead	NY
1/25/2020	Marvin Reinhart	Ormond Beach	FL	1/24/2020	Irene Franck	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Debora Hojda	Miami	FL	1/24/2020	Lillian Just	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Michele Thomas	Saint Augustine	FL	1/25/2020	Diana Gradus	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Patricia Tornborgh	Miami	FL	1/24/2020	Charlene Dumas	Massena	NY
1/25/2020	Stephen Potts	Starke	FL	1/24/2020	Soretta Rodack	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Raquel Quintana	Tamarac	FL	1/24/2020	CHRISTINE BECKER-LEGGE	Astoria	NY
1/25/2020	Brian Wilson	Coral Gables	FL	1/24/2020	Ned Overton	Lake Grove	NY
1/25/2020	Michael Keane	Melbourne	FL	1/24/2020	Lucille Poleshuck	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Francesca Lewis	Ocala	FL	1/24/2020	Sandra Naidich	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Sally Caskey	Winter Haven	FL	1/24/2020	Wendy Fogel	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Elsy Shallman	Loxahatchee	FL	1/24/2020	Denise Anzelmo	Staten Island	NY
1/25/2020	Robert Neuzil	Palm Bch Gdns	FL	1/24/2020	Maryann Barulich	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Jacqueline Wartman	Delray Beach	FL	1/24/2020	Fannie Lee	East Elmhurst	NY
1/25/2020	Ray Cunningham	Apopka	FL	1/25/2020	Pamela Blake	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Sally Potts	Ormond Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Herman Villamizar	Westbury	NY
1/25/2020	Sue Amell	Harmony	FL	1/25/2020	Anna Surban	Rego Park	NY
1/24/2020	Elizabeth Garratt	St Augustine	FL	1/25/2020	Janice Haines	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	Peter Hartung	Tallahassee	FL	1/24/2020	Julie Kim	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Kevin Chapman	Silver Springs	FL	1/24/2020	Stephanie Cybulski	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Mark Henry	Saint Augustine	FL	1/24/2020	Anthony Trotta	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Linda Mitchell	Boynton Beach	FL	1/24/2020	Yvonne Fogarty	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020	Raul Del Solar	Miami	FL	1/24/2020	Elizabeth Prewitt	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Jessica McCormick	Wellington	FL	1/24/2020	Samuel Amoia	Buffalo	NY

1/25/2020 Kevin	Bickers	Atlantic Beach	FL	1/24/2020 V	V	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Ronald	Prado	Miami	FL	1/25/2020 Ethel	Schwartz Bock	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Julian and Joyce	Stutz	Oakland Park	FL	1/25/2020 Dennis	Hough	Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020 Catherine	Elverston	Gainesville	FL	1/25/2020 Myrna	Borus	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Amanda	Block-Haley	Apopka	FL	1/25/2020 Linda	Allen	Snyder	NY
1/25/2020 R.E.	Barnes	Boca Raton	FL	1/25/2020 Lauren	Bond	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Leslie	Parks	Jacksonville	FL	1/25/2020 Ellen	Waggener	Poughkeepsie	NY
1/25/2020 Leif	Burhans	Saint Augustine	FL	1/25/2020 Emily	Harting	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Nancy	Stewart	Port Saint Lucie	FL	1/25/2020 Nancy	Ward	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Yvonne	Ortiz	Princeton	FL	1/25/2020 Roseann	Demers	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020 Sheilah	Ball	St Augustine	FL	1/25/2020 Rosemary	Hawkins	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Bracha	Leib	Delray Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Dana	Cohen	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Sandeep	Gosine	Greenacres	FL	1/25/2020 Gabriel	Bobek	New York	NY
1/25/2020 gina	Mondazze	Hollywood	FL	1/25/2020 Denise	Ferrari	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Jane	Kosow	Boynton Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Tom	Dodson	Mineola	NY
1/25/2020 Rusty	Rollings	Palm Coast	FL	1/25/2020 Samuel	Meigs	Yonkers	NY
1/25/2020 Catherine	McNamara	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020 Robert	Jacobson	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Mary	Walls	Jacksonville	FL	1/25/2020 Merle	Ohlinger	New Rochelle	NY
1/25/2020 PATRICK	SHEA	Saint Augustine	FL	1/25/2020 Andre	West	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020 Barbara	Fernandez	Miami	FL	1/25/2020 Judith	Nelson	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Nalan	Williams	Satellite Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Louise	Pillai	Copake	NY
1/25/2020 Quida	Jacobs	Miami Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Malka	Davydova	Rego Park	NY
1/25/2020 Julie	Shames-Rogan	Boynton Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Beth	Carr	Stafford	NY
1/25/2020 David	Kapell	Hobe Sound	FL	1/25/2020 Janet	Harmon	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Glenn	Huberman	Miami	FL	1/25/2020 Jennifer	Standish	N Tonawanda	NY
1/25/2020 carol	schaming	Stuart	FL	1/25/2020 Jan	DeLuke	Oneida	NY
1/25/2020 Yvonne	Brown	Edgewater	FL	1/25/2020 Harriet	Shalat	Forest Hills	NY
1/25/2020 Luis	Salavarria	Cutler Bay	FL	1/25/2020 Sophie	Barrett	Watervliet	NY
1/25/2020 Daniel	Sixto	Miami	FL	1/25/2020 Elaine	Livingston	Vestal	NY
1/25/2020 C	S	Spring Hill	FL	1/24/2020 Nate	Elkin	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Vincent	Geiger	Winter Haven	FL	1/25/2020 Carol	Lipsky	New York	NY
1/25/2020 AM	Bodager	Oviedo	FL	1/25/2020 John	Kahl	Auburn	NY
1/25/2020 Joan	Nsthanson	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020 Dara	Birnbaum	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Kevin	Stodolski	Coral Springs	FL	1/25/2020 Stephanie	Zacchino	Baiting Hollow	NY
1/25/2020 Boril	Iordanov	Boca Raton	FL	1/25/2020 Pierre	Schlemel	Old Bethpage	NY
1/25/2020 Gregory	Esteve	Lake Wales	FL	1/25/2020 Barbara	McVey	White Plains	NY
1/25/2020 Tara	Lee	Miami Springs	FL	1/25/2020 Josephine	Wan	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Mark	Tellier	Palm Coast	FL	1/25/2020 Lynn	Colonell	Highland Falls	NY
1/25/2020 Debbie	Mc Kevitt	Brooksville	FL	1/25/2020 S	Hammond	Nichols	NY
1/25/2020 Marie	Fitzsimmons	Jacksonville	FL	1/25/2020 Suzanne	Ray	Cato	NY
1/25/2020 Nancy	Telese	Palm Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Fred	Zehend	Franklin Square	NY
1/25/2020 Jo	Chapman	Mims	FL	1/25/2020 Iris	Rochkind	Flushing	NY

1/25/2020 Karen	Sholette	The Villages	FL	1/25/2020 Tracey	Lall	Astoria	NY
1/25/2020 Roxanne	Mantese	Miami Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Mona	Mark	Canaan	NY
1/25/2020 Cynthia	Hartley	Port Saint Lucie	FL	1/25/2020 J	Diamond	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Steph	Vatt	Greenacres	FL	1/25/2020 Penny	Morris	Schenectady	NY
1/25/2020 Michele	Denski	Lake Worth Beac	FL	1/25/2020 Edward	Dillon	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020 Cora	Luce	Casselberry	FL	1/25/2020 John	Cannatella	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Robert	Kastrinos	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020 Sue	Kasprzyk	Newfane	NY
1/25/2020 Margaret	Sommer	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020 Kathy	Oberther	Elmira	NY
1/25/2020 Nina	Stoyan-Rosenzwe	Gainesville	FL	1/25/2020 Mj	Lagatta	Grand Island	NY
1/25/2020 gerald	bair	Miami	FL	1/25/2020 Paula	Beltrone	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Carolyn	Kalmus	Pompano Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Denise	Tuite	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Gilda	Levinson	Coral Springs	FL	1/25/2020 Diane	Dillabough	New Hartford	NY
1/25/2020 Jody	Heriot Dehart	Fort Lauderdale	FL	1/25/2020 june	avignone	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020 Emory	Waller	Miami	FL	1/25/2020 jennifer	valentine	Massapequa Parl	NY
1/25/2020 Lisa	Kiddy	Jacksonville	FL	1/25/2020 Mark	Johnson	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Howard	Petlack	West Palm Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Paula	Jarowski	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Jan	Dougherty	Sanford	FL	1/25/2020 Elliot	Pliner	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Linda	Shirey	Okeechobee	FL	1/25/2020 Lika	Levi	Scarsdale	NY
1/25/2020 Suzanne	Valencia	West Melbourne	FL	1/25/2020 Sun Hae	Kim	Flushing	NY
1/25/2020 Michael	Jaeger	New Smyrna Bea	FL	1/25/2020 Kathy	Elliott	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020 Leesa	Sward	Paisley	FL	1/25/2020 Stella	Hamilton	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Suzanne	Smither	New Smyrna Bea	FL	1/25/2020 Lisa	Pisano	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Jerusalem	Wise	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020 Dee	Buttimer	Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020 Pat	Pacoe	Fort Lauderdale	FL	1/25/2020 Jesse	Wemyss	Huntington	NY
1/25/2020 Jennifer	Noel	Saint Augustine	FL	1/25/2020 Robin	Lim	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Dean	Onessimo	West Palm Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Donna	Kalil	Larchmont	NY
1/25/2020 Frann	Warren	Palm Beach Gard	FL	1/25/2020 Stephane	Lin	Forest Hills	NY
1/25/2020 Marta	Medina	Miami	FL	1/25/2020 Michael	Seckendorf	Carmel	NY
1/25/2020 Marcy Jean	Brenner	Jacksonville	FL	1/25/2020 Al	Krause	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Martine	Choquet	Ocala	FL	1/25/2020 Ann	Baron	Nesconset	NY
1/25/2020 Karen	Branen	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020 Rebecca	Berlant	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Donald	Freedland	Boynton Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Deborah	Denton	Albany	NY
1/25/2020 Doug	Sutherland	Sebastian	FL	1/25/2020 Kevin W.	McAlister	Bellmore	NY
1/25/2020 Jason	Gibson	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020 Jaime	Bookfor	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Mini	Kaplan	Miami Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Stephanie	Llinas	Richmond Hill	NY
1/25/2020 Claudia	Steadman	Homestead	FL	1/25/2020 Becky	Lechner	Binghamton	NY
1/25/2020 Susan	Trimbo	Boca Raton	FL	1/25/2020 Aimee	Ellis	Burdett	NY
1/25/2020 Arlene	Macintosh	Sunny Isles Beac	FL	1/25/2020 Bart	Farell	Clinton	NY
1/25/2020 Lora	Smith	Bunnell	FL	1/25/2020 Nano	McNamara	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Samantha	Rosa-Re	Hialeah	FL	1/25/2020 John	Neumeister	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Alison	Adams	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020 david	lowe	New York	NY
1/25/2020 A	Sidky	Miami	FL	1/25/2020 Owen	Waite	New York	NY

1/25/2020	Greg	Gillis	Sebring	FL	1/25/2020	Anthony	Nicolau	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Linc	Cole	Key West	FL	1/25/2020	Deirdre	Gately	Yonkers	NY
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Sheward	Jupiter	FL	1/25/2020	candace	smith	Ashville	NY
1/25/2020	Gail	Walton	Bunnell	FL	1/25/2020	Neil	Merrick	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Owen	Lake Worth	FL	1/25/2020	Antbony	Gazzara	Pearl River	NY
1/25/2020	Al	Fried	Plantation	FL	1/25/2020	S	G	Queens Village	NY
1/25/2020	Julie	Johnson	Kissimmee	FL	1/25/2020	Susan	Denton	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	Nancy	DeSecki	Mount Dora	FL	1/25/2020	Alyssa	Nowicki	Hamburg	NY
1/25/2020	Jessica	Johnigean	Jacksonville	FL	1/25/2020	Andrea	Pennisi	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Lena	Lambert	Lakeland	FL	1/25/2020	Christopher	Porzio	Howard Beach	NY
1/25/2020	Marisol	Norris	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020	Janet	Duran	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Dale	Newman	Fernandina	FL	1/25/2020	Susanna	Stone	Middle Island	NY
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Darling	Jupiter	FL	1/25/2020	Lorraine	Avallone	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Lisa Grace	Kestel	Rockledge	FL	1/25/2020	Bonnie	Cook	West Sand Lake	NY
1/25/2020	steve	Shalaew	Ocala	FL	1/25/2020	Frances	Saykaly	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Janet	Robinson	Boca Raton	FL	1/25/2020	Cathleen	Billiski	Honeoye	NY
1/25/2020	Gerald	Mitchell	Ormond Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Lee	Bhattacharji	Arkville	NY
1/25/2020	Kathy Marie	Behl-Whiting	Plantation	FL	1/25/2020	Michael	Scarola	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Leslie	Ray	Melbourne	FL	1/25/2020	Ingrid	Eichenbaum	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Dupree	Ona	FL	1/25/2020	Mary	Beckman	Greenwood Lake	NY
1/25/2020	Kimberly	Diaz	Lighthouse Point	FL	1/25/2020	A.	Bortree	Dobbs Ferry	NY
1/25/2020	Lise	Fisher	Micco	FL	1/25/2020	Patrick J	Mitchell	Poughkeepsie	NY
1/25/2020	Lisa	Joraskie	Pompano Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Mary M	Kalinowski	New York	NY
1/25/2020	John	James	Gainesville	FL	1/25/2020	June	Balish	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Wendy	Joffe	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Lori	Colon	Freeport	NY
1/25/2020	Silvia	Franke	Boca Raton	FL	1/25/2020	Shamim	Khondkar	Jamaica	NY
1/25/2020	Andrew	Elliston	Cutler Bay	FL	1/25/2020	leilani	puerto	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Orem	Fort Lauderdale	FL	1/25/2020	Janice	Weiss	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Tami	Hillman	Cocoa Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Dorothy	Labi	Kingston	NY
1/25/2020	D.M.	Dunkle	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020	Ellen	Beschler	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Nicole	Sadowski	Jacksonville	FL	1/25/2020	Amy	May	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Brian	DeFina	St Augustine	FL	1/25/2020	nathalie	Camus	Hollis	NY
1/25/2020	Susan C	Anderson	Palm Coast	FL	1/25/2020	Kevin	Grimes	Williston Park	NY
1/25/2020	Carol	Hollander	Oakland Park	FL	1/25/2020	Debbie	Miller	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Donna	Craig	Melbourne	FL	1/25/2020	Carolyn	Kyle	Weedsport	NY
1/25/2020	Mona	Saxena	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Bruce	Rosenkrantz	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Randy	Brehne	Palm City	FL	1/25/2020	Leone	Sousa	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Douglas	Sphar	Cocoa	FL	1/25/2020	Aubr egg y	Lees	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Marcia	Miller	Delray Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Susan	Picard	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Jackie	Mills	Kissimmee	FL	1/25/2020	Scott	Grove	Commack	NY
1/25/2020	barbara	shalaew	Ocala	FL	1/25/2020	Matt	Kaslow	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Tina	Noel	Labelle	FL	1/25/2020	Joanne	Wassmer	New York	NY

1/25/2020 Margaret	Cobb	Archer	FL	1/25/2020 Angela Torres	Torres	Ridgewood	NY
1/25/2020 Charles	McKusick	Satellite Beach	FL	1/25/2020 yvonne	kravitz	Port Jefferson	NY
1/25/2020 Roxann	Hassett	Palm Coast	FL	1/25/2020 Thomas	Wilczak	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020 William	Marsico	Lakeland	FL	1/25/2020 Gene	Mills	Albany	NY
1/25/2020 Beth	Newman	St Augustine	FL	1/25/2020 Stephen	Bellomo	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020 harriet	c	Miami	FL	1/25/2020 Susan	Esposito	Staten Island	NY
1/25/2020 Landis	Crockett	Quincy	FL	1/25/2020 Gundi	Gallob	Garrison	NY
1/25/2020 Judith	Norton	Palm Beach Gard	FL	1/25/2020 Christine	Viscuso	Coram	NY
1/25/2020 Don	Bernard	Lantana	FL	1/25/2020 Elvisa	Mahmutovic	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020 Jamie	Webster	Jupiter	FL	1/25/2020 Briana	Sabia	Milton	NY
1/25/2020 Deborah	Hargrave	Seminole	FL	1/25/2020 Irene	Diamant	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Emily	Sagovac	Wellington	FL	1/25/2020 Joan	Prochoroff	Huntington	NY
1/25/2020 Phil	Sapienza	Gainesville	FL	1/25/2020 Candice	Lowery	Mount Vernon	NY
1/25/2020 Karen	Leibowitz	Jacksonville	FL	1/25/2020 Albert	Ulrich	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020 Debora	Moon	Saint Johns	FL	1/25/2020 Edward	Townsend	Endicott	NY
1/25/2020 Lynn	Abrams	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020 J	Hoppe	Duanesburg	NY
1/25/2020 William	Phelan	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020 Ilse	Spiegel	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Jessica	Brown	Delray Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Sofia	Gutierrez	Tuxedo Park	NY
1/25/2020 Bryan	Kirshon	West Melbourne	FL	1/25/2020 mary	armour	Merrick	NY
1/25/2020 Amanda	Floyd	Jacksonville	FL	1/25/2020 Chera	Van Burg	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020 D	B	Fort Lauderdale	FL	1/25/2020 Linda	Conte	Croton On Hudsc	NY
1/25/2020 Valerie	Pflug	Havana	FL	1/25/2020 V	Kreutz	Norwich	NY
1/25/2020 Kathy	Monaco	Jensen Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Benjamin	Curran	Jackson Heights	NY
1/25/2020 Donna	Gellman-Rodrigu	Lakeland	FL	1/25/2020 Sharon	Longyear	Yorktown Height	NY
1/25/2020 Robin	McCallister	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020 Deborah	Dohne	Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020 Lucy	tinoco	Florida City	FL	1/25/2020 Leslie	Marino	Norwich	NY
1/25/2020 Lesli	Cetrulo	Haines City	FL	1/25/2020 Jennifer Maurizzi	Maurizzio	Narrowsburg	NY
1/25/2020 Kimberly	Weikal	Clermont	FL	1/25/2020 Tatiana	Pyatina	Stony Brook	NY
1/25/2020 Debbie	Stapleton	Leesburg	FL	1/25/2020 L	P	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020 Tere	Giganti	Miami	FL	1/25/2020 Ruthe	Nepf	Stony Brook	NY
1/25/2020 Laraine	Deutsch	Naples	FL	1/25/2020 Melanie	Smith	Falconer	NY
1/25/2020 Margaret	Silver	Atlantic Beach	FL	1/25/2020 dot	morgan	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Vita	Cox	Daytona Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Calista	McRae	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Ann	Wiley	Fort Lauderdale	FL	1/25/2020 Daniel	O'Brien	Milton	NY
1/25/2020 Lisa	Jacobson	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020 Donald	Woodworth	Fort Edward	NY
1/25/2020 Janice	Greenberg	Fern Park	FL	1/25/2020 Cheryl	Larson-Phillips	Liverpool	NY
1/25/2020 Susan	Dannelly	Ponte Vedra Bea	FL	1/25/2020 Tina	Wightman	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020 Cynthia	Hersh	Melbourne Beac	FL	1/25/2020 Michael	Perez	New York	NY
1/25/2020 eric	Berman	Pompano Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Joe	Martin	Grand Island	NY
1/25/2020 Dolores	Guarino	Palm Beach Gard	FL	1/25/2020 Robin	Shea	Manorville	NY
1/25/2020 Eleanor	Hodgson	Hollywood	FL	1/25/2020 Lysandra	Maxim	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Asdur	Triff	Miami	FL	1/25/2020 Amy	Geller	Long Island City	NY

1/25/2020 Sara	Riedel	Boca Raton	FL	1/25/2020 Nancy	Sharak	Kirkville	NY
1/25/2020 Elissa Landes	Spagnolo	Highland Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Kathy	Kelly	Flushing	NY
1/25/2020 Helen	Drwinga	Apopka	FL	1/25/2020 Patricia	Kelly	South Ozone Park	NY
1/25/2020 Candice N	Carmody	St Johns	FL	1/25/2020 Douglas	Kinney	Oneonta	NY
1/25/2020 Glenn	Elton	Melbourne	FL	1/25/2020 Claudia	Beth	Livonia	NY
1/25/2020 Ronald	Silver	Atlantic Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Mine	Esencay	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Cheryl	Cusella	Delray Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Deborah	Golembiewski	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020 Elizabeth	Lamers	The Villages	FL	1/25/2020 Jodie	Zupancic	Flushing	NY
1/25/2020 Ann	Allen	Winter Park	FL	1/25/2020 Michele	Paxson	East Meadow	NY
1/25/2020 Brett	Kieslich	Davenport	FL	1/25/2020 fay	forman	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Lindsay	Johnson	St Augustine	FL	1/25/2020 Linda	Rudman	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Renee	Thomas	Winter Park	FL	1/25/2020 Susan	Lewenz	Sleepy Hollow	NY
1/25/2020 Linda	Lokensgard	Port Orange	FL	1/25/2020 Rosalind	Kotlar	Little Neck	NY
1/25/2020 Sheila	Marshall	Jacksonville	FL	1/25/2020 Kirk	Krebs	Harpursville	NY
1/25/2020 Robert	Oberdorf	Tamarac	FL	1/25/2020 Deb	Ferguson	Athens	NY
1/25/2020 D	Barcilon	Miami	FL	1/25/2020 Tim	Cavale	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Olga	Castello	Miami	FL	1/25/2020 Annette	Nadeau	Trumansburg	NY
1/25/2020 Michael	Malinick	Pompano Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Bethanne	Nicholson	Poughquag	NY
1/25/2020 Dorothea	Skowron	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020 Annie	Bien	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 stephanie	lewis	Ponte Vedra	FL	1/25/2020 Elan	Berko	Howard Beach	NY
1/25/2020 gregory	delozier	Sebastian	FL	1/25/2020 Len	Jacobs	Locust Valley	NY
1/25/2020 Yelka	Mikolji	Delray Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Mary Jo	Butler	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020 Kathleen	Hensman	Delray Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Emma	Schwarz	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Jessica	Brown	Delray Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Norma	Darosa	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Querido	Galdo	The Villages	FL	1/25/2020 Donna	Ursprung	Jamesport	NY
1/25/2020 Dana	Stewart	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020 Sheila	Swigert	Staten Island	NY
1/25/2020 Cynthia	Merkey	Gainesville	FL	1/25/2020 Lauren	Tartaglia	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Carmen R	Hayes	Miami	FL	1/25/2020 Chris	Lajewski	Seneca Falls	NY
1/25/2020 Mari	Mennel-Bell	Fort Lauderdale	FL	1/25/2020 James	Closs	Rhinebeck	NY
1/25/2020 Natalie	Thompson	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020 Karen	Engdahl	Bayside	NY
1/25/2020 Monica	Jamison	Delray Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Jami	Olsen	Schodack Landing	NY
1/25/2020 Billie	Howard	Sanford	FL	1/25/2020 Robert	Sabin	Mill Neck	NY
1/25/2020 Eric	West	Port Orange	FL	1/25/2020 josie	olive	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Barbara	Martin	Plantation	FL	1/25/2020 Judith	Schneider	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Nereyda	Garcia	Wellington	FL	1/25/2020 petra	hill	New City	NY
1/25/2020 Frances	Howell-Coleman	Winter Haven	FL	1/25/2020 Linneah	Dalmus	Bay Shore	NY
1/25/2020 Davis	McGlathery	Newberry	FL	1/25/2020 Peggy	Driscoll	Rhinebeck	NY
1/25/2020 Sudarat	Songsiridej	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020 R. Lawrence	Klotz	Cortland	NY
1/25/2020 David	Flint	Dania Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Amy	Harlib	New York	NY
1/25/2020 abigail	almeraz	Kissimmee	FL	1/25/2020 James	Kelly	Kings Park	NY
1/25/2020 Linda	Paleias	Fort Lauderdale	FL	1/25/2020 Marlena	Lange	Middletown	NY
1/25/2020 Calvin	Jager	Gainesville	FL	1/25/2020 Karen	Gilleberg	Norwich	NY

1/25/2020 Debra	Goodrich	Fort Pierce	FL	1/25/2020 Fred	Immermann	Suffern	NY
1/25/2020 Keven	Reed	Fleming Island	FL	1/25/2020 Susan	Flyer	Callicoon	NY
1/25/2020 Lynnette	Angell	Mascotte	FL	1/25/2020 Andrew	McNerney	Shoreham	NY
1/25/2020 Terrence	Willitts	Deltona	FL	1/25/2020 Paul	Torrence	Woodhull	NY
1/25/2020 Karyn	Morales	Saint Cloud	FL	1/25/2020 Theresa	Meade	Williston Park	NY
1/25/2020 Alacoque	Arbetman	Boca Raton	FL	1/25/2020 Anise	Baron	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Susan	Ryan-Nelson	Titusville	FL	1/25/2020 e	dupras-carceles	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Diane	Cote	Leesburg	FL	1/25/2020 AYAKO	Saito	Jackson Heights	NY
1/25/2020 Francoise	Macomber	St Augustine	FL	1/25/2020 Susan	Arpin	Katonah	NY
1/25/2020 Natalie	Bonus	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020 Beth	Streiff	Rome	NY
1/25/2020 Dalina	Bayon	Miami	FL	1/25/2020 Jeannette	Allan	New Rochelle	NY
1/25/2020 Joyce	Schwartz	Altamonte Spring	FL	1/25/2020 Janet	Bovitz-Sandefur	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020 Tyler	Griffin	Altamonte Spring	FL	1/25/2020 Christopher	Peterson	West Sayville	NY
1/25/2020 Donna	Laflamme	West Palm Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Ginger	Comstock	Arcade	NY
1/25/2020 Donna Lynne	Polson	Miami Lakes	FL	1/25/2020 Isabella	Warner	Albany	NY
1/25/2020 Judith	Robinson	Hollywood	FL	1/25/2020 Linda Falcone	McCarthy	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Howard	Curran	Oviedo	FL	1/25/2020 Nancy	Beaulieu	Clinton Corners	NY
1/25/2020 Lajeane	Leveton	Fleming Island	FL	1/25/2020 Mark	Keegan	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Lorraine	Fuller	Port Saint Lucie	FL	1/25/2020 Kris	B	Fort Hunter	NY
1/25/2020 Rachel	Friedland	Clermont	FL	1/25/2020 Carla C.	Waldron	Woodstock	NY
1/25/2020 Susan	Dorchin	Delray Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Russ	Demarest	Tarrytown	NY
1/25/2020 Deborah	LaFogg-Docherty	Boynton Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Liz	Mahony	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Mary	Janik	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020 IRA	WEISSMAN	Brewster	NY
1/25/2020 Kathy	Hrycuna	Ocala	FL	1/25/2020 Glenn	Hufnagel	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020 Carol	Farber	Miami	FL	1/25/2020 Tara	Zurheide	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020 Rebecca	Muzychka	Fort Lauderdale	FL	1/25/2020 James	Jones	Bayville	NY
1/25/2020 Jodi	Phillips	Bushnell	FL	1/25/2020 Gregory	Marks	Scotia	NY
1/25/2020 Michelle	Barros	Miami	FL	1/25/2020 Stretch	Armstrong	Schenectady	NY
1/25/2020 Nancy	Rittenhouse	Ocoee	FL	1/25/2020 Michael	Muscato	Ballston Spa	NY
1/25/2020 Mary	Yeck	St Augustine	FL	1/25/2020 Marguerite	Clark	Oswego	NY
1/25/2020 Ignacio	Pendas	Palm Beach Gard	FL	1/25/2020 Jon	Singleton	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Sandra	Boylston	Sanford	FL	1/25/2020 Teri Margaret	La Rocca	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Dawn	Trimble	Kissimmee	FL	1/25/2020 Leslie	Salerno	Wading River	NY
1/25/2020 Susan	Murray	High Springs	FL	1/25/2020 Peter	Gradoni	Alfred	NY
1/25/2020 James	Johnson	Altamonte Spring	FL	1/25/2020 Tracy	McGoldrick	Florida	NY
1/25/2020 Lynn	Forsht	Homestead	FL	1/25/2020 Wendy	Cornell	Honeoye Falls	NY
1/25/2020 James	Sorrells	Minneola	FL	1/25/2020 Mary	Christy	Tonawanda	NY
1/25/2020 Susan	Reyna	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020 William	Sharfman	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Anavai	Harish	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020 Mara	Lopez	Yonkers	NY
1/25/2020 Delia	Cooke	Weston	FL	1/25/2020 Stephanie	Christoff	White Plains	NY
1/25/2020 James	Upchurch	Sebring	FL	1/25/2020 Erica	Baum	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Sam	Comer	Fort Pierce	FL	1/25/2020 Linda	Faulhaber	New York	NY

1/25/2020	Mary	McCrohan	Palm Coast	FL	1/25/2020	Lisa	Thibault	Sanborn	NY
1/25/2020	Sandra	Elsey	Alachua	FL	1/25/2020	Anna	Trieller	Cross River	NY
1/25/2020	Mary	Workman	Deland	FL	1/25/2020	Adam	Davis	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Darlene	Daniels	Groveland	FL	1/25/2020	Daniel	Willner	Katonah	NY
1/25/2020	Dorothy	Morse	Leesburg	FL	1/25/2020	Jean-Paul	Stiller	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Marilyn	Stern-Olshan	Hollywood	FL	1/25/2020	Peg	Minckler	Cherry Creek	NY
1/25/2020	Janet	Vigeant	Rockledge	FL	1/25/2020	Darian	Mark	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Teresa	Murphy	West Palm Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Debra	Moyer	Rensselaer	NY
1/25/2020	Roger	Hill	Deland	FL	1/25/2020	Carol J.	Painter	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020	Ann	Vassiliou	Longwood	FL	1/25/2020	Sarah	Carr	Massena	NY
1/25/2020	Julie	Harrison	Rockledge	FL	1/25/2020	kimberly	dunn	Marietta	NY
1/25/2020	Paul	Slack	Cutler Bay	FL	1/25/2020	Grace	Solomon	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Luc	Quentin	Boca Raton	FL	1/25/2020	Richard	Laborowicz	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Richard	Longley	Fort White	FL	1/25/2020	Emily	Greenspan	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Stewart	Tick	Boynton Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Marilyn	Platt	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Kay	Corum	Lake Mary	FL	1/25/2020	Kate	Skolnick	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Betty	King	Miami Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Peggy	Ricci	Corinth	NY
1/25/2020	Karen	Andreu	Dunnellon	FL	1/25/2020	thomas	warner	Castleton On Hudson	NY
1/25/2020	David	Levinson	Coral Springs	FL	1/25/2020	Mary	Nolan	Huntington Station	NY
1/25/2020	Frederic	Benedict	Fort Pierce	FL	1/25/2020	Eva	Marks-Curatolo	Scotia	NY
1/25/2020	Ellen	Monchick	Palm Beach Gardens	FL	1/25/2020	Noah	Grossman	Rocky Point	NY
1/25/2020	James	Ropicki	Gainesville	FL	1/25/2020	L. Hale	Randers-Pehrson	Ossining	NY
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Williams	Fort Lauderdale	FL	1/25/2020	Eran	Kalmanson	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	William	Rowe	Lake Mary	FL	1/25/2020	Laura	Tartaglia	Utica	NY
1/25/2020	Paola	Ferreira	Coral Gables	FL	1/25/2020	Don	Riepe	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Damon	Copeland	Jupiter	FL	1/25/2020	Andrea	Eisenberg	Mount Kisco	NY
1/25/2020	jane	White	Melbourne	FL	1/25/2020	Isabelle	Kanz	Peconic	NY
1/25/2020	John	Casino	Hollywood	FL	1/25/2020	Vernetta	Taylor	Greenport	NY
1/25/2020	Marlynn	Canty	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020	Myles	Hunt	Ridgewood	NY
1/25/2020	Arlette	Casellas	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Gregory	Light	Plattsburgh	NY
1/25/2020	Robert	Phillips	Newberry	FL	1/25/2020	Thomas	Salo	West Burlington	NY
1/25/2020	Christine	Spicer	Cape Canaveral	FL	1/25/2020	phyllis	glick	Baldwin	NY
1/25/2020	Louise	McGowan	Lake Worth	FL	1/25/2020	Sandra	Pesce	Massapequa Park	NY
1/25/2020	Christina	Coll	Apopka	FL	1/25/2020	Pamylle	Greinke	Peconic	NY
1/25/2020	Gary	Berke	Clearwater	FL	1/25/2020	Michael	Burger	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020	Donna	Pemberton	Cocoa	FL	1/25/2020	Rachel	Meyer	Huntington	NY
1/25/2020	Norman	Lewis	Weston	FL	1/25/2020	Victor	Masnyj	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Neill	Hirst	Wilton Manors	FL	1/25/2020	Heidi	Tyler	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	Conny	Pinder	Palatka	FL	1/25/2020	Jane	Green	East Aurora	NY
1/25/2020	Robert	Weinberg	Hallandale Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Sandra	Lewis	Barker	NY
1/25/2020	Virginia	Patrella	Jupiter	FL	1/25/2020	Liisa	Mobley	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020	Nancy	Milewski	Pembroke Pines	FL	1/25/2020	Patricia	Quinn	Unionville	NY

1/25/2020	Silvia	Hall	Boca Raton	FL	1/25/2020	Jeanne	Larson	Elmira	NY
1/25/2020	Bonnie	McCune	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Robert	Coombs	Penfield	NY
1/25/2020	Robert	Schuessler	Bonita Springs	FL	1/25/2020	Patrick	Markee	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Vicki	Matheny	Palm Coast	FL	1/25/2020	Mary	Roma	New York	NY
1/25/2020	George	Delaney	Boca Raton	FL	1/25/2020	Andrew and Kath	Wittenborn	Pleasantville	NY
1/25/2020	Greg	Dudley	Fort Pierce	FL	1/25/2020	Robert H.	Feuchter	Jamaica	NY
1/25/2020	George	Spillers	The Villages	FL	1/25/2020	Tom	Fuller	Tuxedo Park	NY
1/25/2020	Celeste	Goldfarb	Miami Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Kevin	Ward	Gasport	NY
1/25/2020	Lynell	Stoneburner	Saint Augustine	FL	1/25/2020	Wendi	Cohen	Ossining	NY
1/25/2020	Victor	Miller	Port Saint Lucie	FL	1/25/2020	Joan	Jennings	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Denis	Hanlon	Sebring	FL	1/25/2020	Brooke	Goodman	Goshen	NY
1/25/2020	John	Deddy	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Bonaventura	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Walter	Delaney	Fort Lauderdale	FL	1/25/2020	Mary	Romoshan	Forest Hills	NY
1/25/2020	Leslie	Nixon	Ormond Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Helen	Shaskan	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Kay	Stahl	Cocoa	FL	1/25/2020	Tracy	Kennedy	Hadley	NY
1/25/2020	Wendy	Wish	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020	Heather	Perlmutter	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Elsa	Petersen	Melbourne	FL	1/25/2020	Eric	Teed	New Russia	NY
1/25/2020	Robin	Iwaniec	Bartow	FL	1/25/2020	Jeannine	Guerci	Nanuet	NY
1/25/2020	Nancy	Messina	Kissimmee	FL	1/25/2020	Linda	Grimm	Rocky Point	NY
1/25/2020	T	Holliday	Oviedo	FL	1/25/2020	Alice	Gabriel	Pound Ridge	NY
1/25/2020	SYLVANA	ARGUELLO	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	fran	malsheimer	Lindenhurst	NY
1/25/2020	David	Sinn	Jacksonville	FL	1/25/2020	Pam	Bowman	Watertown	NY
1/25/2020	nancy	Pearson	Stuart	FL	1/25/2020	Moe	Kafka	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	Manette	Freas	Fort Lauderdale	FL	1/25/2020	Cindy	Rose	Old Forge	NY
1/25/2020	Marisa	Magill	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Than	Hansen	Long Island City	NY
1/25/2020	Diane	Kossman	Fort Lauderdale	FL	1/25/2020	Gerald	Quenell	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Dolores	Betancourt	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Annette	Nelson	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Dawn	Suppo	Boca Raton	FL	1/25/2020	Linda	Olmstead	Geneva	NY
1/25/2020	Susan	Sponnoble	Tamarac	FL	1/25/2020	Linda	Fisher	Woodstock	NY
1/25/2020	Barbara	Cason	Winter Haven	FL	1/25/2020	Ilya	Speranza	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	lynn	hafter	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Ann	Barnett	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Witkoski	Davie	FL	1/25/2020	A.	K.	Melville	NY
1/25/2020	Denise	Moring	Jacksonville	FL	1/25/2020	Gerald	Walsh	Brewster	NY
1/25/2020	Alan	Hyatt	Orange Park	FL	1/25/2020	Nancy	Thompson	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Judith	Schmonsees	Fernandina Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Sherita	Wilson	Amherst	NY
1/25/2020	Eva-lynn	DellaGuardia	Deltona	FL	1/25/2020	Gordon	Abrams	Poughkeepsie	NY
1/25/2020	Ronald	Rosenblum	Miami Gardens	FL	1/25/2020	Javier	Rivera-Diaz	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Russell	Mitchell	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020	Tammy	Kelly	Lockport	NY
1/25/2020	Meg	Belcher	Deland	FL	1/25/2020	barbara	jordan	North Bellmore	NY
1/25/2020	Kathy	Lawson	Palm Coast	FL	1/25/2020	Michael	Brandes	Merrick	NY
1/25/2020	Red	Mendoza	North Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Debra	Ross	Dix Hills	NY
1/25/2020	William	Paskert	Winter Park	FL	1/25/2020	Joel	Carter	Henrietta	NY

1/25/2020	Louise	Pinson	West Palm Beach	FL	1/25/2020	David	Story	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Andrew	Stromfeld	Hollywood	FL	1/25/2020	Helen	LeBrecht	Waccabuc	NY
1/25/2020	Steve	Griffith	Melbourne	FL	1/25/2020	Karen	Friends	Trumansburg	NY
1/25/2020	Cathy	King-Chuparkoff	Saint Cloud	FL	1/25/2020	Laura J.	Peskin	Mamaroneck	NY
1/25/2020	Robyn	Reichert	Lake Worth	FL	1/25/2020	Paul	Hofheins	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Marilyn	Egan	Delray Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Suzanne	Hunt	Branchport	NY
1/25/2020	Thomas	Ledford	Indialantic	FL	1/25/2020	Sandy	Sobanski	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Lisa	Bass	Jacksonville	FL	1/25/2020	Richard	Eng	Hancock	NY
1/25/2020	Michele	Labrie	Sebastian	FL	1/25/2020	Marcia	Galka	Troy	NY
1/25/2020	Jim	Meyer	Cape Canaveral	FL	1/25/2020	Elishka	Kocendova	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Andrea	Andonian	Griffith Coleman	FL	1/25/2020	Peter	Post	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Terry	Rutz	Delray Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Vivian	Lee	Valhalla	NY
1/25/2020	Cindy	Sheaks	Hialeah	FL	1/25/2020	Elizabeth	McLeod	Rockville Centre	NY
1/25/2020	Morgan	Belfer	Ormond Beach	FL	1/25/2020	John	Heilman	Babylon	NY
1/25/2020	Hilary	Capstick	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020	Joan	Dodgson	Lima	NY
1/25/2020	Robin	Martin	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020	Donna	Guarino	West Harrison	NY
1/25/2020	Joanne	McMillan	Ocala	FL	1/25/2020	Rachael	Walsh	Mongaup Valley	NY
1/25/2020	Diane	Hurley	Wilton Manors	FL	1/25/2020	Johann	Schumacher	Ridgewood	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Levine	Vero Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Diana	Berardino	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Jose Francisco	Barros	Coral Gables	FL	1/25/2020	Jerry	Case	Kirkville	NY
1/25/2020	gloria	muszynski	Flagler Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Patrick	Goonan	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Irene	De Forges	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Julie	Pellman	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Erin	Shevlin	Boynton Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Melody	Fiore	Orangeburg	NY
1/25/2020	Victoria	Olson	Fort Lauderdale	FL	1/25/2020	Laura	Baines	Commack	NY
1/25/2020	Patricia	Rimestad	Deltona	FL	1/25/2020	Astrid	Hunt	Ossining	NY
1/25/2020	Kimberly	McGuire	Fort Lauderdale	FL	1/25/2020	Edith	Mann	Penn Yan	NY
1/25/2020	JOIE	Rake	Palm Harbor	FL	1/25/2020	Michael	Gelfer	Putnam Valley	NY
1/25/2020	Yaraly	Espinoza	Oviedo	FL	1/25/2020	Sylvia	Rodriguez	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Gail	Peyton	Naples	FL	1/25/2020	Susanne	Linden	Roslyn	NY
1/25/2020	Gudrun	Dennis	Gainesville	FL	1/25/2020	John	Cavallero	White Plains	NY
1/25/2020	Celeste	Shitama	Gainesville	FL	1/25/2020	Patricia	Best	Keeseville	NY
1/25/2020	Kimberly	Schmidt	De Leon Springs	FL	1/25/2020	Edward	Rengers	Woodstock	NY
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Jones	Boynton Beach	FL	1/25/2020	James	DiMunno	Long Island City	NY
1/25/2020	Jean	Hall	Naples	FL	1/25/2020	Barbara	Herrman	Ithaca	NY
1/24/2020	Natalie	Alvarez	Miami Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Brian	Maceysk	Tarrytown	NY
1/24/2020	Bob	Conrich	Fort Lauderdale	FL	1/25/2020	Chris	Soto	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	Alvera	Pritchard	Miami Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Dave	Storrer	Hampton Bays	NY
1/25/2020	Jessica	Taliaferro	Palm Bay	FL	1/25/2020	Paula	Muth	Greenport	NY
1/25/2020	Walter M.	Smith	Delray Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Michael	Moccio	Indian Lake	NY
1/25/2020	Sandra	Remilien	North Miami	FL	1/25/2020	kathy	dvas	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Ellie	Meehan	Vero Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Faith	Parker	Gansevoort	NY
1/25/2020	Miriam	Moran	Miramar	FL	1/25/2020	Michael	McCoy	New York	NY

1/25/2020 James	Turner	Merritt Island	FL	1/25/2020 Susan	Freer	Scotia	NY
1/25/2020 Lauren	Bas	Davenport	FL	1/25/2020 Bonnie	Bassey	Central Islip	NY
1/25/2020 Denise	Costa	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020 Robert	Uebel	Lindenhurst	NY
1/25/2020 Brian	Ainsley	Altamonte Spring	FL	1/25/2020 Caryl	Fazio	Long Beach	NY
1/25/2020 Jerry	Donaldson	Gainesville	FL	1/25/2020 Marc	Ward	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Jean	Dibble	Clermont	FL	1/25/2020 Emily	Seay	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 BK	Young	Loxahatchee	FL	1/25/2020 Cathy	Weiner	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Bruce	Sowden	Casselberry	FL	1/25/2020 K.	Laurence	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Susan	Campbell	The Villages	FL	1/25/2020 Richard	Tidd	East Greenbush	NY
1/25/2020 Melissa	Gomez Hernandez	Miami	FL	1/25/2020 Charles	Van Tassel	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Gillian	Miller	Miami	FL	1/25/2020 Charlene	Dye	New Paltz	NY
1/24/2020 Croitiene	ganMoryn	Ocala	FL	1/25/2020 Maureen	Szuniewicz	Depew	NY
1/25/2020 Stephanie	Honore	Kissimmee	FL	1/25/2020 john	heidecker	Bellport	NY
1/25/2020 Gloria	Trinka	Naples	FL	1/25/2020 Kevin	Kelly	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Jeffrey	Tieger	Plantation	FL	1/25/2020 Gregg	Mayer	Jackson Heights	NY
1/25/2020 Helen	Jordan	Melrose	FL	1/25/2020 Betsy	Andrews	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Marjory	Hanft	Deerfield Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Allen	Shifrin	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020 H	S	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020 Anna	Gasner	Garrison	NY
1/25/2020 Barbara	Delgado	Miami	FL	1/25/2020 Marcy	Gordon	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Marguerite	Donnay	Melbourne	FL	1/25/2020 Susanne	Cox	Somers	NY
1/25/2020 Hilary	Lubin Rausher	Lake Worth	FL	1/25/2020 Phyllis	Tarlow	Hartsdale	NY
1/25/2020 Diane	Miller	Leesburg	FL	1/25/2020 Michael	Trimble	Rhinebeck	NY
1/25/2020 Bruce	Blackwell	Gainesville	FL	1/25/2020 Angela	Marra	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Beverley	Roth	Jensen Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Jack	Polonka	Peekskill	NY
1/25/2020 Lauren	Singer	Davie	FL	1/25/2020 John	Turano	East Hampton	NY
1/25/2020 Kay	St. Onge	Titusville	FL	1/25/2020 Richard	Glinski	Alden	NY
1/25/2020 Nancy	Busch	Miami	FL	1/25/2020 Chris	Grill	Albany	NY
1/25/2020 Michelle	Mondragon	Altamonte Spring	FL	1/25/2020 Edward and Gail	Temple	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Karen	Waltman	Ocala	FL	1/25/2020 Steve	Bloom	New York	NY
1/25/2020 cheryl	watters	Daytona Beach	FL	1/25/2020 Stephen	Davie	Fort Edward	NY
1/25/2020 Arthur and Sharo	Rogers	North Fort Myers	FL	1/25/2020 Catherine	Langill	Elmira	NY
1/25/2020 Jean	Chagnon	Miami	FL	1/25/2020 Gail	Donath	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Michael	Ebner	Alachua	FL	1/25/2020 Monique	Christensen	Potsdam	NY
1/25/2020 Dale	Prillaman	Hollywood	FL	1/25/2020 Andrei	Harabadji	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Carol	Riley	Sebastian	FL	1/25/2020 Claudia	Devinney	Perry	NY
1/25/2020 Jen	Cury	Saint Johns	FL	1/25/2020 Sara	Flanagan	Farmingville	NY
1/25/2020 Vincent	Lopez	Oviedo	FL	1/25/2020 Lynn	Slonaker	Pawling	NY
1/25/2020 Melissa	Knowles	Orange Park	FL	1/25/2020 Tricia	Lisa	Islip	NY
1/25/2020 Robyn	Spurr-Ospina	Kissimmee	FL	1/25/2020 Peter	Bailey	Canton	NY
1/25/2020 Pam	Nolan	Wilton Manors	FL	1/25/2020 Jacquis	Van Loon	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Pam	Clark	Jacksonville	FL	1/25/2020 Carey	Sheck	Greenfield Cente	NY
1/25/2020 Karen	Bond	Jupiter	FL	1/25/2020 Margaretha	Hertle	Ghent	NY

1/25/2020	Kirk	Zinkowski	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020	Nicole	Vanderpool	Kinderhook	NY
1/25/2020	Carla	Anchors	West Palm Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Li	Murillo	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Ken	Mundy	Cocoa Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Rob	Gramzay	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Joyce	Folsom	Casselberry	FL	1/25/2020	Janet	Allen	Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020	Diane	Rechner	Tamarac	FL	1/25/2020	Rachel	Szekely	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Nancy	White	Gainesville	FL	1/25/2020	Jessica	Lunt	Woodstock	NY
1/25/2020	Simona	Burshteyn	Hollywood	FL	1/25/2020	Madhumita	Chatterjee	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Caryl	Speck	Melbourne	FL	1/25/2020	Toni	Danilevsky	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Melissa	Burton	Melrose	FL	1/25/2020	Laural	Nice	Conesus	NY
1/25/2020	Debra	Talbott	Altamonte Spring	FL	1/25/2020	Marilyn	DeRosa Wilkie	New Rochelle	NY
1/25/2020	John	Winfree	Tequesta	FL	1/25/2020	Ian	hannon	Great Neck	NY
1/25/2020	Judy	Marti	San Mateo	FL	1/25/2020	Sharon	Logan-Smith	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Christopher	Feehan	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020	Susan	D'Aamato	Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020	Marian	Rees	Jacksonville	FL	1/25/2020	Boyce	Sherwin	Malone	NY
1/25/2020	Ginny	Gonell	North Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Barbara	Gezelman	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	P	Nunez	Summerfield	FL	1/25/2020	Ellen	Kastel	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Sumita	Sengupta	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Ann-Marie	Rutkowski	Schenectady	NY
1/26/2020	Nancy	McBride	Palm Beach Gard	FL	1/25/2020	Laurie	Storm	Buffalo	NY
1/26/2020	Carol	Malewicki	Deltona	FL	1/25/2020	Jacqueline	Marr	Brooktondale	NY
1/26/2020	Theresa	Hughes	Alachua	FL	1/25/2020	Leslie	Kiwacz	Staten Island	NY
1/26/2020	Niddu	Elaouar	Titusville	FL	1/25/2020	Michael	Pittelli	East Northport	NY
1/26/2020	Elizabeth	Aguirre	Doral	FL	1/25/2020	Hollis	Milark	Saratoga Springs	NY
1/26/2020	Mark	Wachowiak	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020	Cornelia	Marsh	Plattsburgh	NY
1/25/2020	Sylvia	Gomez	Winter Haven	FL	1/25/2020	Melissa	van Wijk	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Jim	Aldrich	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020	Helen	Goodspeed	White Plains	NY
1/25/2020	David	Sime	Titusville	FL	1/25/2020	David	Randall	South Setauket	NY
1/25/2020	Michelle	Darbro	Fort Lauderdale	FL	1/25/2020	Elaine	Matthews	New Paltz	NY
1/25/2020	Shari	Yudenfreund-Suji	Winter Park	FL	1/25/2020	Patricia	Adamo	Staten Island	NY
1/25/2020	John	Conner	Weston	FL	1/25/2020	Joseph	Zemann	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Debbie	Rivenburg	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020	Laura	Acosta	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Nutini	Delray Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Anne	Weinlich Miltenb	Oceanside	NY
1/26/2020	Helen	Goldenberg	Tamarac	FL	1/25/2020	Joslyn	Pine	Sea Cliff	NY
1/26/2020	Cathy	Balasky	Southwest Ranch	FL	1/25/2020	David	Rasmussen	Plattsburgh	NY
1/26/2020	Donald	Dugger	Archer	FL	1/25/2020	Bridget	Lynch	Mayville	NY
1/25/2020	Tara	Tatum	Gainesville	FL	1/25/2020	Joe	S.	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Hollie	Hollon	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020	MICHELLE	TALICH	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020	Carol	Hallabrin	Clermont	FL	1/25/2020	Hope	Carr	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020	Catherine	Guetarni	Miami Shores	FL	1/25/2020	Kimberlyn	Acevedo	Staten Island	NY
1/26/2020	Christine	Norman	Cocoa	FL	1/25/2020	Andrea	Zinn	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020	Jean	Field	Coral Gables	FL	1/25/2020	Alicia	Grossman	Melville	NY
1/26/2020	Brian	Fyda	Cocoa	FL	1/25/2020	Keitha	Farney	Plattsburgh	NY
1/26/2020	Mary	Adkins	Jacksonville	FL	1/25/2020	Peter	Wood	Cornwall	NY

1/26/2020	Laura	Guttridge	Vero Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Sarah	Bender	New York	NY
1/26/2020	R Matilde	Mesavage	Winter Park	FL	1/25/2020	Stephen	Mitchell	Newark	NY
1/26/2020	Nancy	Roberts-Moneir	Hallandale Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Jeffrey	Kramer	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020	tatiana	wong	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Peter	Cohen	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Melissa	Gaskins	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020	Russell	Chiappa	Pine Bush	NY
1/26/2020	Paul	Schmalzer	Titusville	FL	1/25/2020	Jill	Nicholas	Penfield	NY
1/26/2020	Michael	DeLoye	Boynton Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Brenda	Lee	Wappingers Falls	NY
1/25/2020	Laurie	Tabor	Lake Mary	FL	1/25/2020	Fawn	King	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Ellen	Jassem	Delray Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Susan	Halloran	Hamilton	NY
1/25/2020	Ashley	Ashton	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020	Pablo	Bobe	New York	NY
1/25/2020	James and Kay	Stahl	Cocoa	FL	1/25/2020	Hank	Broege	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Melissa	Abreu	Palmetto Bay	FL	1/25/2020	Kristin	Crage	Yonkers	NY
1/26/2020	Tim	Oswald	Oakland Park	FL	1/25/2020	Diane	Basile	Huntington Station	NY
1/25/2020	Ellen	Perez	Archer	FL	1/25/2020	Susan	Didrichsen	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Peter	Sigmann	Port Orange	FL	1/25/2020	Margaret	Vernon	Fonda	NY
1/26/2020	Lizbeth	Farias	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Cassandra	Treppeda	Elmsford	NY
1/26/2020	Phillip	Macias	Hialeah	FL	1/25/2020	Jacqueline	Palumbo	Oyster Bay	NY
1/26/2020	Karyn	Roberts	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020	Miette	Victoria	Chappaqua	NY
1/25/2020	Victoria	Villarnovo	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Melissa	Paige	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Drew	Martin	Lake Worth	FL	1/25/2020	Karin	Dzirson	Schenectady	NY
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Watts	Boynton Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Judy	Rhee	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Susie	Cassens	Fort Pierce	FL	1/25/2020	Anne	Stillman	Rye	NY
1/25/2020	Carol	Sullivan	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020	John	English	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Bob	Hollon	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020	Chris	Olsen	Wading River	NY
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Bowman	Jacksonville	FL	1/25/2020	Jon	Fisher	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020	Jan	Bensimhon	Jupiter	FL	1/25/2020	Dianne	Noblett	Mechanicville	NY
1/26/2020	Donald	Smith	Palm Bay	FL	1/25/2020	Jai	Parekh	New York	NY
1/26/2020	VIRGINIA	MENDEZ	Hollywood	FL	1/25/2020	Krista	Topp	Endicott	NY
1/26/2020	Martha	Singleton	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Sandra	Grecki	Fonda	NY
1/26/2020	Joyce	Brady	West Melbourne	FL	1/25/2020	Ruth	Moy	Mount Kisco	NY
1/26/2020	Lauren	Mancini	Jacksonville	FL	1/25/2020	Mary	Brummer	Buffalo	NY
1/26/2020	R David	Wicker	Jacksonville	FL	1/25/2020	Fran	Feil	Farmingdale	NY
1/25/2020	gabriela	monge	Doral	FL	1/25/2020	Kenneth	Krynicky	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Jonathan	McVey	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020	Barbara	Thomas	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Earl	Hovermill	Melbourne	FL	1/25/2020	Charles Ruas	Ruas	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Richard	Pierce	Dunnellon	FL	1/25/2020	Mary Jane	Nowowiejski	Mahopac	NY
1/26/2020	Pamela	Hennig	Vero Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Cynthia	Skandis	Bronxville	NY
1/26/2020	Gayle	King	Geneva	FL	1/25/2020	Salvatore	Vallario	Rockville Centre	NY
1/26/2020	Kathleen	Shabi	Palm Coast	FL	1/25/2020	Stacey	Mclsaac	Buffalo	NY
1/26/2020	Jim	Hanson	Winter Park	FL	1/25/2020	Christine	Wasko	East Setauket	NY
1/26/2020	Monica	Smilko	Jacksonville	FL	1/25/2020	Stephanie	Chambers	Freeport	NY
1/26/2020	Amado	Nunez	Miami Gardens	FL	1/25/2020	Joshua	Paterno	Bronx	NY

1/26/2020	Celecia	Pinnock	Loxahatchee	FL	1/25/2020	Joan	Caiazzo	Fresh Meadows	NY
1/26/2020	Lori	Triggs	Ocala	FL	1/25/2020	Gail	Clark	Forest Hills	NY
1/27/2020	Marilyn	Filomia Garrett	Delray Beach	FL	1/25/2020	deborah	altizio	Brooklyn	NY
1/27/2020	Dolora	Batchelor	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Marge	Dakouzlian	Staten Island	NY
1/27/2020	Maria	machado	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020	Kenneth	Colosky	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Stephanie	Miller	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020	Larry	Bosket	Apalachin	NY
1/25/2020	Richard	Smith	Kissimmee	FL	1/25/2020	Midori	Furutate	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Karen	Sawicki	Ormond Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Donna	Jenkins	Merrick	NY
1/25/2020	Charles	Beck	Lake Worth	FL	1/25/2020	Ann	Levy	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020	Jean A	Wickline	Vero Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Isabel	Martins	New York	NY
1/26/2020	mildred	reynnells	Jensen Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Cindy	Vitale	Bellerose	NY
1/26/2020	Teresa	Ligorelli	Wellington	FL	1/25/2020	Miriam	Richards	Southold	NY
1/26/2020	Patricia	Parker	Vero Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Dorothy	Black	Forest Hills	NY
1/26/2020	Diane	Reus	New Smyrna Bea	FL	1/25/2020	Jill	Franzese	Purdys	NY
1/26/2020	Tanya	Pierce	Eustis	FL	1/25/2020	Monica	Beyer	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020	YVONNE	Poirier	Rockledge	FL	1/25/2020	nancy	olewine	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Diane	Springthorpe	Palm Coast	FL	1/25/2020	Corinne	Italiano	Lynbrook	NY
1/26/2020	William	Voorhis	Ocala	FL	1/25/2020	Kimberly	Badger	Carmel	NY
1/26/2020	Susan	Blank	Daytona Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Elisabeth	Jakab	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Elizabeth	Amato	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020	Ronald	Carter	Pine Bush	NY
1/27/2020	Margaret	Eazsol	Sorrento	FL	1/25/2020	Edward	Herting	Medford	NY
1/27/2020	Dave	Griswold	Coral Springs	FL	1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Ashby	New York	NY
1/27/2020	kristin	gonzalez	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Cheryl	Mumaw	Millbrook	NY
1/27/2020	Claudia	Gillis	Port Saint Lucie	FL	1/25/2020	Judith M.	Fitzgerald	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Katie	Carlsson	Palm City	FL	1/25/2020	Juanita	Garcia	Hauppauge	NY
1/26/2020	Tyler	Reynolds	Lake Worth	FL	1/25/2020	Frank	Fiore	Fairport	NY
1/26/2020	Jocelyn	Stowell	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020	Robert	Farley	Bellmore	NY
1/27/2020	Judith	Fitzgerald	Clermont	FL	1/25/2020	Joel	Destefano	S Ozone Park	NY
1/27/2020	Magda	Sat	Davenport	FL	1/25/2020	Eileen	Mund	New York	NY
1/28/2020	Andrea	Yanez	Pinecrest	FL	1/25/2020	Tamira	Sinicropi	Amsterdam	NY
1/28/2020	Jessica	Kanes	Tallahassee	FL	1/25/2020	Mike	Inganamort	Hauppauge	NY
1/26/2020	James	Brunton	Tampa	FL	1/25/2020	Robin	Blakesley	Canandaigua	NY
1/26/2020	Melanie	Rowe	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020	Timothy	Castine	Chazy	NY
1/26/2020	Elizabeth	Cimadevilla	Surfside	FL	1/25/2020	William R	Kuehning	East Amherst	NY
1/26/2020	D	H	Fort Pierce	FL	1/25/2020	Peter	Nicholas	Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Dickey	Port Saint Lucie	FL	1/25/2020	joan	budd	Pleasantville	NY
1/25/2020	Jamie	Thomas	Middleburg	FL	1/25/2020	Will	Morel	Brooklyn	NY
1/27/2020	Eloisa	Vladescu	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Tracey	Toth	Brooklyn	NY
1/27/2020	Anna	Petronik	Miami Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Linda	Villano	Port Washington	NY
1/27/2020	Stephanie	Morales	Hialeah Gardens	FL	1/25/2020	Michelle	Bocklage	Brooklyn	NY
1/27/2020	David	Wiinikainen	Ponte Vedra	FL	1/25/2020	Steve Nancy	Gould	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Jack	Balch	Boynton Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Mary	Piercey	New York	NY

1/26/2020	Joyce L	Britcher	Davie	FL	1/25/2020	Mary Jane	Kaplan	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Kimberly	Rigano	Stuart	FL	1/25/2020	sharon	lloyd	Forestport	NY
1/27/2020	Debra	Cahill	Ft Lauderdale	FL	1/25/2020	Jane	Opie	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Dayana	Avila	Plantation	FL	1/25/2020	Sue	Zilliox	East Aurora	NY
1/27/2020	Virginia	Anderson	Coconut Creek	FL	1/25/2020	Vivien	lannetta	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Marissa	Rizzo	Palm Beach Gard	FL	1/25/2020	romani	b	Schenectady	NY
1/27/2020	Christopher	Boykin	North Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Clifford	Provost	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Sara	Stebbins	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Barbara	Youngman	New Paltz	NY
1/27/2020	Lauren	Wilson	St Augustine	FL	1/25/2020	Richard	Guier	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Noelia	Herrera	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Kathleen	Corby	Pine Plains	NY
1/27/2020	Lina	Poskiene	Delray Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Heidi	Cleven	Brooklyn	NY
1/27/2020	Brian	Hickey	Fort Myers	FL	1/25/2020	Karen	Scanlon	Fayetteville	NY
1/27/2020	Karyn	Sederberg	Delray Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Meagan	Fastuca	East Meadow	NY
1/26/2020	Danielle	L'ecuyer	Jacksonville	FL	1/25/2020	Susan	Christino	Long Beach	NY
1/27/2020	RuthEllen	Peipert	Indian Harbour B	FL	1/25/2020	Rochelle	Thomas	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Jeannie	Smith	Lake Mary	FL	1/25/2020	Eric	Esposito	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020	Mary	Martin	Miami Lakes	FL	1/25/2020	Martha	Cataldo	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Alex	Kamin	Sunrise	FL	1/25/2020	Lilly	Knuth	Garden City	NY
1/27/2020	Danielle	Hipworth	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020	Nina	Garfinkel	Woodmere	NY
1/27/2020	Nancy	Stamm	Fort Pierce	FL	1/25/2020	Joanne	Adamis	New York	NY
1/27/2020	WILLIAM	LOFTUS	Vero Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Karen	Eplite	Schenectady	NY
1/25/2020	Steven	Zeit	Palm Bay	FL	1/25/2020	Suzanne	McCoy	Bayport	NY
1/25/2020	Kent	Jones	Vero Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Carole	Kaye	Malden On Huds	NY
1/25/2020	Wendy	Wieser	Eustis	FL	1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Gilbert	Sag Harbor	NY
1/25/2020	Stan	Trumpf	Bell	FL	1/25/2020	jennifer	schultz	Buffalo	NY
1/27/2020	Aaron	Wade	Titusville	FL	1/25/2020	Debbie	Jackson	Niskayuna	NY
1/27/2020	PATTY	serrano	Riviera Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Arlene	Zuckerman	Forest Hills	NY
1/27/2020	Timothy	Miller	Hollywood	FL	1/25/2020	Ruth	Gitto	Bayside	NY
1/27/2020	Anne-Marie	Lacombe	Boynton Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Joan	Heilman	Mamaroneck	NY
1/27/2020	Janet	Martinez	Coral Gables	FL	1/25/2020	Nicole	Bohlman	Coram	NY
1/27/2020	Diane	Sargent	Hawthorne	FL	1/25/2020	Mark	Lotito	Garden City	NY
1/28/2020	Dona	Browne	Delray Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Byron	Connell	Albany	NY
1/28/2020	Josh	Rodriguez	Margate	FL	1/25/2020	Marie	Young	New Paltz	NY
1/27/2020	Christine	Reeder	Sebring	FL	1/25/2020	Shirley	Kowalewski	Rochester	NY
1/27/2020	Niurus	Tasset	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Cynthia	Whitman	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Ramona	Blankinship	Lakeland	FL	1/25/2020	Serena	Klempin	Cold Spring	NY
1/27/2020	Mary	Morano	Melbourne	FL	1/25/2020	David	Bly	Ithaca	NY
1/27/2020	Leandro	Alvarez	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Arlene	Schutz	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Linda	Schiffer	Oviedo	FL	1/25/2020	Cory	Hall	Clifton Park	NY
1/25/2020	Alan And Rochell	Abrams	Boynton Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Frank	Corbo	Maspeth	NY
1/27/2020	joel	dilbert	Lutz	FL	1/25/2020	Susan	Leber	Brooklyn	NY
1/28/2020	Tracey	Comazzi	Winter Park	FL	1/25/2020	Barbara	Behar	Bronx	NY

1/28/2020	Adriana Perez	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020	Cynthia Willette	Ballston Spa	NY
1/28/2020	Carolina Rodriguez	Miami Beach	FL	1/25/2020	Tracy Shortell	Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020	doug krause	Coral Springs	FL	1/25/2020	Kathryn Capelli	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Susie Tealdo	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Deb Stewart	Troy	NY
1/25/2020	Summer Devlin	Merritt Island	FL	1/25/2020	Chridtine Laubis	East Meadow	NY
1/25/2020	Martin Slater	Tamarac	FL	1/25/2020	Linda Umans	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Elissa Devens	Saint Augustine	FL	1/25/2020	Kathy Kearns	Glen Cove	NY
1/25/2020	Lawrence LaBelle	Winter Park	FL	1/25/2020	Coree Spencer	New York	NY
1/25/2020	William Fisk	Palm Bay	FL	1/25/2020	Audrey Huzenis	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Napoleon Salvail	Titusville	FL	1/25/2020	Thomas Wolfe	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Ellen Silverberg	Oakland Park	FL	1/25/2020	Mary Sari	Sterling Forest	NY
1/25/2020	Debra Bonnet	Miami	FL	1/25/2020	Steven Mathis	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Sarah Roland	Casselberry	FL	1/25/2020	Rada Salomon	Glen Oaks	NY
1/25/2020	Meg Massaro	St Augustine	FL	1/25/2020	david reibman	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Shafaq Chaudhry	Orlando	FL	1/25/2020	Sarah Gambino	North Tonawand	NY
1/25/2020	Megan Wyatt	Decatur	GA	1/25/2020	Frederica Miller	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Mia Moss	Douglasville	GA	1/25/2020	Ted Neumann	Altamont	NY
1/25/2020	Bev Thomas	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020	Janet Cohn	Troy	NY
1/25/2020	Mark Koritz	Dunwoody	GA	1/25/2020	Pauline St. Denis	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Jennifer Griffith	Canton	GA	1/25/2020	Mari Smetaniuk	Woodhaven	NY
1/25/2020	Kristin Fouch	Gainesville	GA	1/25/2020	Lisa Mistretta	Kirkwood	NY
1/25/2020	Judy Weiland	Blue Ridge	GA	1/25/2020	Dr. Wayne Micha King	Castleton	NY
1/26/2020	Andrew Crouse	Kennesaw	GA	1/25/2020	Jane Hoffman	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Janis Jarvis	Gainesville	GA	1/25/2020	John Carollo	Ballston Spa	NY
1/26/2020	Hitomi K	Duluth	GA	1/25/2020	Jane Salgado	Bellerose	NY
1/26/2020	gerald gouge	Athens	GA	1/25/2020	Jen Poulos	White Plains	NY
1/26/2020	Anne Roberts	Savannah	GA	1/25/2020	SHELLEY MARTIN	Atlantic Beach	NY
1/27/2020	Joy Martin	Decatur	GA	1/25/2020	Barbara DeGiaino	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Kevin Arney	Stockbridge	GA	1/25/2020	Arlette Londes	Niagara Falls	NY
1/24/2020	Allister Layne	Conyers	GA	1/25/2020	Andrew Frantz	Rochester	NY
1/24/2020	Lisa Anthony	Covington	GA	1/25/2020	Richard A PASCHEL	Flushing	NY
1/24/2020	Melody Unger	Marietta	GA	1/25/2020	Vincent Rusch	Schenectady	NY
1/24/2020	David Hickd	Kennesaw	GA	1/25/2020	Claudia Bernstein	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Barbara Walker	Norman Park	GA	1/25/2020	Emmet Ryan	Floral Park	NY
1/24/2020	Raye Chennault	Savannah	GA	1/25/2020	Harvey Spears	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Jasmine Little	Marietta	GA	1/25/2020	Elise Dadourian	Manhasset	NY
1/24/2020	Elise Helfer	Stone Mountain	GA	1/25/2020	Pat Foster	Middletown	NY
1/24/2020	Nancy Boggs	Suwanee	GA	1/25/2020	Steven Kroeger	Albany	NY
1/24/2020	Glenda Hamilton	Avondale Estates	GA	1/25/2020	Darlene Zeh	Rochester	NY
1/24/2020	Earl Smith	Buford	GA	1/25/2020	Susanne Spring	Woodridge	NY
1/24/2020	Michelle Cook	Marietta	GA	1/25/2020	Amanda Smock	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	Joan Robinson	Marietta	GA	1/25/2020	Rita Jaskowitz	Brooklyn	NY

1/25/2020	Patsy	Ross	Ball Ground	GA	1/25/2020	Vitina	Muirhead	Dix Hills	NY
1/25/2020	Josrph	O'Connell	Augusta	GA	1/25/2020	Anna	Kolovou	Woodside	NY
1/24/2020	Debbie	bullard futch	Dawsonville	GA	1/25/2020	Daniel	Lassiter	Tonawanda	NY
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Weber	Roswell	GA	1/25/2020	Candela	Prol	Far Rockaway	NY
1/25/2020	William	Watts	Athens	GA	1/25/2020	Gail	Burns	Farmingdale	NY
1/24/2020	Margaret	Horn	Lilburn	GA	1/25/2020	Christine	Givens	Westbury	NY
1/24/2020	Ed	Askins	Woodstock	GA	1/25/2020	Pete	Klosterman	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Corazon	Betschart	Cartersville	GA	1/25/2020	Anne	Endler	Garrison	NY
1/25/2020	Patricia	Gibbs	Duluth	GA	1/25/2020	Chris Riesch	Riesch	Pawling	NY
1/25/2020	Cathy	Martin	Smyrna	GA	1/25/2020	Caroline R.	Helmuth	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Jared	Koerner	Hinesville	GA	1/25/2020	Adam	Keller	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Dorothy	Parkel	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020	Brian	Frederick	Clifton Park	NY
1/25/2020	Alicia	Norman	Dallas	GA	1/25/2020	Christine	Osuch	Blasdell	NY
1/25/2020	Christina	Chappell	Brookhaven	GA	1/25/2020	Samantha	Orszulak	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Allison	Matthews	Alpharetta	GA	1/25/2020	Elias	Shabot	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Janell	Copello	Snellville	GA	1/25/2020	Michael	Douglass	Cortland	NY
1/25/2020	Jeff	Wyatt	Calhoun	GA	1/25/2020	Kristen	Murray	Glenville	NY
1/25/2020	Jan	Russell	Blue Ridge	GA	1/25/2020	Ljubica	Sefer-Stefancic	Yonkers	NY
1/25/2020	S.M.	McFarland	Acworth	GA	1/25/2020	Patty	Traube	Centereach	NY
1/25/2020	Tabitha	Thomasson	Dahlonega	GA	1/25/2020	Susan	Mitruk	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Barbara	Smith	Big Canoe	GA	1/25/2020	Angela	Burgio	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020	Dorothy	Muir	Cumming	GA	1/25/2020	Emily	Fuhrman	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Gail	Richardson	Stone Mountain	GA	1/25/2020	Mark	Bastian	New York	NY
1/25/2020	MaryBeth	Twining	Buford	GA	1/25/2020	Thomas	Baglin	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Perkins	Acworth	GA	1/25/2020	Michael	Kollos	Bohemia	NY
1/25/2020	Ananda	Weerasuriya	Macon	GA	1/25/2020	Kevin	Fritz	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Tanaka	Brookhaven	GA	1/25/2020	Alan	Levine	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Mary	Tucker	Woodstock	GA	1/25/2020	Peg	Coogan	Jacksonville	NY
1/25/2020	Chad	Ogden	Jesup	GA	1/25/2020	Jane	Halsey	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Gail	Gill	Bogart	GA	1/25/2020	Chana	Meir	Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020	Kellie	Evans	Dalton	GA	1/25/2020	George	Sobus	Brewerton	NY
1/25/2020	Brian	Campbell	Marietta	GA	1/25/2020	Susan	Spinelli	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Sequaya	Chapman	Stockbridge	GA	1/25/2020	alice	becker	Batavia	NY
1/25/2020	Christina	Williams	Arnoldsville	GA	1/25/2020	Suzanne	Schaem	New York	NY
1/25/2020	James	Tate	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020	Alejandro	Lopez	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Don B.	Meriwether	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020	Irene	Best	Lima	NY
1/25/2020	CHRISTINA	WILLIAMS	Arnoldsville	GA	1/25/2020	Jerald	Vinikoff	Mechanicville	NY
1/25/2020	Jessica	Card	Buford	GA	1/25/2020	Nancy	Dies	North Merrick	NY
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Del Castillo	Snellville	GA	1/25/2020	Anne	Rapaport	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Penelope	Conlan	Fayetteville	GA	1/25/2020	Katherine	Brown	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Alexandra	Bryan	Ellenwood	GA	1/25/2020	Merike	Kammar-Kerner	Staten Island	NY
1/25/2020	Nancy	Howard	Douglasville	GA	1/25/2020	Donalee	Wesley	Marcellus	NY

1/25/2020 Stan	Gray	Savannah	GA	1/25/2020 Deborah	Hoffmann	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020 Lynn	Devos	Milledgeville	GA	1/25/2020 Terry	Mingle	Cortland	NY
1/25/2020 Bonnie	Barfield	Smyrna	GA	1/25/2020 Amy	Graves	Gloversville	NY
1/25/2020 Carol	Borota	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020 Heidi	Wendel	Nelsonville	NY
1/25/2020 Derin	Parker	Watkinsville	GA	1/25/2020 Astrid	Jarvis	Little Neck	NY
1/25/2020 Barry	Burnett	Decatur	GA	1/25/2020 Charlene	Cooper	Poestenkill	NY
1/25/2020 Cathy	Hunnicut	Lizella	GA	1/25/2020 BARBARA	HEGARTY	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Edie	Peterson	Roswell	GA	1/25/2020 John	Kovencz	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020 Charles	Samples	Winston	GA	1/24/2020 Brien	Weiner	Valley Stream	NY
1/25/2020 Scott	Richards	Alpharetta	GA	1/24/2020 Andrew	Heugel	Brewster	NY
1/25/2020 Anna	Rincon	Kennesaw	GA	1/24/2020 Brenda	Psaras	East Moriches	NY
1/25/2020 Elaine	Johnson	Hampton	GA	1/24/2020 Susan	Torres	Carmel	NY
1/25/2020 Elimaris	Gonzalez	Pooler	GA	1/24/2020 R.	LoGiudice	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 robert	childers	Waverly	GA	1/24/2020 Jonathan	Geffner	Wantagh	NY
1/25/2020 Dinorah	Hall	Albany	GA	1/24/2020 Joanna	Taylor	Jackson Heights	NY
1/25/2020 Cathy	Thompson	Villa Rica	GA	1/24/2020 Ellen	Sandberg	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Andrea	Kendall	Athens	GA	1/25/2020 Patrick	McGrath	East Hampton	NY
1/25/2020 Karen	Hyde	Elijay	GA	1/25/2020 Jennifer	Spirakis Dziurka	Plainview	NY
1/25/2020 Jill	Marshall	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020 john	Papandrea	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Kyle	Embler	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020 Patricia	Haq	East Amherst	NY
1/25/2020 Carol	Martin	Woodstock	GA	1/25/2020 Anthony	Ferranto	Ulster Park	NY
1/25/2020 Lori	Surmay	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020 June	Vassallo	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Denise Marie	Hanusek	Decatur	GA	1/25/2020 Maureen	Londino	Farmingville	NY
1/25/2020 Susan	Callaway	Decatur	GA	1/25/2020 Allison	Delvecchio	Cicero	NY
1/25/2020 Cathy	McCrummen	Marietta	GA	1/25/2020 Virginia	Snider	Amherst	NY
1/25/2020 Sara Anne	Maguire	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020 Elizabeth	Mostov	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Gene	Hoke	Alpharetta	GA	1/25/2020 Richie	Stoike	Elmhurst	NY
1/25/2020 Anthony	Ricciardi	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020 Debra	Elder	Bloomington	NY
1/25/2020 Deborah	Lynch	Gainesville	GA	1/25/2020 Nora	Gaines	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Susan	Waters	Marietta	GA	1/25/2020 Lori	Siemian	Ballston Lake	NY
1/25/2020 Nan	Hunter	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020 Barry	Spielvogel	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Jennifer	DeLoia	Fort Benning	GA	1/25/2020 Maryanne	Hoffman	Newburgh	NY
1/25/2020 Carol	Davies	Savannah	GA	1/25/2020 Elizabeth Sorrell	Sorrell	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 DOUGLAS	ALLENSON	Milton	GA	1/25/2020 Sierra Prasada	Smigelskiy	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Elizabeth	Goodson	Waynesboro	GA	1/25/2020 SHIRLEY	WHITNEY	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Brent	Cartwright	Valdosta	GA	1/25/2020 Clarice	Glandon	Long Lake	NY
1/25/2020 James	Richbourg	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020 Kate	Lenthall	Wawarsing	NY
1/25/2020 Travis	Fisher	Roswell	GA	1/25/2020 Edward	Butler	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Catherine	Sugg	Blue Ridge	GA	1/25/2020 Dawn	Fornillo	Freeport	NY
1/25/2020 Stacy	Roberts	Sandy Springs	GA	1/25/2020 Donna	Knipp	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Nigel	Sawyer	Decatur	GA	1/25/2020 April	Pufahl	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Debbie	Krapf	Valdosta	GA	1/25/2020 Jennifer	Baratta	Bellerose	NY

1/25/2020	Ralph	Kolbeck	Martinez	GA	1/25/2020	Dawn	Longo	Staten Island	NY
1/25/2020	James	Moody	Perry	GA	1/25/2020	Pamela	Ciaccio	West Hurley	NY
1/25/2020	Andrea	White	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020	Jennifer	Kovencz	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020	Matthew	Milnes	Milledgeville	GA	1/25/2020	Louise	Johnson-Toth	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Joanne	Kurtz Paris Smith	Woodstock	GA	1/25/2020	margaret	scripp	Varysburg	NY
1/25/2020	Michelle	Barsom	Cairo	GA	1/25/2020	Lenore	Kaufman	Schenectady	NY
1/25/2020	Pam	Longobardi	Brookhaven	GA	1/25/2020	Andrea	Neal	Cortland	NY
1/25/2020	William	Gerdes-McClain	Columbus	GA	1/24/2020	Lisa	Hunkler	Merrick	NY
1/25/2020	GeriAnn	Johnson	Clarkesville	GA	1/24/2020	Margaret	Mazzarella	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Dana	Dodge	Warner Robins	GA	1/24/2020	Nils	Osterberg	Harrison	NY
1/25/2020	Gary	Tewmey	Dallas	GA	1/24/2020	Diane	DiBernardo	East Norwich	NY
1/25/2020	Sanford	Brown	Covington	GA	1/25/2020	Jerry	Rivers	Roosevelt	NY
1/25/2020	Rhonda D.	Wright MD	Brookhaven	GA	1/25/2020	Lewis	Ward	Newfield	NY
1/25/2020	Lavon	Trulock	Collins	GA	1/25/2020	Lauren	Eckert	Castleton	NY
1/25/2020	Matt	Otto	Newnan	GA	1/25/2020	Constance	Tate	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Anne	Havard	Lilburn	GA	1/25/2020	Cris	Mogenson	Windsor	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Chapman	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020	George	Dillmann	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020	LAURA	HOOVER	Metter	GA	1/25/2020	Derinda	Nilsson	Utica	NY
1/25/2020	Alan	MacLamroc	Smyrna	GA	1/25/2020	Kevin	McAleer	Manhasset	NY
1/25/2020	Karen	Fain	Clarkesville	GA	1/25/2020	Beatrice	Simmonds	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Georgeta	Burca	Kennesaw	GA	1/25/2020	Alissa	Sollitto	Endicott	NY
1/25/2020	Gail	Clendenen	Gainesville	GA	1/25/2020	Marissa	Connolly	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Leigh	Lofgren	Greensboro	GA	1/25/2020	joan armstrong	Armstrong	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Amanda	McCoy	Tybee Island	GA	1/25/2020	Melissa	Pressimone	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Alice	Rim	Buford	GA	1/25/2020	Lois	Rappaport	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Jan	Yates	Forsyth	GA	1/25/2020	cave	man	Newburgh	NY
1/25/2020	M. D.	Barnes	Rossville	GA	1/25/2020	Lani	Bauer	Henrietta	NY
1/24/2020	Carol	Dearborn	Lakemont	GA	1/25/2020	Susan	Lunden	Croton On Hudsc	NY
1/25/2020	David	Erickson	Tucker	GA	1/25/2020	Edward	Neuburger	Paul Smiths	NY
1/25/2020	Steve	Petyerak	Woodstock	GA	1/25/2020	Marianne	Straaik	Massapequa	NY
1/25/2020	Jenifer	Johnson	Marietta	GA	1/25/2020	Maureen	Reilling	Levittown	NY
1/25/2020	Larry	Powell	Savannah	GA	1/25/2020	Ildiko	Juhasz	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Kim	Crawford	Hampton	GA	1/25/2020	Perri	Sussman	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Gloria	Navan	Lawrenceville	GA	1/25/2020	Jane	Schur	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Pamela	Simmons	Columbus	GA	1/25/2020	Jean	Locey	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020	Marta	Hawkins	Richmond Hill	GA	1/25/2020	David	Campion	Binghamton	NY
1/25/2020	Paula	Towry	East Point	GA	1/25/2020	robin	mater	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Elaine	Eudy	East Point	GA	1/25/2020	Rhonda	Patern	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Carina	Obara	Chickamauga	GA	1/25/2020	Susan	Wyss	Great Valley	NY
1/25/2020	Scott	Thurman	Duluth	GA	1/25/2020	Debra	Degenhardt	Bethpage	NY
1/25/2020	Andy	Malinofsky	Woodstock	GA	1/25/2020	Arlene	Shako	Schoharie	NY
1/25/2020	Lisa	Manthey	Tyrone	GA	1/25/2020	Melvin	Siegel	Flushing	NY

1/25/2020 Diane	McEwan	Cumming	GA	1/25/2020 Joan	Looby	Wantagh	NY
1/25/2020 Karen	Wood	Valdosta	GA	1/25/2020 Ivanna	Cullinan	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Lynn	Lamp	Woodstock	GA	1/25/2020 Arnold	Ackerley	Schaghticoke	NY
1/25/2020 Roy	Hamilton	Newnan	GA	1/25/2020 Greg	Riddle	Mohawk	NY
1/25/2020 Susan	Poole	Stone Mountain	GA	1/25/2020 Robert	Wesley	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020 Larry	Hood	Marietta	GA	1/25/2020 Debbie	Plishka	Baldwinsville	NY
1/25/2020 Sally e	Greenwold	Roswell	GA	1/25/2020 Bev	Jafek	Beacon	NY
1/25/2020 Marissa	Williford	Winder	GA	1/25/2020 Margaret	Segall	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Willy	Aenlle	Woodstock	GA	1/25/2020 Michael	Moy	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Jeannie	Hall	Lilburn	GA	1/25/2020 Lucia	Samaras	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Juanita	Puntasecca	Lilburn	GA	1/25/2020 george	speros	Mount Vernon	NY
1/25/2020 Carole	Mathews	Smyrna	GA	1/25/2020 Oscar	Zamora	Jamaica	NY
1/25/2020 Patrice	Waguespack	Oxford	GA	1/25/2020 Julianne	Yao	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020 Beverly	Golden	Athens	GA	1/25/2020 Stephen	Kasten	Ossining	NY
1/26/2020 Elizabeth	Jamison	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020 Leslie	Brill	Mamaroneck	NY
1/25/2020 Sharon	Dyer	Columbus	GA	1/25/2020 Emily	Peters	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Irina	Sokolik	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020 Kitty	Savage	Tillson	NY
1/25/2020 Janis	Gummel	Cleveland	GA	1/25/2020 Wayne	Treibish	Levittown	NY
1/25/2020 Andrea	Boykin	Blairsville	GA	1/25/2020 Vicki	Shulof	New Lebanon	NY
1/25/2020 Wesley	Kerns	Tucker	GA	1/25/2020 Joyce	Kempisty	Camillus	NY
1/26/2020 Bailey	Salerno	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020 Cynthia	Sweet	East Amherst	NY
1/26/2020 Linda	Wuethrich	Young Harris	GA	1/25/2020 Diane C	Parmigiani	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Marcia	Wade	Tucker	GA	1/25/2020 S.	Norris	New York	NY
1/25/2020 char	laughon	Lawrenceville	GA	1/25/2020 Sheila	Out	Ithaca	NY
1/27/2020 Janice	Morales	Martinez	GA	1/25/2020 Michael	Romano	Ronkonkoma	NY
1/25/2020 Eric	Naji	Marietta	GA	1/25/2020 Jeffrey	Carroll	Albany	NY
1/25/2020 Doris	Eley	Summerville	GA	1/25/2020 Paula	Clair	Garrison	NY
1/26/2020 Sara	Benson	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020 Jane	Collins	Amenia	NY
1/26/2020 Rebecca	Cantrell	Jasper	GA	1/25/2020 Leticia	La Magna	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020 Pamela	Hurd	Morganton	GA	1/25/2020 Diana	Kaiser	Newburgh	NY
1/28/2020 William	Parker	Toccoa	GA	1/25/2020 ROBBIN	LAPORTA	Rockaway Park	NY
1/26/2020 Arlen	Tucker	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020 jill	kortright	Newburgh	NY
1/26/2020 Jocelyn	Shelton	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020 Susan	Crane	Centereach	NY
1/26/2020 Joan	Harris	Augusta	GA	1/25/2020 Kate	lindemann	Newburgh	NY
1/25/2020 Jenni	Brodie	Savannah	GA	1/25/2020 Deborah	Cinquino	Saratoga Springs	NY
1/25/2020 livia	sklar	Alpharetta	GA	1/25/2020 Shel	Grove	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020 Amy	Leventhal	Avondale Estates	GA	1/25/2020 Gary	Guarniere	Bethpage	NY
1/27/2020 Riley	Canada II	Marietta	GA	1/25/2020 Megan	Ryan	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020 Karen	Crawford	Bremen	GA	1/25/2020 Janet	Harwell	Jefferson	NY
1/26/2020 Kelli	Schwartz	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020 Barbara	Milano	Bayside	NY
1/27/2020 Phyllis	White	Buford	GA	1/25/2020 B. R.	Lemonik	Mahopac	NY
1/27/2020 Robyn	Newman	Hampton	GA	1/25/2020 Sole	Riley	New York	NY

1/27/2020	Star	Scott	Winterville	GA	1/25/2020	Tony	Caccioppoli	Commack	NY
1/27/2020	Julie	Jacobson	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020	Barbara	Kent	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Nancy	Brock	Avondale Estates	GA	1/25/2020	Richard	Stern	New York	NY
1/28/2020	James	Mcavoy	Athens	GA	1/25/2020	David	Walker	New York	NY
1/28/2020	Nancy	Edmondson	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020	Jeremy	Carpenter	Latham	NY
1/28/2020	Roseanne	Guerra	Marietta	GA	1/25/2020	Judith	Zingher	Elmsford	NY
1/28/2020	Christina	Skillin	Saint Marys	GA	1/25/2020	Erica	Crytzer	Interlaken	NY
1/27/2020	Eleanor	Smithwick	Atlanta	GA	1/25/2020	Leah	Hallow	Ossining	NY
1/27/2020	Melissa	Martin	Lilburn	GA	1/25/2020	Guy	Merckx	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Amy	Gregin	Alpharetta	GA	1/25/2020	Laura Ann K	BERNSTEIN	Hartsdale	NY
1/27/2020	Maureen	Garney	Hephzibah	GA	1/25/2020	Laura	Kremer	Williamson	NY
1/25/2020	Karen	Anderson	Marietta	GA	1/25/2020	Lisa	Stimpson	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Penny	Gregorio	Albany	GA	1/25/2020	Robert	Dentan	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020	Ed	Hood	Pine Mountain	GA	1/25/2020	M.	Givey	Bellport	NY
1/25/2020	Doug	AllenIII	Roswell	GA	1/25/2020	Rochelle	Davidson	Brentwood	NY
1/25/2020	Hannah	Harrison	Chicago	IL	1/25/2020	S.	Nam	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Victoria	Bas	Chicago	IL	1/25/2020	Connie	Smith	Big Flats	NY
1/28/2020	Sarah	Arsenault	Chicago	IL	1/25/2020	Donna	Mummery	Honeoye Falls	NY
1/26/2020	Robert	Frank	Bossier City	LA	1/25/2020	Ruth	Kotecha	Hastings On Hud:	NY
1/25/2020	Craig	Hannafin	North Marshfield	MA	1/25/2020	Hope	Foster	Lagrangeville	NY
1/25/2020	Paula	Mahoney	BillERICA	MA	1/25/2020	Katherine	Classon	Jamestown	NY
1/25/2020	Patricia	Medeiros	Attleboro	MA	1/25/2020	David	Klinke	Airmont	NY
1/25/2020	Marilyn	Conrad	Worcester	MA	1/25/2020	Suzanne	Stevens	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Robert	Foley jr	Attleboro	MA	1/25/2020	Wendy	Walters	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	William	Ellsworth	Norwell	MA	1/25/2020	John	Brinkman	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Eva	Cashdan	Amherst	MA	1/25/2020	Laura	Anastasio	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Mary	Abbott	Amherst	MA	1/26/2020	Pam	Brocius	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Christine	King	Southampton	MA	1/26/2020	Susan	Maranda	Webster	NY
1/25/2020	Ginny	Ansbergs	Plainfield	MA	1/26/2020	Maria	Venidis	Kingston	NY
1/25/2020	Robert	Dulgarian	Somerville	MA	1/25/2020	Kimberly	Wiley	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Tamara	Dreier	Hanscom Afb	MA	1/25/2020	Phyllis	Pessolano	Scarsdale	NY
1/25/2020	Tina	Nicolosi	Methuen	MA	1/26/2020	Marion	Kaselle	North Branch	NY
1/25/2020	Daniel	Hartwig Sr.	Savoy	MA	1/26/2020	Julia	kress	Buffalo	NY
1/26/2020	Hollyann	Tetreault	East Longmeadow	MA	1/26/2020	Amy	Winter	Flushing	NY
1/26/2020	Lisi	Brown	Lynn	MA	1/26/2020	Laura	Taylor	Brooklyn	NY
1/26/2020	Tiffany	Haverfield	Boston	MA	1/26/2020	Patricia	Lenkov	New York	NY
1/26/2020	Kristine	Soly	Yarmouth Port	MA	1/25/2020	Patricia	Peck	Niagara Falls	NY
1/26/2020	Fennie	Tsai	Newton Center	MA	1/25/2020	William	Malmros	Ballston Spa	NY
1/26/2020	Tricia	Emerick	Pembroke	MA	1/25/2020	Danny	Carpaneto	East Northport	NY
1/26/2020	margaret	allen	Northampton	MA	1/25/2020	Michael	Fulwiler	Bronxville	NY
1/26/2020	Anne	Nash	Newton	MA	1/25/2020	Trevor	Southlea	Mahopac	NY
1/26/2020	Haley	Hughes	Essex	MA	1/25/2020	Thomas	Spero	Staten Island	NY

1/26/2020	Stephen	Donnelly	Easthampton	MA	1/25/2020	Karen	Lyons kalmenson	Great Neck	NY
1/27/2020	Judith	Robichaud	Roslindale	MA	1/25/2020	Merryl	Reichbach	New York	NY
1/27/2020	Jennifer	Thornton	Leverett	MA	1/25/2020	Dawn	Mello	Clarksville	NY
1/27/2020	Jen	Ward	Watertown	MA	1/25/2020	Maria	Ciancio	Ossining	NY
1/27/2020	Susan	Snow	Arlington	MA	1/25/2020	Matthew	Hyland	Staten Island	NY
1/27/2020	Kathy	Richards	Athol	MA	1/25/2020	Sharon	Carey	West Shokan	NY
1/27/2020	Caroline	Kipling	Georgetown	MA	1/25/2020	Geralyn	Shea	Ionia	NY
1/24/2020	Nancy	Mitchell	Wayland	MA	1/25/2020	Rosita	Lisboa	Troy	NY
1/24/2020	Jay	stearns	Sudbury	MA	1/25/2020	Richard	Winchell	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Isaiah	Plovnick	Brookline	MA	1/25/2020	Michelle	Schwartz	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Adele	Gladstone-Gilber	Amherst	MA	1/25/2020	Doris	Buxbaum	Merrick	NY
1/24/2020	Alexis	Frankian	Millbury	MA	1/25/2020	Claudette	Preisinger	Medford	NY
1/24/2020	Dennis	Rogers	Hubbardston	MA	1/25/2020	Sally	Easterly	Albany	NY
1/24/2020	MARY	TODESCO	Boston	MA	1/25/2020	Victoria	Pawlick	Williamson	NY
1/24/2020	Stephen	DiPesa	Cambridge	MA	1/25/2020	John	Loewenstein	Elmhurst	NY
1/24/2020	Clara Beth	Van De Water	South Dennis	MA	1/25/2020	Melissa	Miller	Tarrytown	NY
1/24/2020	Sarah	Dow	Brookline	MA	1/25/2020	Tom	Lavazzi	Kingston	NY
1/24/2020	bruce	russell	Worcester	MA	1/25/2020	Emma	Kirsch	Oneonta	NY
1/24/2020	Roxy	Gray	Canton	MA	1/25/2020	Katherine	Bradshaw	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	Linda	Rotman	Duxbury	MA	1/25/2020	Deirdre	Briggs	Hammond	NY
1/24/2020	Teresia	LaFleur	Sudbury	MA	1/25/2020	Sandra	Aquila	Staten Island	NY
1/24/2020	Katie	Maloney	Newton	MA	1/25/2020	laurrie	cozza	Stony Point	NY
1/24/2020	Rosemary	Hewett	South Hamilton	MA	1/26/2020	Carolyn	Silvestro	Huntington	NY
1/24/2020	Barbara	B	Dedham	MA	1/26/2020	Tova	Cohen	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	Dave	Hunter	Lynn	MA	1/26/2020	Marion	Buckley	Hamburg	NY
1/24/2020	Blithe	Hogan	Acton	MA	1/26/2020	Angelo	Madrigale	Brooklyn	NY
1/24/2020	Mihail	Bancu	Melrose	MA	1/26/2020	Jerise	Fogel	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Jahlina	Carter	Springfield	MA	1/26/2020	Ruth	Siekevitz	New York	NY
1/24/2020	jane	dimitry	Boston	MA	1/26/2020	Tyler	Harrington	Schuyler Falls	NY
1/25/2020	DIANA	abrashkin	Lincoln	MA	1/26/2020	Jessica	Hurley	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Danuta	Radko	Tewksbury	MA	1/26/2020	Janet	Hicks	Garnerville	NY
1/25/2020	Diane	Sacchetti	Prides Crossing	MA	1/26/2020	Francine	DiBernardo	Yorktown Height	NY
1/25/2020	Diane	Puzyn	Cambridge	MA	1/25/2020	Regina	Burke	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Don	Thompson	Cambridge	MA	1/25/2020	Frances	Gallante	Poughkeepsie	NY
1/24/2020	Wayne	Cohen	Plainville	MA	1/25/2020	Eileen J.	Ingham	Walworth	NY
1/24/2020	Mary	Gershanoff	Dedham	MA	1/25/2020	Bob	Rushford	Oakdale	NY
1/24/2020	Judith	Shammas	Medway	MA	1/25/2020	Neil	Bleifeld	New York	NY
1/24/2020	Valerie	Ormond	Tewksbury	MA	1/25/2020	Laura	Shaddak	Oswego	NY
1/24/2020	Carel	Mulder	Worcester	MA	1/26/2020	mary	boyle	Albany	NY
1/24/2020	June	Davenport	Princeton	MA	1/26/2020	Susan	Castelli-Hill	Melville	NY
1/24/2020	Cheryl	Munger	Dunstable	MA	1/26/2020	Joseph	Collins	South Richmond	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Kanarek	Wayland	MA	1/26/2020	Monica	Reyes	Goshen	NY

1/25/2020	Linda	Gilmore	Chelmsford	MA	1/26/2020	Steven	Ald	Angola	NY
1/25/2020	Ruth	Moxom	Longmeadow	MA	1/26/2020	Mary	Huber	East Aurora	NY
1/25/2020	Carol	Goslant	Cambridge	MA	1/26/2020	Patricia	Lasek	Barneveld	NY
1/25/2020	H. Paul	Santmire	Watertown	MA	1/26/2020	Matthew	Kogut	Bohemia	NY
1/25/2020	Marsha	Squibb	Middleton	MA	1/26/2020	Otto	Onasch	Delhi	NY
1/25/2020	Peter	Haroutian	Worcester	MA	1/26/2020	T	Gargiulo	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Robert	Berry	Marion	MA	1/26/2020	Brian	Kuebel	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	June	Curley	Chelmsford	MA	1/25/2020	Mike	Gomborone	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Martha	Fournier	Brookline	MA	1/25/2020	elizabeth	wainstock	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Sarah	Gosselin	South Weymouth	MA	1/25/2020	Michelle	Mastropolo	Poughkeepsie	NY
1/25/2020	Amy	Haseotes	Southborough	MA	1/25/2020	Catherine	Foley	Stony Brook	NY
1/25/2020	Emma	Moran	Erving	MA	1/26/2020	Kim	Buell	Sodus	NY
1/25/2020	Laurel	Hughes	Newton	MA	1/26/2020	Rebecca	Hutcheson	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Paul	Rundlett	Lancaster	MA	1/26/2020	Tarissa	Phillips	Melville	NY
1/25/2020	Jm	Cantino	Littleton	MA	1/26/2020	James	Hall	Amityville	NY
1/25/2020	Deborah	Reiter	Amherst	MA	1/26/2020	Crystal	Hilton	Canisteo	NY
1/25/2020	Susan	Reichter	Andover	MA	1/26/2020	Sue	Wood	Highland	NY
1/25/2020	Phyllis	Schmidt	Lowell	MA	1/25/2020	Jon	Abrams	New Rochelle	NY
1/25/2020	Anthony	Buda	Boston	MA	1/26/2020	Theresa	Ditullio	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Janis	Prifti	Southwick	MA	1/26/2020	James	Morlock	Mechanicville	NY
1/25/2020	Susan	Mihalski	Springfield	MA	1/26/2020	MaryAnne	Muller	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Monica	Flank	Attleboro	MA	1/25/2020	Trish	Gardiner	Weedsport	NY
1/25/2020	Joanne	Mainiero	Braintree	MA	1/25/2020	Ken	Kingsley	Hampton Bays	NY
1/25/2020	Dawna	Francis	Hyannis	MA	1/25/2020	Diana	Praus	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	Nikolay	Moltchanoph	Brighton	MA	1/25/2020	Mary B.	Heller	Poughkeepsie	NY
1/25/2020	Sean	scollins	Hyde Park	MA	1/25/2020	Rosa	Rodriguez	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	John	Johnston	Mill River	MA	1/25/2020	Frances	Ostempowski	Lancaster	NY
1/25/2020	Lanny	Kutakoff	Dedham	MA	1/25/2020	Stan	Janczuk	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Bart	Ryan	Waltham	MA	1/25/2020	Nicole	Trotta	Utica	NY
1/25/2020	Pamela J.	Smith	Milton	MA	1/26/2020	Dawn	Schabner	Sayville	NY
1/25/2020	Leslie	Kramer	Medford	MA	1/26/2020	Michael	Harlan	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Nancy T	Dorman	Gloucester	MA	1/26/2020	Jim	Buonocore	Highland	NY
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Carson	West Boylston	MA	1/26/2020	Danielle	Donovan	Queensbury	NY
1/25/2020	Elinor	Dankner	Barnstable	MA	1/26/2020	cary	fassler	Williamstown	NY
1/25/2020	Joann	Lazares	Peabody	MA	1/25/2020	Martha D	Perlmutter	New City	NY
1/25/2020	Marian	Scena	Somerville	MA	1/25/2020	Amy	Magnus	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Colleen	Everett	Hubbardston	MA	1/25/2020	victoria	obrien	Ridgewood	NY
1/25/2020	Aaron	Madison	Chicopee	MA	1/25/2020	Tracy	Knapp	Hudson Falls	NY
1/25/2020	June	Quarfordt	Worcester	MA	1/25/2020	Sahley	Rivers	Staten Island	NY
1/25/2020	Regina	Galat-Skey	Winchendon	MA	1/25/2020	Vicki	Fox	Beacon	NY
1/25/2020	Donna	Parente	Milford	MA	1/26/2020	Kyle	Jones	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Carolyn	Reistad	North Billerica	MA	1/26/2020	Lorraine	Tesmer	Buffalo	NY

1/25/2020 Melody	Ford	Acton	MA	1/26/2020 Diana	Kucerak	Ilion	NY
1/25/2020 Maggie	Cunningham	Quincy	MA	1/26/2020 Sheri	Greenspan	New York	NY
1/25/2020 D.	Chalfin	Framingham	MA	1/27/2020 Winifred	Pichardo	Buchanan	NY
1/25/2020 Sybil	Schlesinger	Natick	MA	1/26/2020 Paricia	Milizio	Merrick	NY
1/25/2020 So	Allen	Mashpee	MA	1/26/2020 Bonnie	Armontrout	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020 john	schaechter	Canton	MA	1/26/2020 Betsy	Kennedy	Mattituck	NY
1/25/2020 Sha	Bee	Brockton	MA	1/26/2020 Mike	Gomborone	New York	NY
1/25/2020 valerie	clark	Needham	MA	1/26/2020 Danielle Drain	Drain	Glen Oaks	NY
1/25/2020 Aabigail	Howes	Berkley	MA	1/27/2020 Amanda	Elliot	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Doug	Arioli	Rutland	MA	1/27/2020 Kathy	Haverkamp	Geneva	NY
1/25/2020 Karen	Cozza	Mashpee	MA	1/27/2020 Reba	Worden	Ballston Spa	NY
1/25/2020 Marianne	Sheridan	Rockport	MA	1/27/2020 Valerie	Champagne	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Julia	Mirras	Chelmsford	MA	1/27/2020 Calvin	Mendelsohn	Nanuet	NY
1/25/2020 katherine	dander	Boston	MA	1/25/2020 Kay	Johnson	Jamestown	NY
1/25/2020 Tina	Berlad	Hopkinton	MA	1/25/2020 Bernadette	Andaloro	East Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020 Ray	Verrier	Holden	MA	1/25/2020 Mark	Trainor	New York	NY
1/25/2020 David	Stein	Newton	MA	1/26/2020 Theresa	Johnson	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Bhavani Lorraine	Nelson	Lenox	MA	1/26/2020 Barbara	Hausman	Queens Village	NY
1/25/2020 Daniel	Penzer	Plainville	MA	1/26/2020 Jen	Scibetta	Buffalo	NY
1/25/2020 Amy	Nadel	Cambridge	MA	1/26/2020 Gery	Kouni	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Linda	Schmidt	Bourne	MA	1/26/2020 Peter	Dennaro	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Darlene	Teixeira	Taunton	MA	1/26/2020 Alexa	Meabon	Jamestown	NY
1/25/2020 Nancy	Given	Somerville	MA	1/26/2020 Linda	Kay	Lockport	NY
1/25/2020 Nichola	Hill	Roxbury	MA	1/26/2020 Suzanne	Lamuniere	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Greyson	Pannill	Williamsburg	MA	1/26/2020 Kevin	McLaughlin	Baldwinsville	NY
1/25/2020 Elaine	Dearden	Arlington	MA	1/26/2020 Linda	Burke	Deer Park	NY
1/25/2020 Peter	Townsend	Ashland	MA	1/26/2020 Rebecca	Park	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Janet	Hellweg	Natick	MA	1/26/2020 Patricia	Anderson	West Babylon	NY
1/25/2020 Cynthia	Tessicini	Milford	MA	1/26/2020 Ann	Priapi	Aquebogue	NY
1/25/2020 Holly	Gomes	Buzzards Bay	MA	1/26/2020 Paul S.	Lipton	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Stephanie	Pedler	Belmont	MA	1/26/2020 Rachel	Pedriani	Plattsburgh	NY
1/25/2020 Shawn	Downes	Worcester	MA	1/26/2020 Silvana	Tropea	Forest Hills	NY
1/25/2020 Nicholas	Roosa	Greenfield	MA	1/26/2020 Marilyn	Campolettano	Setauket	NY
1/25/2020 Michelle	Kofler	South Deerfield	MA	1/26/2020 Dolores	Congdon	Maryknoll	NY
1/25/2020 Ann	Berndt	Belmont	MA	1/26/2020 Robert	Snyder	Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020 Dea	Butcher	East Falmouth	MA	1/26/2020 Chantal	De Grandpre	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Jennifer	Sullivan	Lenox	MA	1/26/2020 Brigid	Vele	East Patchogue	NY
1/25/2020 Janet	Mogilnicki	Sandwich	MA	1/26/2020 Richard	Meyer	Astoria	NY
1/25/2020 Gina	Henrichon	Chester	MA	1/26/2020 Shirley	Jones	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Susan	Antell	Sherborn	MA	1/26/2020 E	Davies	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020 Edward	O'Neil	Newburyport	MA	1/26/2020 Andrew	Cardno	Massapequa Parl	NY
1/25/2020 Luke	van Hengel	West Newton	MA	1/26/2020 Kelley	Scanlon	Syracuse	NY

1/25/2020	Linda	Friedlander	Swansea	MA	1/26/2020	Cathy	Yee	Long Island City	NY
1/25/2020	Barry	De Jasu	Montague	MA	1/26/2020	Carol	Selton	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Jeanne	Esposito	Amherst	MA	1/26/2020	Jann	Quigley	Manlius	NY
1/25/2020	Jeri	Dantzig	Vineyard Haven	MA	1/26/2020	Heather	Turbush	Wading River	NY
1/25/2020	catherine	Aylward	Leverett	MA	1/26/2020	Corinne	Marrone	Centereach	NY
1/25/2020	John	Hess	Roslindale	MA	1/26/2020	Myra	Fedyniak	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	Patricia	Wolongevicz	Hanover	MA	1/26/2020	Diane	Nissan	Huntington Station	NY
1/25/2020	R. Peter	Burnham	Lawrence	MA	1/26/2020	Lauren	A.	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Barbara	Childers	North Truro	MA	1/26/2020	Carole	Griffiths	Tarrytown	NY
1/25/2020	Ceacy	Henderson	Colrain	MA	1/26/2020	Johanna	Kopp	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Diane	West	Plainville	MA	1/26/2020	janet	forman	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Thad	Danielson	Conway	MA	1/27/2020	Joshua	Wallman	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Marcia	Merithew	Florence	MA	1/27/2020	Janet	Blake	Howard Beach	NY
1/25/2020	Cathi	Gilmore	Waban	MA	1/27/2020	Nicolas	Estevez	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Pete	Rawlings	North Billerica	MA	1/27/2020	Emaera	Conrad	Poughquag	NY
1/25/2020	George W	Gove	Marlborough	MA	1/27/2020	Lauren	Beebe	Greenport	NY
1/25/2020	Sheila	Miller	Longmeadow	MA	1/27/2020	Oliver	Yourke	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Beth	Zagoren	Cambridge	MA	1/26/2020	Deborah	Phillips	Katonah	NY
1/25/2020	Melissa	Dorval	Leominster	MA	1/26/2020	Tina	Laing	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Erin	Haugh	Hampden	MA	1/26/2020	Bibi	Eng	East Hampton	NY
1/25/2020	Trent	Duda	Southwick	MA	1/26/2020	Yvonne	Lynn	Yonkers	NY
1/25/2020	Faith	Tobon	Brockton	MA	1/26/2020	E	L	Chappaqua	NY
1/25/2020	maria	pagano	Salem	MA	1/26/2020	Rahul	Iyer	Roslyn Heights	NY
1/25/2020	Timothy	Havel	Boston	MA	1/26/2020	John	Holland	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Joanne	Cummings	Holliston	MA	1/27/2020	Marjorie	Milano	Queens Village	NY
1/25/2020	Robert	Moriarty	Whitman	MA	1/27/2020	Daphne	Lumpkin	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	Judith	Hennessy	Northampton	MA	1/27/2020	Elizabeth	Root	Trumansburg	NY
1/25/2020	Vicki	Blake	Lexington	MA	1/27/2020	gretchen	dumler	New York	NY
1/25/2020	S	Joyce	Brookline	MA	1/27/2020	Lawrence	D'Arco	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	Virginia	Jones	Plymouth	MA	1/28/2020	Michael	Shaw	Baldwinsville	NY
1/25/2020	Lynn	Hamilton	Sharon	MA	1/28/2020	Laura	Lee	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Olivia	DiNardo	Concord	MA	1/28/2020	Kathy	Smith	Mechanicville	NY
1/25/2020	Eleanor	Merson	Beverly	MA	1/26/2020	Andrea	Ricard	Glenmont	NY
1/25/2020	Judy	Cohen	Springfield	MA	1/26/2020	Jason	Eckardt	Kerhonkson	NY
1/25/2020	Dianne	Hoaglin	Sudbury	MA	1/26/2020	Kathleen	Pearson	Staten Island	NY
1/25/2020	Elaine	Radiss	Great Barrington	MA	1/26/2020	Jack	Lupo	Conklin	NY
1/25/2020	Lola	De Leo	Brockton	MA	1/26/2020	Odette	Iannetta	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Karen	Eldridge	West Newton	MA	1/26/2020	Michelle	Davidson	Bedford Hills	NY
1/25/2020	Joel	Peterson	West Roxbury	MA	1/25/2020	Jean	Santoro	Valley Stream	NY
1/25/2020	Susan	Willard-Killen	Stow	MA	1/25/2020	Richard	Picone	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Ken	Canty	Dudley	MA	1/25/2020	Mark	Baird	Indian Lake	NY
1/25/2020	Naomi	Rappaport	South Dartmouth	MA	1/25/2020	Laura M	Eppig	Bay Shore	NY

1/25/2020 Clifford	Phillips	Northfield	MA	1/25/2020 Mary	Thorpe	Van Etten	NY
1/25/2020 Sandra	Lee	Rockport	MA	1/25/2020 Theresa	Ciotoli	Candor	NY
1/25/2020 Elizabeth	Wyman	Jamaica Plain	MA	1/25/2020 Erika	Gesue	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Helia	Zarkhosh	Medford	MA	1/25/2020 Nancy	Roberts	Fredonia	NY
1/25/2020 Hilary	McGregor	Ashland	MA	1/27/2020 Ronald	Wilner	Newburgh	NY
1/25/2020 Jenna	Garvey	Gilbertville	MA	1/27/2020 Deborah	Boomhower	Albany	NY
1/25/2020 Scott	Sullivan	Randolph	MA	1/27/2020 Ellen	Witte	Spring Valley	NY
1/25/2020 Barbara	Darling	North Weymouth	MA	1/27/2020 Julian	Warren	Watertown	NY
1/25/2020 Jill	Rosenkranz	West Tisbury	MA	1/27/2020 John	Kim	Scarsdale	NY
1/25/2020 Jennifer	Meshna	Marblehead	MA	1/27/2020 Susan	Downes	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020 Alisha	Camacho	Worcester	MA	1/27/2020 Karen	Rubino	Huntington Station	NY
1/25/2020 Judi	Kidd	Brighton	MA	1/26/2020 Marley	McDermott	Whitestone	NY
1/25/2020 John	Larochelle	Pittsfield	MA	1/26/2020 Emily	Metz	Pittsford	NY
1/25/2020 Marcia	Woods	Marstons Mills	MA	1/27/2020 Caitlin	Kelley	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Rebecca	Barrows	Goshen	MA	1/27/2020 Beverly	Drucker	Briarcliff Manor	NY
1/25/2020 Cheryl	Perkins	Fairhaven	MA	1/27/2020 Iris	Sinai	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Pamela	Oerth	Georgetown	MA	1/27/2020 Charles	Blank	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Lisa	Howell	Holden	MA	1/27/2020 Elizabeth	Schaal	Middleport	NY
1/25/2020 Grace	Sullivan	Ipswich	MA	1/27/2020 Richard Anthony	Coffey	Wading River	NY
1/25/2020 Fran	Gagnon	Franklin	MA	1/27/2020 Gary	Esposito	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Kathryn	Kraysler	Hull	MA	1/27/2020 Barbara	Holtz	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Holiday	Houck	Boston	MA	1/27/2020 Babette	Puzey	Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020 Jan	Egdall	Boston	MA	1/27/2020 Catherine	Ballard	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020 Bruce	Townend	Windsor	MA	1/27/2020 Mary	Gloster	Groton	NY
1/25/2020 Ann	Sweeten	Salem	MA	1/27/2020 Alexander	Brebner	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Glenna	Waterman	Brookline	MA	1/27/2020 Carl	Tyndall	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Cheryl	LaBrecque	Chelmsford	MA	1/27/2020 Karen	Thomas	Garden City	NY
1/25/2020 Marie	Rawlings	Chelmsford	MA	1/27/2020 Marybeth	Diss	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Debra	Nimetz	North Hatfield	MA	1/26/2020 Morgaen	Hansen	Albany	NY
1/25/2020 Teresa	Hill	Nahant	MA	1/27/2020 Jennifer	Marinilli	Wayland	NY
1/25/2020 Jessie	Powell	Middleboro	MA	1/27/2020 Karen	Moore	Fairport	NY
1/25/2020 Susan	Whiting	West Tisbury	MA	1/27/2020 Joe	Mulligan	South Salem	NY
1/25/2020 Marina	Jokic	Malden	MA	1/27/2020 Ellen	Wertheim	Rockaway Park	NY
1/25/2020 Jodi	Rodar	Pelham	MA	1/27/2020 Jennifer	Ali	Voorheesville	NY
1/25/2020 Tina	Vlad	Arlington	MA	1/26/2020 Suzanne	Heller-Culver	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020 Beth	Cooper	Gloucester	MA	1/27/2020 Matthew	Linn	Sleepy Hollow	NY
1/25/2020 Shelley	Hartz	Littleton	MA	1/27/2020 Jillian	Liner	Ithaca	NY
1/25/2020 Amy	Schneider	Newton Center	MA	1/27/2020 Julie	Siler	Homer	NY
1/25/2020 Wendy	Seymour	Billerica	MA	1/25/2020 Michael	Pittelli	East Northport	NY
1/25/2020 Alex	Tsouvalas	Lexington	MA	1/25/2020 Curtis	Bohlen	Dobbs Ferry	NY
1/25/2020 Harvey	Halpern	Cambridge	MA	1/25/2020 Virginia	Taylor	New York	NY
1/25/2020 Michael	Alexander	Lexington	MA	1/25/2020 Barbara	Garriel	Bayville	NY

1/25/2020	Theresa	DeLuca	Melrose	MA	1/25/2020	Judi	Bird	Brookhaven	NY
1/25/2020	Shirley	Borrero	Pittsfield	MA	1/25/2020	Lynne	Landon	Youngstown	NY
1/25/2020	Andrei	Smarandoiu	Somerville	MA	1/28/2020	Franklin	Matias	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Ruth	Melnick	Pelham	MA	1/27/2020	Diana	McInerney	Glendale	NY
1/25/2020	Barbara	Elias	Fall River	MA	1/27/2020	E.	M.	Medina	NY
1/25/2020	Deborah	Spencer	Billerica	MA	1/27/2020	Leslie	Valentine	Huntington Stat	NY
1/25/2020	Lawrence	Dingman	South Yarmouth	MA	1/27/2020	Irene	Miller	New York	NY
1/25/2020	elizabeth	loring	Prides Crossing	MA	1/27/2020	Lawrence	Hilf	Rochester	NY
1/25/2020	Alan	Ticotsky	Lexington	MA	1/27/2020	karen	ditieri	Selden	NY
1/25/2020	Kamilla	Carmignani	Medway	MA	1/27/2020	Gloria	Benedetto	Kirkwood	NY
1/25/2020	April	Connolly	Braintree	MA	1/27/2020	Mikki	Chalker	Binghamton	NY
1/25/2020	R	tippens	Colrain	MA	1/28/2020	Michael	Suchorsky	Andes	NY
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Mireault	Jamaica Plain	MA	1/28/2020	Marissa	Ferraro	Massapequa	NY
1/25/2020	Sylvia	Tolley	Taunton	MA	1/27/2020	Mike	Whyman	Batavia	NY
1/25/2020	Norma	Anthony	Lakeville	MA	1/27/2020	Mark	Molloy	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Alice	Johnson	Watertown	MA	1/27/2020	Theresa	Wheeler	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Judith	Barr	Wellesley Hills	MA	1/27/2020	Doug	Bloom	Larchmont	NY
1/25/2020	Rebeccah	Jennings	Malden	MA	1/27/2020	Jane	Poklemba	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	Eliot	Moss	Amherst	MA	1/27/2020	Margarita	Luque	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Deirdre	Riley	Cohasset	MA	1/27/2020	Barbara	Rogers	Brier Hill	NY
1/25/2020	Lis	Cloutman	Hamilton	MA	1/27/2020	G Joshua	Stoneman	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Brenda	Mueller-Lamore	Belchertown	MA	1/27/2020	Priscilla	Mezrahi	Merrick	NY
1/25/2020	Ginny	Jarvis	Bellingham	MA	1/27/2020	Jane	Edsall	Mount Sinai	NY
1/25/2020	Gladys	Perry	Raynham	MA	1/25/2020	Joseph	Sullivan	West Seneca	NY
1/25/2020	Martha	Wales	Manchester	MA	1/25/2020	Linda	Freiband	Hampton Bays	NY
1/25/2020	Charleen	Strelke	North Easton	MA	1/25/2020	Dave	Storrer	Hampton Bays	NY
1/25/2020	Stacey	Mendes	Hyannis	MA	1/25/2020	Stacey	Riccardi	Harrison	NY
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Medina	Lee	MA	1/25/2020	andi	delorenzo	Setauket	NY
1/25/2020	Diana	Stein	Amherst	MA	1/27/2020	lawrence	ditieri	Merrick	NY
1/25/2020	Michael	Stuart	Auburn	MA	1/28/2020	Christopher	St. Clair	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	Nancy	Mulrey	Malden	MA	1/28/2020	Ayla	Bagcilar	Glen Cove	NY
1/25/2020	Carol	Berkeley	Boxford	MA	1/28/2020	Ronnie	Gersten	Forest Hills	NY
1/25/2020	Darlene J	Jordan	Fitchburg	MA	1/25/2020	Carolyn	Summers	Liberty	NY
1/25/2020	Ally	Matteodo	Revere	MA	1/25/2020	joanne	benoodt	Pittsford	NY
1/25/2020	Fanny	Whitman	Westport Pt	MA	1/25/2020	Marcia	Caban	Waterford	NY
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Westbrook	Westwood	MA	1/25/2020	Joy	Smiley	Levittown	NY
1/25/2020	Robert	Booth	Hadley	MA	1/25/2020	Neilia	Amato	Mineola	NY
1/25/2020	Frances	Lynch	Swampscott	MA	1/25/2020	Stephen	Mead	Albany	NY
1/25/2020	laurie	Strubbe	Ashby	MA	1/25/2020	Laura	Napoleon	Little Neck	NY
1/25/2020	Sandra	Sobek	Conway	MA	1/25/2020	Sharinne	Lercara	Flushing	NY
1/25/2020	Steven	O Broin	Whitman	MA	1/27/2020	John	Heyneman	Webster	NY
1/25/2020	Kim	Zwicker	Lynn	MA	1/27/2020	linda	howe	Glen Oaks	NY

1/25/2020	Richard	Lombard	Haverhill	MA	1/28/2020	Ricki G.	Ravitts	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Peter	Ajemian	Bridgewater	MA	1/28/2020	Melissa	Arra	Beacon	NY
1/25/2020	Eileen	Prefontaine	Southborough	MA	1/28/2020	Deborah	Kanzler	Ossining	NY
1/25/2020	Donna	Austin	Hingham	MA	1/28/2020	Nanci	Nugent	Scottsville	NY
1/25/2020	Niles and Michel	Busler	Townsend	MA	1/25/2020	Bonnie	Howard	Pavilion	NY
1/25/2020	Alan	Strauss	Lexington	MA	1/25/2020	jess	pinkham	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Nancy	Huntington	Ware	MA	1/25/2020	Donna	Rose	Middletown	NY
1/25/2020	No	Aronoff	Jamaica Plain	MA	1/25/2020	Jared	Brenner	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Dorothy	Anderson	North Weymouth	MA	1/25/2020	Patti	Cooper	Bronx	NY
1/25/2020	Helen	Lozoraitis	Wareham	MA	1/25/2020	Suzanne	Present	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Mary Jo	Al-Tukhaim	West Townsend	MA	1/25/2020	Mary	Loomba	Valhalla	NY
1/25/2020	Catherine	Rokaw	Littleton	MA	1/25/2020	Doris	Chorny	Wallkill	NY
1/25/2020	Leah	Santone	Methuen	MA	1/25/2020	Zoe	Strassfield	Water Mill	NY
1/25/2020	Pamela	Mahoney	Marion	MA	1/25/2020	Patricia Carey	Schwarzlander	Syracuse	NY
1/25/2020	MaryAnna	Foskett	Arlington	MA	1/25/2020	James	Romanelli	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Susan	CLARK	Eastham	MA	1/25/2020	Alaina	Schwartz	Ghent	NY
1/25/2020	Patricia	Tamagini	Wakefield	MA	1/25/2020	Robert	Jones	Mount Kisco	NY
1/25/2020	Barbara	Preston	Beverly	MA	1/25/2020	Jennifer	Josephy	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Julia	Petipas	Boston	MA	1/25/2020	Teri	Manolas	Glen Cove	NY
1/25/2020	Catherine	Carney-Feldman	Ipswich	MA	1/25/2020	Joe	Connors	Brooklyn	NY
1/25/2020	jennifer	koopmans	West Barnstable	MA	1/25/2020	Dennis	Gagomiros	Levittown	NY
1/25/2020	Stuart	Lynn	Worcester	MA	1/25/2020	Diane	Menna	Beechhurst	NY
1/25/2020	Carol	Genovese	Brookline	MA	1/25/2020	Jenny	Heinz	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Palimeri	Scituate	MA	1/25/2020	Allison	Matos	Plainview	NY
1/25/2020	Nancy	Woolley	Stoughton	MA	1/25/2020	Laraine	Lebron	Utica	NY
1/25/2020	Heather	Graf	Norton	MA	1/25/2020	Barbara	Kreisberg	New York	NY
1/25/2020	Patricia	Dadmun	Lynn	MA	1/25/2020	D.	Dantuono	Huntington	NY
1/25/2020	Stephen	Adler	Charlton	MA	1/25/2020	Matthew	Trbovich	North Canton	OH
1/25/2020	Christine	Elliott	Braintree	MA	1/25/2020	Caitlin	Schneider-Frantz	Loveland	OH
1/25/2020	ROBIN	SINER	Westford	MA	1/26/2020	Nicki	Stoneman	Painesville	OH
1/25/2020	John	Cox	Natick	MA	1/27/2020	Carrie	Mitchell	Streetsboro	OH
1/25/2020	Emily	Castner	Worcester	MA	1/25/2020	Susan	Messenger	Waterford	PA
1/25/2020	Arlene	Butters	Arlington	MA	1/25/2020	Rudolph	Keller	Boyertown	PA
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Goddard	New Salem	MA	1/25/2020	Coral	Sheldon-Hess	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Dodi	Hall	Greenfield	MA	1/25/2020	Ludwig S.	McIntyre II	Warminster	PA
1/25/2020	Barbara	Howell	Wayland	MA	1/25/2020	Susan	Bush	Pocono Pines	PA
1/25/2020	Allison	Jones	Somerville	MA	1/25/2020	Nathalie	Picard	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Diane	Crowe	Leverett	MA	1/25/2020	E	Stein	Stewartstown	PA
1/25/2020	Sarah	Gerace	Worcester	MA	1/25/2020	Laurie	Tomme	Boyertown	PA
1/25/2020	Brenda	Drew	Orleans	MA	1/25/2020	Jo Ann	Baron	Mechanicsburg	PA
1/25/2020	Carla	Moss	Byfield	MA	1/25/2020	June	Sarama	Plymouth Meetir	PA
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Doughty	Mashpee	MA	1/25/2020	B. L .	Hogan	Landenberg	PA

1/25/2020	Jim And Lynn	Patrick	Mendon	MA	1/25/2020	Jacqueline	Jones	Bainbridge	PA
1/25/2020	frances h	rogovin	Weston	MA	1/25/2020	warren	nystrom	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Nini	Bloch	Bedford	MA	1/25/2020	Lois	Langley	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Kelly	Conger	Foxboro	MA	1/25/2020	Kimberly	Seger	Kittanning	PA
1/25/2020	Donna	Pearson	Boston	MA	1/25/2020	Keith	Hall	Kennett Square	PA
1/25/2020	James	Poage	Lexington	MA	1/25/2020	Ned	Connelly	Clifton Heights	PA
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Gilbert	Amherst	MA	1/25/2020	Claudette	Kulkarni	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Shaughnessy	Northbridge	MA	1/25/2020	Darlyn	McDonald	Chalfont	PA
1/25/2020	Susan	Beck	Concord	MA	1/25/2020	Terri	Vasko	Slippery Rock	PA
1/25/2020	Sherri	Schon	Holyoke	MA	1/25/2020	Tina	Martin	Lemont Furnace	PA
1/25/2020	Kathleen	Conroy	Roslindale	MA	1/25/2020	Stacey	Bradley	Hastings	PA
1/25/2020	Walliace	Rockwell sr	Norwell	MA	1/25/2020	Jeanne	Capone	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Sonja	Baris	Clinton	MA	1/25/2020	Nona Pepkowski	Pepkowski	Perkasie	PA
1/25/2020	Debra	Bartlett	Billerica	MA	1/26/2020	Krishna	Rajan	Scranton	PA
1/25/2020	John	Mahoney	North Reading	MA	1/26/2020	Barbara	Sonies	Narberth	PA
1/25/2020	Anne	Legene	Great Barrington	MA	1/26/2020	Catherine	Raymond	Penn Valley	PA
1/25/2020	Judy	Neiswander	Dedham	MA	1/26/2020	Jean	Wiant	Glenolden	PA
1/25/2020	Lisa	Burke	Wakefield	MA	1/26/2020	John	Brown	Camp Hill	PA
1/25/2020	Jane	Moosbrucker	Acton	MA	1/27/2020	Erica	Mumford	Chalfont	PA
1/25/2020	Jordan	Longever	Dorchester	MA	1/27/2020	Lorraine	Kittner	Feasterville Trevc	PA
1/25/2020	Janice	Parady	Beverly	MA	1/27/2020	Don	Rhoades	New Hope	PA
1/25/2020	lillian	jeskey-lubag	Rockland	MA	1/27/2020	Joni	Passarelli	Curwensville	PA
1/25/2020	Margaret	Mackey	Somerville	MA	1/27/2020	Sandra	Rothenberg	Warren	PA
1/25/2020	C. Lynn	Bengston	Belchertown	MA	1/27/2020	Miriam	Garey	Wernersville	PA
1/25/2020	monja	lacasse	North Attleboro	MA	1/28/2020	Gale	Kessler	East Norriton	PA
1/25/2020	David	Dragon	Gardner	MA	1/28/2020	Marsha	Krauter	Hughesville	PA
1/25/2020	Stephanie	Clark	Brookfield	MA	1/24/2020	Rosanna	Mutzabaugh	State College	PA
1/25/2020	John	Huntington	Uxbridge	MA	1/24/2020	Jacqueline	Bobnick	Lawrence	PA
1/25/2020	Dr.Tammy	King	Gardner	MA	1/24/2020	Sheila	Erlbaum	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Nancy Jane	Zoulalian	Easthampton	MA	1/24/2020	Joyce	Pfeiffer	Warminster	PA
1/25/2020	Philip	Guimond	Sterling	MA	1/24/2020	Paul	Farkas	West Chester	PA
1/25/2020	Madeline	Blackburn	Cambridge	MA	1/24/2020	Jack	Roberts	Lancaster	PA
1/25/2020	Kay	Clement	North Adams	MA	1/24/2020	David	Kutish	Chalfont	PA
1/25/2020	Brad	McDonough	Woburn	MA	1/24/2020	Paul	Sauk	West Grove	PA
1/25/2020	Donna	Michaud	Ayer	MA	1/24/2020	Cyndi	Thimpson	Wellsboro	PA
1/25/2020	Barbara	Whitehair	Haverhill	MA	1/24/2020	Michael	Lombardi	Levittown	PA
1/25/2020	J.A.	McSwain	Belmont	MA	1/24/2020	Thomas	Johnston	West Chester	PA
1/25/2020	Lena	Fransioli	Wenham	MA	1/24/2020	Paula	Berry	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Charles	Walsh	North Attleboro	MA	1/24/2020	Gina	LoBiondo	Havertown	PA
1/24/2020	Maria Ann	Correale	Winthrop	MA	1/24/2020	Sue	Cobleigh	Dallas	PA
1/24/2020	Wendi	Quest	Medford	MA	1/24/2020	Sharon	Hoffman	Pittsburgh	PA
1/24/2020	MARILYN	Giardini	Bradford	MA	1/24/2020	John	Hogan	Chesterbrook	PA

1/24/2020 Laurie	Toner	Brighton	MA	1/24/2020 Ava	Bariana	Phila	PA
1/24/2020 Jean	Hall	Norwood	MA	1/24/2020 Frank	Yaccino	Coatesville	PA
1/25/2020 Joan	Elkin	Winthrop	MA	1/24/2020 Maria	Rosenberger	Elverson	PA
1/25/2020 Janna	Giacoppo	Cambridge	MA	1/24/2020 Adele	Chatelain	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Francine	Traniello	Middleboro	MA	1/24/2020 Lois	Sayers	New Kensington	PA
1/25/2020 Colleen	Stearns	Spencer	MA	1/24/2020 James	Knott	Rankin	PA
1/25/2020 Jessica	Porter	Framingham	MA	1/24/2020 Ronald	Grimm	Danville	PA
1/25/2020 Sheri	Carl	Ashland	MA	1/24/2020 Robert	Blackiston	Levittown	PA
1/25/2020 irene	foley	Roslindale	MA	1/24/2020 Joan	Sukoski	Easton	PA
1/25/2020 David G.	Laramie	Sturbridge	MA	1/24/2020 John	Scanlon	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Madeleine	Souza	Fall River	MA	1/24/2020 Donna	Gensler	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Marcia	O'Connor	Dedham	MA	1/24/2020 James	Curtis	Port Matilda	PA
1/25/2020 Daniel	McCabe	Everett	MA	1/24/2020 edward	drinkwater	Malvern	PA
1/25/2020 Nancy	Hendrickson	Rockport	MA	1/24/2020 Todd	Clay	York	PA
1/25/2020 Rebecca Wish	Esche	Newburyport	MA	1/25/2020 Dale	Bicksler	Mechanicsburg	PA
1/25/2020 Spyros	Braoudakis	Braintree	MA	1/24/2020 Raymond	Moleski	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Laney	Goodman	Bolton	MA	1/24/2020 J.T.	Smith	Sellersville	PA
1/25/2020 Elizabeth	DeVasher	Scituate	MA	1/24/2020 Linda	Hilf	Cheswick	PA
1/25/2020 Alexander	Dugan	Northborough	MA	1/24/2020 Lily	Swartz	New Hope	PA
1/25/2020 Maggie	Shields	Sterling	MA	1/24/2020 Christopher	Dunham	Feasterville Trevc	PA
1/25/2020 Debra	Larkin	Marblehead	MA	1/25/2020 Marcia	Godich	Trafford	PA
1/25/2020 Paula	Posnick	Concord	MA	1/25/2020 Douglas	Nightengale	King Of Prussia	PA
1/25/2020 Jennifer	Storm	Norwood	MA	1/24/2020 J.	Coughlin	Norristown	PA
1/25/2020 Kristen	Elmes	Ashfield	MA	1/24/2020 Steve	Lubin	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Stuart	Armstrong	Milton	MA	1/24/2020 Joan	Krebs-Barley	Yardley	PA
1/25/2020 Chris	Aldrich	Worcester	MA	1/24/2020 Carol	Gelfand	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Allan	Smid	Marion	MA	1/24/2020 Jeffrey	Bedrick	Newtown Square	PA
1/25/2020 Myrna	MacDonald	Wellesley	MA	1/25/2020 Martha	Ralphe	Rose Valley	PA
1/25/2020 Margrie	Braverman	Salem	MA	1/25/2020 Sarah	Reese	Camp Hill	PA
1/25/2020 Crystal	Nye	Hyannis	MA	1/25/2020 Thomas	Bussard	Breezewood	PA
1/25/2020 Geoffrey	Rich	Webster	MA	1/25/2020 Karen	Morris	Harrisburg	PA
1/25/2020 Daniela	Osborne	Braintree	MA	1/25/2020 Kathleen	Doctor	Kittanning	PA
1/25/2020 Elaine	Salvo	Brockton	MA	1/24/2020 April	Schmitt	Landenberg	PA
1/25/2020 Shela	Hadley	Cambridge	MA	1/25/2020 Barry	Cutler	Springfield	PA
1/25/2020 Joanna	Perry	Swansea	MA	1/25/2020 Charles	Youtz	Lebanon	PA
1/25/2020 Caroline	Darst	Somerville	MA	1/25/2020 Mary	Mallas	Roaring Brook Tv	PA
1/25/2020 Ken	Reeves	Concord	MA	1/25/2020 Terry	Weida	Catasauqua	PA
1/25/2020 Nancy	Wheeler	Holden	MA	1/25/2020 Raymond	Mlynczak	Horsham	PA
1/25/2020 Richard	Reichmann	Allston	MA	1/25/2020 Regene	Silver	Wynnewood	PA
1/25/2020 Doreen	Murphy	Feeding Hills	MA	1/25/2020 Lisa	Scanga	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Nancy	Spaulding	Haverhill	MA	1/25/2020 Linda	Spangler	Upper Darby	PA
1/25/2020 Michael	Sloan	Worcester	MA	1/25/2020 Diana	Warner	Grove City	PA

1/25/2020 Leonard	Marcus	West Newton	MA	1/25/2020 Holly	Hain	Croydon	PA
1/25/2020 Susan	magdanz	Cambridge	MA	1/25/2020 Louise	E Reardon	Lancaster	PA
1/25/2020 Heather	Tausig	Newton	MA	1/25/2020 Dolores	Fifer	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Teresa	Strong	West Roxbury	MA	1/25/2020 Nicola	Tannenbaum	Fountain Hill	PA
1/25/2020 Virginia	Jastromb	Northampton	MA	1/25/2020 Nicola	Nicolai	Chester Springs	PA
1/25/2020 Susan	Grimwood	Amesbury	MA	1/25/2020 Peggy	Acosta	Womelsdorf	PA
1/25/2020 Elizabeth	Chiribi	Medford	MA	1/25/2020 Shane	Culgan	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Susan	Blain	Gardner	MA	1/25/2020 Hilliard	Cohen	Red Hill	PA
1/25/2020 Donald	Williams	Somerville	MA	1/25/2020 John	Stofko	Allentown	PA
1/25/2020 Edna	Metcalf	Athol	MA	1/25/2020 jeffrey	shuben	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Kimberly	Sheehan	Billerica	MA	1/25/2020 Kathy	Dabanian	Sellersville	PA
1/25/2020 Carleen	Duquette	Lee	MA	1/25/2020 Melissa	K	South Heights	PA
1/25/2020 Michelle	Stoney	Hudson	MA	1/25/2020 Cheryl	Fontaine	Lancaster	PA
1/25/2020 Sarah	Holbrook	Lincoln	MA	1/25/2020 Timmie	Smith	Erie	PA
1/25/2020 Faith	Fleming	Kingston	MA	1/25/2020 Linda	Granato	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Judith	Embry	Florida	MA	1/25/2020 Daphne	Murray	Chambersburg	PA
1/25/2020 Kathleen	McHendry	Belchertown	MA	1/25/2020 Gudrun	Weinberg	Swarthmore	PA
1/25/2020 Toni	Siegrist	Boston	MA	1/25/2020 Cynthia	Narkoff	Souderton	PA
1/25/2020 Susan	Dunham	Worthington	MA	1/25/2020 Elizabeth	Dragovich	Upper Chichester	PA
1/25/2020 Joanna	Cutting-Brady	Dracut	MA	1/25/2020 MaryLou	Altfather	Coraopolis	PA
1/25/2020 Sara	Gately	Hyde Park	MA	1/25/2020 Erich	Freimuth Jr	Wayne	PA
1/26/2020 Jacob	Pendlbury	Marblehead	MA	1/25/2020 Michelle	Alvare'	Havertown	PA
1/26/2020 Richard	Sirull	Holliston	MA	1/25/2020 tara	appleman	Roaring Spring	PA
1/26/2020 candida	monteith	Needham Height	MA	1/25/2020 k	danowski	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Gary	Thaler	Revere	MA	1/25/2020 Brittany	Rubio	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Keli	Bergman	Lynn	MA	1/25/2020 Jennie	Rolon	Wayne	PA
1/25/2020 Janine	Mastandrea	Sagamore	MA	1/25/2020 Claudia	Saitz	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Ruth	Schechter	Jamaica Plain	MA	1/25/2020 Evelyn	Och	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Edith	Harte	Falmouth	MA	1/25/2020 Sherri	Fryer	Clymer	PA
1/25/2020 Nikki	Shepherd	Wellesley Hills	MA	1/25/2020 Tom	Wardell	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Bethanie	Petitpas	Tewksbury	MA	1/25/2020 Debbie	Cieplinski	Reading	PA
1/25/2020 Alan J	Nishman	Haydenville	MA	1/25/2020 Barbara	Mail	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Sara	Sezun	Allston	MA	1/25/2020 David	Somers	York	PA
1/25/2020 Mary	Craig	Yarmouth Port	MA	1/25/2020 Stephanie	Doleniak	Reading	PA
1/25/2020 Alfred	Mancini	Tewksbury	MA	1/25/2020 Jason	Crawford	Lancaster	PA
1/26/2020 Erin	Truitt	Boston	MA	1/25/2020 Mary Jean	Sharp	Altoona	PA
1/25/2020 Scout	Perry	Brighton	MA	1/25/2020 Clara	Lieberman	Warminster	PA
1/25/2020 Karen	Farestveit	Foxboro	MA	1/25/2020 kim	fetters	Osceola Mills	PA
1/26/2020 Sage	Pasquale	Holyoke	MA	1/25/2020 Patty	Barnhart	Elkins Park	PA
1/26/2020 Margaret	Phillips	Weston	MA	1/25/2020 Paul	Surovchak	Belle Vernon	PA
1/26/2020 sharon	Gershman	Needham	MA	1/25/2020 Karen	Plummer	Phoenixville	PA
1/26/2020 Constance	Nadeau	Paxton	MA	1/25/2020 Gabriele	Santarella	Forest Grove	PA

1/25/2020 Joe	Roy	Burlington	MA	1/25/2020 Jill	Turco	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Lori	Conley	Montgomery	MA	1/25/2020 Kay	Reinfried	Lititz	PA
1/25/2020 Lozz	Starseed	Lexington	MA	1/25/2020 George	Graf	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Todd	Atkins	Plainville	MA	1/25/2020 Joanna	Hollis	Wyomissing	PA
1/25/2020 Jennifer	Gitschier	Leicester	MA	1/25/2020 Kathryn	Montoya	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Maren	Solomon-Wang	North Andover	MA	1/25/2020 Daniel	Orfe	Harleysville	PA
1/26/2020 Thomas	Galindo	Bellingham	MA	1/25/2020 Carol	ONeill	Warriors Mark	PA
1/26/2020 David	Allard	Franklin	MA	1/25/2020 Lauren	Deemer	Greensburg	PA
1/26/2020 Nancy	Beaman	Southwick	MA	1/25/2020 Carli	Gaetano	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Alison	Collins	Boston	MA	1/25/2020 Chrys Morris	Morris	Wampum	PA
1/26/2020 Carole	McAuliffe	Wellfleet	MA	1/25/2020 Marion	Kiefer	Pittsburgh	PA
1/26/2020 Martin Du Plessis	Plessis	Springfield	MA	1/25/2020 Andrew	Pudzianowski	Yardley	PA
1/26/2020 Michelle	Malaspino	Fairhaven	MA	1/25/2020 Karla C	McNamara	Baden	PA
1/25/2020 Donna	Adams	Newton Highland	MA	1/25/2020 Patricia	Hunter	Greensburg	PA
1/26/2020 gail	repensek	Haverhill	MA	1/25/2020 Doreen	Shumsky	Havertown	PA
1/26/2020 Eric	Bronner	Sudbury	MA	1/25/2020 Ann-Marie	Christopher	Pittsburgh	PA
1/26/2020 Raquel	Pidal	Arlington	MA	1/25/2020 Don	Hawkins	Braddock	PA
1/26/2020 Jane	Luu	Lexington	MA	1/25/2020 David	Bradshaw	Cecil	PA
1/26/2020 Michael	McCarthy	West Roxbury	MA	1/25/2020 Rita	Shaffer	Norristown	PA
1/27/2020 Mark	Sullivan	BillERICA	MA	1/25/2020 Roberta	Corona	Pittsburgh	PA
1/26/2020 Kendra	Murray	New Bedford	MA	1/25/2020 Elaine	McCabe	Wyoming	PA
1/26/2020 wolfgang	burger	Haverhill	MA	1/25/2020 Diane	Berl	Berwick	PA
1/26/2020 priscilla	smith	Brookline	MA	1/25/2020 Chris	Valentino	Huntingdon Valle	PA
1/27/2020 Sharon	Sankey	Roxbury	MA	1/25/2020 Allison	Barnes	Exton	PA
1/27/2020 Tania	Lillak	Swampscott	MA	1/25/2020 Mark	Boas	Pottstown	PA
1/25/2020 Louise	Piantedosi	Medway	MA	1/25/2020 Wendy	Futrick	Reading	PA
1/25/2020 sandra	schieferl	Manchester	MA	1/25/2020 Tim	Herman	Hershey	PA
1/25/2020 KAREN	WAY	Worcester	MA	1/25/2020 Christopher	Pearman	Lancaster	PA
1/26/2020 Carol-Ann	Dearnaley	Millers Falls	MA	1/25/2020 Marcia	Gordon	West Chester	PA
1/26/2020 Kelsey	Sampson	Brighton	MA	1/25/2020 John	Ott	Columbia	PA
1/26/2020 Patrick	Thomas	Gloucester	MA	1/25/2020 Marianne	Scott	Philadelphia	PA
1/26/2020 Steven	Radzik	Worcester	MA	1/25/2020 donna	Gayer	New Tripoli	PA
1/26/2020 William	Parr	Weymouth	MA	1/25/2020 Mary	Cellucci	Broomall	PA
1/26/2020 John	Goodchild	Sandwich	MA	1/25/2020 Michelle	Anson	Penn	PA
1/26/2020 Shelley	Monaghan	Brockton	MA	1/25/2020 Donna	Varcoe	Bellefonte	PA
1/26/2020 Virginia	Bailey	Mansfield	MA	1/25/2020 Regina	Brooks	Pittsburgh	PA
1/26/2020 Marci	Linker	Florence	MA	1/25/2020 Jennifer	Leatherman	Stewartstown	PA
1/26/2020 Gary	Thaler	Revere	MA	1/25/2020 Marie	Rago	Northampton	PA
1/27/2020 Maria	Rainho	Watertown	MA	1/25/2020 Doug	Schlitte	Red Lion	PA
1/26/2020 Sydney	Plum	Holyoke	MA	1/25/2020 Heather	Lyba	Adamstown	PA
1/26/2020 Glenn	Curtis	Sandwich	MA	1/25/2020 Denise	Wilson	Malvern	PA
1/26/2020 Alexa	Wall	Marstons Mills	MA	1/25/2020 John	Humphreys	Doylestown	PA

1/27/2020	Catherine	Mageau	Salem	MA	1/25/2020	Sue	Bialostosky	Pittsburgh	PA
1/27/2020	Gina	Johansen	Wakefield	MA	1/25/2020	Warren	Abrahamson	Lewisburg	PA
1/27/2020	Jan	Pfeiffer-Rios	West Roxbury	MA	1/25/2020	William	Bader	Bethlehem	PA
1/27/2020	Ameke	Baptiste	New Bedford	MA	1/25/2020	Kathryn	Burkhart	Lancaster	PA
1/27/2020	Christine	Mariano	Sterling	MA	1/25/2020	Yoko	Grosshans	King Of Prussia	PA
1/26/2020	michael	deangelis	Haverhill	MA	1/25/2020	Marilyn	Fritz	Bethlehem	PA
1/26/2020	nancy	burger	Haverhill	MA	1/25/2020	Paulette	Colantonio	Cranberry	PA
1/26/2020	Deborah J	Cornwall	Marshfield Hills	MA	1/25/2020	Keith	Fisher	Willow Grove	PA
1/26/2020	Maryanne	MacLeod	Sterling	MA	1/25/2020	Marion	Chayes	Abington	PA
1/27/2020	Christine	Haskell	North Chelmsford	MA	1/25/2020	Ja-Mia	Boyd	Philadelphia	PA
1/27/2020	Carolyn	Wirth	Maynard	MA	1/25/2020	Yvette	Nelson	Pittsburgh	PA
1/27/2020	Seth	Read	Somerville	MA	1/25/2020	Laura	Orsini	Elverson	PA
1/28/2020	Samantha	Gill	East Falmouth	MA	1/25/2020	Josh	Staquet	Royersford	PA
1/25/2020	Jane	Morrisson	Princeton	MA	1/25/2020	Thomas	Dunlap	Latrobe	PA
1/25/2020	Margaret	Touw	Springfield	MA	1/25/2020	John	Colantonio	Cranberry	PA
1/26/2020	Jessica	Becker	Stoughton	MA	1/25/2020	Beverly	Smalley	Feasterville Trevc	PA
1/27/2020	Maria	Clemente	Stoughton	MA	1/25/2020	Bob	Barnard	Pittsburgh	PA
1/27/2020	Amy	Ingalls	Ware	MA	1/25/2020	Sharon	Lebon	Pittsburgh	PA
1/27/2020	Diana	Laurenitis	Sunderland	MA	1/25/2020	Melissa	Krauss	Reading	PA
1/27/2020	Pilar	Quintana	Methuen	MA	1/25/2020	Thomas	Klusaritz	Allentown	PA
1/27/2020	Cheryl	Petrone	Concord	MA	1/25/2020	Joseph	Lawton	Yardley	PA
1/27/2020	Diane	Kallstrom	Marshfield	MA	1/25/2020	Cathy	Hartner	Washington	PA
1/27/2020	Catherine	Volpe-Proctor	Belchertown	MA	1/25/2020	Zoe	Warner	Malvern	PA
1/27/2020	Jennifer	Vallone	Medford	MA	1/25/2020	Mark	Skevofilax	Dallas	PA
1/27/2020	Casey	Cochran	North Reading	MA	1/25/2020	James	Hohbach	Beaver Falls	PA
1/27/2020	Brock	Cordeiro	Dartmouth	MA	1/25/2020	kathleen	reifke	Pottstown	PA
1/27/2020	Kathy	McBride	Lunenburg	MA	1/25/2020	Dennis	Ahearn	West Chester	PA
1/27/2020	Kathleen	Oldham	Abington	MA	1/25/2020	Kelli	Fizzano	Collegeville	PA
1/25/2020	Gabriela	Romanow	Cambridge	MA	1/25/2020	Rocco	Mastricolo	Springfield	PA
1/25/2020	Morgan	Lazenby	Cambridge	MA	1/25/2020	Maxwell	Stewart	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Deborah	Herath	Southwick	MA	1/25/2020	Glenn	Davis	Apollo	PA
1/25/2020	Lukas	Trelease	Deerfield	MA	1/25/2020	Leann	Block	Clinton	PA
1/25/2020	micala	gallagher	Harwich	MA	1/25/2020	Laurie	Reich	Kittanning	PA
1/25/2020	Allison	Argo	Brewster	MA	1/25/2020	Stephanie	Dembski	Erie	PA
1/25/2020	Stacy	Harris	Boxborough	MA	1/25/2020	Joann	Sorrell	Collegeville	PA
1/27/2020	Hannah	Wait	Billerica	MA	1/25/2020	Roana	Fuller	Pine Grove Mills	PA
1/27/2020	Beverly	Droz	Auburndale	MA	1/25/2020	Beth	Mager	Phoenixville	PA
1/28/2020	Julia	Maynard	Whitman	MA	1/25/2020	Kathleen	Ernst	Abington	PA
1/27/2020	Wendy	Lanchester	Avon	MA	1/25/2020	Diane	Bastian	Liberty	PA
1/27/2020	Julia	Maynard	Whitman	MA	1/25/2020	Erin	Goode Strelec	New Cumberlanc	PA
1/27/2020	Amy	McCoy	Shelburne Falls	MA	1/25/2020	Linda	Schmidt	Gibsonia	PA
1/27/2020	Nanette	Oggiono	Upton	MA	1/25/2020	Carole	DeSmedt	Newtown	PA

1/27/2020	Ellen	Frye	Chesterfield	MA	1/25/2020	Deanne	O'Donnell	Derry	PA
1/27/2020	Wendy	Hollis	Agawam	MA	1/25/2020	John	Jakoby	Mountain Top	PA
1/27/2020	Katherine	Tildes	West Yarmouth	MA	1/25/2020	Michael	Balsai	Philadelphia	PA
1/27/2020	Russell	Gay	Woburn	MA	1/25/2020	Deborah	Glang	Pipersville	PA
1/28/2020	Deborah	Contois	Auburn	MA	1/25/2020	juli	van brown	Philadelphia	PA
1/27/2020	J	Kosiorek	Springfield	MA	1/25/2020	Howard	Auaintance	Reading	PA
1/27/2020	Ann	Fisher	Jamaica Plain	MA	1/25/2020	Dianna	Holland	Philadelphia	PA
1/27/2020	Wendy	Fossa	Essex	MA	1/25/2020	Robert	Jehn	Cochranton	PA
1/27/2020	James	Todino	Woburn	MA	1/25/2020	Margaret	Laske	Pittsburgh	PA
1/27/2020	Jacqueline	Murtha	Plymouth	MA	1/25/2020	Bruce	Anderson	Jamestown	PA
1/27/2020	Steven	Ramar	Hyannis	MA	1/25/2020	Mark	Vargo	Derry	PA
1/27/2020	Dayse	Waissman	Brighton	MA	1/25/2020	DeDe	O'Donnell	Derry	PA
1/27/2020	Nancy	Tremblay	Fairhaven	MA	1/25/2020	mark	levin	Plymouth Meetir	PA
1/27/2020	James	Lohman	Auburndale	MA	1/25/2020	George	Erceg	Natrona Heights	PA
1/25/2020	Donald	Johnson	Clinton	MA	1/25/2020	Veronica	Farmer	Phoenixville	PA
1/25/2020	JEN	AITCHISON	Middleboro	MA	1/25/2020	Lynn	Speedie	Willow Street	PA
1/25/2020	Barbara W.	Colby	Feeding Hills	MA	1/25/2020	Karen	Wyatt	Levittown	PA
1/25/2020	Carol	Rubel	Vineyard Haven	MA	1/25/2020	Dave	Trout	Youngwood	PA
1/28/2020	Rebecca	Beardsley	Westfield	MA	1/25/2020	Hilary	Zankel	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Mary	Ptak	Marlborough	MA	1/25/2020	Tina	Herzog	Slatington	PA
1/25/2020	Leah	Cameron	Whitinsville	MA	1/25/2020	Linda	Bescript	Langhorne	PA
1/28/2020	Mark	Vatousiou	Feeding Hills	MA	1/25/2020	Irene	Bucko	Collegeville	PA
1/25/2020	Jack	Cogswell	Fairhaven	MA	1/25/2020	Carolyn	Schellhorn	Ardmore	PA
1/25/2020	Ellen	Hand	Lenox	MA	1/25/2020	Rose	Evans	Telford	PA
1/25/2020	Jeff	Schwefel	Allston	MA	1/25/2020	Scott	Szoke	Wyomissing	PA
1/25/2020	Daniel	Belachew	Norwood	MA	1/25/2020	William	Huber	Tobyhanna	PA
1/25/2020	Ken	Mckay	Springfield	MA	1/25/2020	Melody	Bowers	Royersford	PA
1/25/2020	Lisa	Kunsch	Attleboro	MA	1/25/2020	JAMES E.	RUSH	Audubon	PA
1/25/2020	michael	cushing	Kingston	MA	1/25/2020	Suzanne	Bates	Baden	PA
1/25/2020	Christine	Johnston	Bedford	MA	1/25/2020	Cecilia	Jurlando	Greentown	PA
1/25/2020	Maureen	Whalen	Bowie	MD	1/25/2020	David	Meade	Apollo	PA
1/25/2020	Linda	Murphy	Hyattsville	MD	1/25/2020	Kathie	Takush	Reading	PA
1/25/2020	Peggy	Alpert	Kensington	MD	1/25/2020	Johanna	Hantel	Malvern	PA
1/25/2020	Margaret	Chasson	Kensington	MD	1/25/2020	Joan	Kyler	Lancaster	PA
1/25/2020	Paula	Bullinger	Halethorpe	MD	1/25/2020	Mark	Niehaus	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Dan	Reuben	Laurel	MD	1/25/2020	Ella	Morris	Spring City	PA
1/25/2020	Jill	Raymond	Silver Spring	MD	1/25/2020	Anthony	Butch	New Castle	PA
1/25/2020	Barbara	Kludy	Odenton	MD	1/25/2020	christa	vanderbilt	Kennett Square	PA
1/25/2020	Carol	Schreter	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020	Philip	Cowan	Equinunk	PA
1/25/2020	John	Walker	Port Tobacco	MD	1/25/2020	Linda	Dewalt	Boyertown	PA
1/25/2020	Megan	Fink	Annapolis	MD	1/25/2020	Mary	Deckman	Plumsteadville	PA
1/26/2020	Ankita	Nagvekar	Gaithersburg	MD	1/25/2020	Crystal	Smith	York	PA

1/26/2020 Robert Woods	Havre De Grace	MD	1/25/2020 Friede	Lundell	Erie	PA
1/26/2020 Michael Agriesti	Millersville	MD	1/25/2020 Ellis	Coleman	Kennett Square	PA
1/26/2020 Amy and Mike Peters	Monrovia	MD	1/25/2020 Michele	Shawaluk	Feasterville Trevc	PA
1/26/2020 Jamie Sandutch	Sparks Glencoe	MD	1/25/2020 Suzanne	Shaffer	Spring Grove	PA
1/26/2020 Carol McClelland	Dundalk	MD	1/25/2020 Sheldon	Isaac	Philadelphia	PA
1/26/2020 Stacey Streett	Frederick	MD	1/25/2020 Donald	Wittle Jr	Newport	PA
1/27/2020 Jim Krebs	Phoenix	MD	1/25/2020 Joan	Yanicke	Lebanon	PA
1/27/2020 Barbara Schaechtel	Severna Park	MD	1/25/2020 Barbara	Schneider	Elverson	PA
1/27/2020 Alan Oresky	Laurel	MD	1/25/2020 Eva	Goll	Reinholds	PA
1/27/2020 B. Conelley	Frederick	MD	1/25/2020 Kevin	Berkoff	Philadelphia	PA
1/24/2020 Marc and Alice Imlay	Bryans Road	MD	1/25/2020 Donald	Park	Newtown Square	PA
1/24/2020 Jeff Komisarof	Potomac	MD	1/25/2020 William	Morgan	Pottstown	PA
1/24/2020 Sirina Sucklal	Savage	MD	1/25/2020 Bridget	Irons	Philadelphia	PA
1/24/2020 Sarah Parr	Towson	MD	1/25/2020 Kerry	Kennelly	Pittsburgh	PA
1/24/2020 Anne Katz	Pikesville	MD	1/25/2020 Barry	Yelen	Kingston	PA
1/24/2020 R Wood	Salisbury	MD	1/25/2020 Nicole	Gallo	West Chester	PA
1/24/2020 Anna Freed	Sykesville	MD	1/25/2020 Victoria	Bucher	Plymouth Meetir	PA
1/24/2020 Nora Wade	Frederick	MD	1/25/2020 Sam	Bleecker	Lancaster	PA
1/24/2020 alissa williams	Annapolis	MD	1/25/2020 Craig	Conn	Pittsburgh	PA
1/24/2020 Samuel Gonce	Perryville	MD	1/25/2020 Patricia	Dangle	Montoursville	PA
1/24/2020 Lisa Daloia	Elkton	MD	1/25/2020 Christopher	Smith	Birdsboro	PA
1/24/2020 Elizabeth Lepre'	Centreville	MD	1/25/2020 Rosalie	Cox	Media	PA
1/24/2020 James Beeler II	Boonsboro	MD	1/25/2020 Rosalie	Garrett	Havertown	PA
1/24/2020 Jeremy Nathan Marks	Rockville	MD	1/25/2020 Deb	Horan	Springfield	PA
1/24/2020 Patricia Gregory	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020 william and carol	haaf	Kennett Square	PA
1/24/2020 Laurie Gray	Bel Air	MD	1/25/2020 Tomasz	Konasiuk	Lake Ariel	PA
1/24/2020 Mary Humphrey	Halethorpe	MD	1/25/2020 Stephan	Armstrong	Watsonstown	PA
1/24/2020 Casey Coe	Laurel	MD	1/25/2020 Deborah	Rossow	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Grace Morgenstein	Potomac	MD	1/25/2020 Burlton	Griffith	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 michael bucci	Gaithersburg	MD	1/25/2020 Loretta	Lehman	Duncannon	PA
1/25/2020 Estelle Zelke	Pasadena	MD	1/25/2020 Dan	Cappello	Lawrence	PA
1/24/2020 Robert Bates	Arnold	MD	1/25/2020 Christine	Brown	Lebanon	PA
1/24/2020 Anna Langer	Potomac	MD	1/25/2020 David	Thomas	Easton	PA
1/24/2020 Judy Folus	Pikesville	MD	1/25/2020 Tony	Arnold	Gettysburg	PA
1/25/2020 Kelley Dempsey	Frederick	MD	1/25/2020 Donna	Edwards	Indiana	PA
1/24/2020 Susannah Phillips	Severna Park	MD	1/25/2020 Michael	Salemme	Sharpsburg	PA
1/25/2020 Karen Goshaney	Sparks Glencoe	MD	1/25/2020 Linda	Manning	Chadds Ford	PA
1/25/2020 Donald Watson	Monrovia	MD	1/25/2020 Sherry	Hicks	Kittanning	PA
1/25/2020 Patricia Brech	Elkton	MD	1/25/2020 Carol	Thompson	South Park	PA
1/25/2020 Anita Hudson	Annapolis	MD	1/25/2020 Ellen	Cole	Chalfont	PA
1/25/2020 Frances Barber	Silver Spring	MD	1/25/2020 sarah	boucas neto	Merion Station	PA
1/25/2020 Eileen Gersuk-Byrd	Silver Spring	MD	1/25/2020 Patricia	Rossi	Levittown	PA

1/25/2020 Amadeus	Guchhait	Ellicott City	MD	1/25/2020 Nora	Nelle	Collegeville	PA
1/25/2020 A	Z	Bethesda	MD	1/25/2020 Ken	Januski	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Jay	Rosin	Clarksburg	MD	1/25/2020 Beverly	Stickley	Harrisburg	PA
1/25/2020 Rhodie	Jorgenson	Bethesda	MD	1/25/2020 Rebecca	Gagliano	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Renata	Rollins	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020 Andrew	Dermotta	Mc Kees Rocks	PA
1/25/2020 James	Hamilton	Potomac	MD	1/25/2020 Edward	Moul	Norristown	PA
1/25/2020 Mike	Wilhelm	Bel Air	MD	1/25/2020 Brigitte	Bilodeau	Canonsburg	PA
1/25/2020 Gary	Herwig	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020 Jan	Kropczynski	North Versailles	PA
1/25/2020 susan	Dickerson	Clinton	MD	1/25/2020 Ahren	Ream	Kutztown	PA
1/25/2020 Janet	Medina	Ellicott City	MD	1/25/2020 Lisa	Steckhouse	Pennsburg	PA
1/25/2020 Robbie	White	Silver Spring	MD	1/25/2020 Jack	Dunham	Sayre	PA
1/25/2020 Maria	Everett	Elkton	MD	1/25/2020 Sidne	Baglini	Malvern	PA
1/25/2020 Valerie	Leonard	Columbia	MD	1/25/2020 Tony	Patricco	Perkiomenville	PA
1/25/2020 Jacqueline	Marion	Columbia	MD	1/25/2020 Joe	Shaw	Quakertown	PA
1/25/2020 Sarah	Peters	Silver Spring	MD	1/25/2020 Amanda	Richardson	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Steven	Hassur	Silver Spring	MD	1/25/2020 Barry	Grimecy	Quarryville	PA
1/25/2020 Matthew	Morgan	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020 Diane	Lutz	Allentown	PA
1/25/2020 Sunil	Misra	Columbia	MD	1/25/2020 Craig	Conn	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Bonnie	Svec	Rockville	MD	1/25/2020 Susan	Miller	White Haven	PA
1/25/2020 Aaron	Koch	Great Mills	MD	1/25/2020 Brenda	Fink	Columbia	PA
1/25/2020 Bryan	Vandrovec	Great Mills	MD	1/25/2020 Linda	Piatt	Kingston	PA
1/25/2020 L	Larson	Bethesda	MD	1/25/2020 Elizabeth	Porter	Gladwyne	PA
1/25/2020 Beverly	Antonio	Centreville	MD	1/25/2020 Robert	Gibb	Homestead	PA
1/25/2020 Jamie	Delili	Jefferson	MD	1/25/2020 Janet	Cavallo	Secane	PA
1/25/2020 Susanna	Scallion	Easton	MD	1/25/2020 Carol	Stanton	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Anndrelus	Bowser	Bowie	MD	1/25/2020 James	McBride	Hermitage	PA
1/25/2020 Tracey	Flater	Gaithersburg	MD	1/25/2020 Karen	Umberger	Langhorne	PA
1/25/2020 Janice	Brose	Rockville	MD	1/25/2020 Joan	Williams	Morrisdale	PA
1/25/2020 James	Withers	Woodbine	MD	1/25/2020 Angela	Zerance	Palmyra	PA
1/25/2020 Richard	George	Columbia	MD	1/25/2020 Albert	Coffman	Perkasie	PA
1/25/2020 Robin	Russell	Greenbelt	MD	1/25/2020 Edward	Schneider	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Janet	Fowler	Annapolis	MD	1/25/2020 Silvia	Babicz	Northampton	PA
1/25/2020 Molly	Hauck	Kensington	MD	1/25/2020 Joe	Camarda	Allison Park	PA
1/25/2020 Barbara	Baker	Cambridge	MD	1/25/2020 Russell	Landau	Lancaster	PA
1/25/2020 Nancy	Boyd	Greenbelt	MD	1/25/2020 Christine	Ostopoff	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Charles	Quick	Rosedale	MD	1/25/2020 Denise	Keough	Holland	PA
1/25/2020 Diane	Stern	Reisterstown	MD	1/25/2020 Lawrence	Pavlock	Verona	PA
1/25/2020 Marlie	Dryden	Ocean City	MD	1/25/2020 Sanford	Leuba	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Daniel	Cole	Brunswick	MD	1/25/2020 Patricia	Risso	Middleburg	PA
1/25/2020 Jillian	Dembek	Columbia	MD	1/25/2020 Tracy	Kalesnik	Lester	PA
1/25/2020 Karlyn	McPartland	Jessup	MD	1/25/2020 Marilyn	Fanning	Horsham	PA
1/25/2020 Michael	Hoehn	Hagerstown	MD	1/25/2020 Joseph	Erdeljac	West Chester	PA

1/25/2020 Randy	Kliewer	Annapolis	MD	1/25/2020 melody	alexander	Coatesville	PA
1/25/2020 Timothy	White	Knoxville	MD	1/25/2020 Melvin	sheets	New Brighton	PA
1/25/2020 Patience	Robbins	Greenbelt	MD	1/25/2020 Barry	Blust	Glenmoore	PA
1/25/2020 Jen	Gaegler	Kensington	MD	1/25/2020 Irene	Tucker	Chester	PA
1/25/2020 Gilda	Porras	Gaithersburg	MD	1/25/2020 Norman	Koerner	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Robin	Spence	Hampstead	MD	1/25/2020 Sharon	Brauer	Perkasie	PA
1/25/2020 Andrew	Wolkstein	Ellicott City	MD	1/25/2020 Melissa	Elder	Marysville	PA
1/25/2020 Oxana	Canter	Kensington	MD	1/25/2020 Samuel	Madeira	Yardley	PA
1/25/2020 Vicki	Dodson	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020 Elizabeth	Binstead	Narberth	PA
1/25/2020 valerie	brown	Crownsville	MD	1/25/2020 Patti	Johnson	Perkasie	PA
1/25/2020 Cole	Hague	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020 Robert	Woodington	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Erin	Eve	Columbia	MD	1/25/2020 Ann	Barnes	Russell	PA
1/25/2020 Steven	Wilson	Monkton	MD	1/25/2020 Peter	Lapham	Wyndmoor	PA
1/25/2020 Ferold	Torchenot	Columbia	MD	1/25/2020 Karen	Belli	Dallas	PA
1/25/2020 James	Soule	Greenbelt	MD	1/25/2020 Craig	Borchardt	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Bettye	Maki	Easton	MD	1/25/2020 Mary	Prendergast	Bellefonte	PA
1/25/2020 Linda	Sutherland	Takoma Park	MD	1/25/2020 Joseph	Kenosky	Mount Pocono	PA
1/25/2020 Jane	Miller	Stoney Beach	MD	1/25/2020 Dennis	McNally	Merion Station	PA
1/25/2020 Rosemary	Futrovsky	North Potomac	MD	1/25/2020 John	Csaszar	Fleetwood	PA
1/25/2020 Mary	Mann	Knoxville	MD	1/25/2020 Christopher	Tobias	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Kelly	Allison	Berlin	MD	1/25/2020 John	Hoover	Shrewsbury	PA
1/25/2020 Marilyn	Guterman	Bowie	MD	1/25/2020 Stephanie	Myers	York	PA
1/25/2020 Robert	Huffman	Catonsville	MD	1/25/2020 Judith	Fry	Trout Run	PA
1/25/2020 Taylor	Phelps	Stevensville	MD	1/25/2020 Jan	Jones	Bangor	PA
1/25/2020 Jesse	Quintero	Laurel	MD	1/25/2020 Ellie	McGuire	Bethlehem	PA
1/25/2020 James	Llewellyn	Cumberland	MD	1/25/2020 Alexandra	Napoleon	Yardley	PA
1/25/2020 Daniel	Vice	Bethesda	MD	1/25/2020 Debbie	Porter	Munhall	PA
1/25/2020 William	Ryder	Hagerstown	MD	1/25/2020 Barbara L	Druga	Oakdale	PA
1/25/2020 Minivere	Wenzer	Takoma Park	MD	1/25/2020 glenn	gawinowicz	Oreland	PA
1/25/2020 Lou	Wenzer	Takoma Park	MD	1/25/2020 Philomena	Easley	Fairless Hills	PA
1/25/2020 Kelvin	Hobson	Nottingham	MD	1/25/2020 Emmy	Hofmann	Telford	PA
1/25/2020 Sean	King	Berlin	MD	1/25/2020 Jamie	Masterson	Glenside	PA
1/25/2020 Elaine	Wunderlich	Silver Spring	MD	1/25/2020 Barbara	Simonds	Chadds Ford	PA
1/25/2020 Frederick	Graboske	Rockville	MD	1/25/2020 Kelli	Dendler	Womelsdorf	PA
1/25/2020 victoria	boucher	Hyattsville	MD	1/25/2020 Lawrence	Rice	Womelsdorf	PA
1/25/2020 Nancy	Goldsmith	Dames Quarter	MD	1/25/2020 Chuck	Oatman	Drumore	PA
1/25/2020 Holly	Bevagna	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020 Curtis	Dunn	Ambler	PA
1/25/2020 Jan	Ruttkay	Chesapeake Beac	MD	1/25/2020 Carole	Nurkiewicz	Uniontown	PA
1/25/2020 David	Elfin	Bethesda	MD	1/25/2020 Martha	Zehner	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Diane	Armstrong	Annapolis	MD	1/25/2020 Michele	Fio	Henryville	PA
1/25/2020 Georgia	McDonald	Loch Hill	MD	1/25/2020 Frances	Koharcheck	Wrightsville	PA
1/25/2020 Maureen	Wheeler	Silver Spring	MD	1/25/2020 Dionna	Bittle	Philadelphia	PA

1/25/2020 Michele	Blackwell	Manchester	MD	1/25/2020 Sharon	Ambrose	Carlisle	PA
1/25/2020 Michael	Stolar	Rockville	MD	1/25/2020 Denise	Foehl	Royersford	PA
1/25/2020 Donna	O'Berry	Owings	MD	1/25/2020 Melvin	Armolt	Chambersburg	PA
1/25/2020 J	Sampery	Halethorpe	MD	1/25/2020 Betty	Pierce	West Mifflin	PA
1/25/2020 Aaron	Ucko	Rockville	MD	1/25/2020 Mark	Held	Allentown	PA
1/25/2020 elizabeth	koopman	Cockeysville	MD	1/25/2020 JonesyG	Jones	Chambersburg	PA
1/25/2020 Sharon	Garlena	Frederick	MD	1/25/2020 Jack	Barrett	Bushkill	PA
1/25/2020 Virginia	Brace	Frederick	MD	1/25/2020 Sandra	Goodwin	Monroe Townshi	PA
1/25/2020 Dade	Snellgrove	Pasadena	MD	1/25/2020 Margery	Rutbell	New Hope	PA
1/25/2020 Caroline	Herritt	Cumberland	MD	1/25/2020 Jennifer	Hoffman	Harrisburg	PA
1/25/2020 Kristin	Hegwood	Crofton	MD	1/25/2020 Jean	Barrell	New Hope	PA
1/25/2020 Jennifer	Horsmon	Huntingtown	MD	1/25/2020 Jim	Flis	Langhorne	PA
1/25/2020 Tracy	Snell	Bethesda	MD	1/25/2020 Kelyn	Klein	Elverson	PA
1/25/2020 Leonor	Molina	Severna Park	MD	1/25/2020 Janet	Johnston	Bethlehem	PA
1/25/2020 Pamela	Waterworth	Lanham	MD	1/25/2020 Tanya	Wenrich	Selinsgrove	PA
1/25/2020 Cheryl	Schell	Hagerstown	MD	1/25/2020 Stephen	Rosen	Ivyland	PA
1/25/2020 Carole	Dell	Potomac	MD	1/25/2020 Stephen	Bobbs	Levittown	PA
1/25/2020 Lori	Nicolle	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020 Janet	Murray	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Joan	Murtagh	Takoma Park	MD	1/25/2020 Carol	Azar	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Asha	Subramanian	Kensington	MD	1/25/2020 Jeanette	Lee	Dillsburg	PA
1/25/2020 Alex	Torres	Annapolis	MD	1/25/2020 Lorie	Mc Cracken	Media	PA
1/25/2020 Bonnie	Zuckerman	Ellicott City	MD	1/25/2020 Rex	Grubb	Quarryville	PA
1/25/2020 Jeffrey	Spendelow	Silver Spring	MD	1/25/2020 Kathy	Stack	Munhall	PA
1/25/2020 George	Kramer	Laurel	MD	1/25/2020 Robert	Janusko	Bethlehem	PA
1/25/2020 Wendy And Dan	Fischer	Burtonsville	MD	1/25/2020 Barbara	Daniels	Hershey	PA
1/25/2020 Katy	Orme	Cabin John	MD	1/25/2020 Eddie	Poder	Johnstown	PA
1/25/2020 Jane	Scocca	Aberdeen	MD	1/25/2020 Jane	Barnette	Harrisburg	PA
1/25/2020 Leo	Shapiro	College Park	MD	1/25/2020 Judith	Marvin	Lewisburg	PA
1/25/2020 Emily	Manning	Riverdale	MD	1/25/2020 Nancy	Kline	West Chester	PA
1/25/2020 Linda	Just	Colora	MD	1/25/2020 Carole	Castro	Collegeville	PA
1/25/2020 Jennifer	Aiken	Pasadena	MD	1/25/2020 Ann Marie	Sardineer	Trafford	PA
1/25/2020 Margaret	Gallagher	Bel Air	MD	1/25/2020 Suzanne	Stewart	Rutledge	PA
1/25/2020 Taina	Litwak	Gaithersburg	MD	1/25/2020 Pamela	Wassell	Erie	PA
1/25/2020 Linda	Marshall	Arnold	MD	1/25/2020 Thomas	Satryan	Murrysville	PA
1/25/2020 Grace	Morsberger	Chevy Chase	MD	1/25/2020 D	M	Enon Valley	PA
1/25/2020 Sam	Stahly	Marriottsville	MD	1/25/2020 Kathy	Long	Hamburg	PA
1/25/2020 Joanna	Handley	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020 Laura	Fisher	New Hope	PA
1/25/2020 Diedre	Marvel	Catonsville	MD	1/25/2020 Susan	Thompson	Audubon	PA
1/25/2020 Robin	Dumler	Berlin	MD	1/25/2020 Judith	Hughes	Derry	PA
1/25/2020 Donald	Nelson	Randallstown	MD	1/25/2020 Carrie	Huot	Easton	PA
1/25/2020 William	Stroker	Silver Spring	MD	1/25/2020 Michael	Peale	Aston	PA
1/25/2020 Robert	Rynasiewicz	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020 Fran	Jermain	Stroudsburg	PA

1/25/2020 Marguerite	Feldmann	Annapolis	MD	1/25/2020 Carol	Ford	Nazareth	PA
1/25/2020 Janet	Lasik	Annapolis	MD	1/25/2020 ken	mitsch	Willow Grove	PA
1/25/2020 Cathy	Barton	Annapolis	MD	1/25/2020 Jo-Ann	Moore	Abington	PA
1/25/2020 Bernadine	Smith	Perry Hall	MD	1/25/2020 Patricia K	Sacks	Reading	PA
1/25/2020 Barbara	Levedahl	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020 Marria	Walsh	Pottsville	PA
1/25/2020 Victoria	Cross	Montgomery Villi	MD	1/25/2020 Amy	Walsh	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 John	Roche	Lothian	MD	1/25/2020 Robert Turri	Turri	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Shannon	Bellflower	Mechanicsville	MD	1/25/2020 Melanie	Cohikc	Boiling Springs	PA
1/25/2020 Patricia	Johnson	Brunswick	MD	1/25/2020 Ronald	Hammill	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Teresa	Wass	Pocomoke City	MD	1/25/2020 Stephanie	Keene	Oley	PA
1/25/2020 Kathy	MacHan	Severna Park	MD	1/25/2020 Alice	Stehle	Butler	PA
1/24/2020 Meya	Law	District Heights	MD	1/25/2020 John Jr	Lucci	Beaver	PA
1/24/2020 Judy Ditton	Ditton	Bethesda	MD	1/25/2020 Alex	Brandt	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Dorothea	O'Steen	Ijamsville	MD	1/25/2020 Brenda	Uhler	Landisburg	PA
1/25/2020 Mary	Wooldridge	Annapolis	MD	1/25/2020 Susan	Curry	Elizabethtown	PA
1/25/2020 Ellen	McNeirney	Bethesda	MD	1/25/2020 K	H	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Joyce	Wootten	Germantown	MD	1/25/2020 Theodore	Burger	Bethlehem	PA
1/25/2020 Karen	Orner	Nottingham	MD	1/25/2020 Barbara	Ritzheimer	Pine Grove	PA
1/25/2020 Julie	Hildebrand	Laurel	MD	1/25/2020 Susan	Proietta	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Rachel	Towbin	Potomac	MD	1/25/2020 Will	Copestick	Gilbertsville	PA
1/25/2020 Gayle	Countryman-Mill	Rockville	MD	1/25/2020 Karen	Laubach	Macungie	PA
1/25/2020 Shandra	Bell	Bowie	MD	1/25/2020 Marjorie	Faust	New Ringgold	PA
1/25/2020 Carolyn Drake	Compton	Silver Spring	MD	1/25/2020 Melva	Meyer	Beach Lake	PA
1/25/2020 Clairone	Delaney	Laurel	MD	1/25/2020 Eugenia	Ahern	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Monica	Defelice	Salisbury	MD	1/25/2020 David	Fiedler	Bensalem	PA
1/25/2020 Dori	Grasso	Cockeysville	MD	1/25/2020 Glenn	Moyer	Souderton	PA
1/25/2020 Mary	Prowell	Mount Airy	MD	1/25/2020 Arlene	Taylor	Harrisburg	PA
1/25/2020 Terri	Taylor	Glen Burnie	MD	1/25/2020 Judith	Allen	Media	PA
1/25/2020 Zac	Huffman	Glenn Dale	MD	1/25/2020 Bob	Steininger	Phoenixville	PA
1/25/2020 Katherine	Babiak	Port Tobacco	MD	1/25/2020 Evelyn	Haas	Phila	PA
1/25/2020 Darlene V	Quinn	Idlewylde	MD	1/25/2020 Richard	Lemanski	Carlisle	PA
1/25/2020 Jo	Glancy	Annapolis	MD	1/25/2020 Laura	Chin	Southampton	PA
1/25/2020 Stuart	Fields	Potomac	MD	1/25/2020 Nancy	Bellers	Easton	PA
1/25/2020 Jessica	Means	Randallstown	MD	1/25/2020 Laurie	Mielo	Clarks Summit	PA
1/25/2020 Eric	Nylen	Silver Spring	MD	1/25/2020 CHRISTINE	WALTON	Cecil	PA
1/25/2020 Barbara	Stewart	Columbia	MD	1/25/2020 David	Allara	State College	PA
1/25/2020 Barry	Farley	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020 Don	Murtaugh	Malvern	PA
1/25/2020 JoAnn	Schropp	Edgewater	MD	1/25/2020 Julianne	Gould	East Stroudsburg	PA
1/25/2020 Kathleen	Angotti	Hagerstown	MD	1/25/2020 Pat	Dewolfe	Allentown	PA
1/25/2020 Sue	Gelrud	Lexington Park	MD	1/25/2020 Edmund	Dornheim	Glenside	PA
1/25/2020 Bonita	Bolyard Foose	Timonium	MD	1/25/2020 J.B.	Lizak	Northampton	PA
1/25/2020 Gigi	Middlebrook	Rockville	MD	1/25/2020 Carol	Book	York	PA

1/25/2020 Michael	Hallett	Leonardtwn	MD	1/25/2020 Joyce	Purdue	Gibsonia	PA
1/25/2020 Brynne	Cunningham	Frostburg	MD	1/25/2020 Paul	Bisio	Lansdale	PA
1/25/2020 William	Berry	Waldorf	MD	1/25/2020 Lissa Barker	Barker	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Julie	Gallagher	Reisterstown	MD	1/25/2020 Jane	Cease	Allentown	PA
1/25/2020 Amanda	Griffin	Marriottsville	MD	1/25/2020 D.J.	Lubonovich	Franklin	PA
1/25/2020 MaryAnn	Gregory	Westminster	MD	1/25/2020 Margaret	Gordon	Milford	PA
1/25/2020 Irwin	Hoenig	Laurel	MD	1/25/2020 R.A.	Dayton	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Frode	Jacobsen	Windsor Mill	MD	1/25/2020 Marjorie	Rathbone	Bryn Mawr	PA
1/25/2020 Deborah	Ali	Waldorf	MD	1/25/2020 Robert	Hansberry	York	PA
1/25/2020 Barbara A	Hood	Mount Airy	MD	1/25/2020 Laura	Prushinski	Larksville	PA
1/25/2020 Joseph	Scolati	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020 Jerry	McKenna	West Chester	PA
1/25/2020 Donald	Schwartz	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020 Zsuzsa	Palotas	Warrington	PA
1/25/2020 Courtney	Englar	Accident	MD	1/25/2020 Nadine	Sassic	Baden	PA
1/25/2020 Deborah	Belchis	Ellicott City	MD	1/25/2020 Selena	Jones	Steelton	PA
1/25/2020 B.Todd	Towery	Kensington	MD	1/25/2020 April	Dellomargio	Philadelphia	PA
1/26/2020 Donna	Bernstein	Pikesville	MD	1/25/2020 Kathleen	Hill	Canonsburg	PA
1/26/2020 Rebecca	Soubra	Germantown	MD	1/25/2020 James	Hicks	Falls Creek	PA
1/25/2020 Nadine	Watterson	Chestertown	MD	1/25/2020 Miyoo	Kamihira	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Jeff	Smith	Frederick	MD	1/25/2020 Crystal	Newcomer	Enola	PA
1/25/2020 Linda	Indyke	Cockeysville	MD	1/25/2020 Richard	Tregidgo	Holtwood	PA
1/25/2020 Janet	Karasinski	Glenn Dale	MD	1/25/2020 Margi	Mulligan	Bryn Mawr	PA
1/26/2020 Mary	Etherton	Reisterstown	MD	1/25/2020 Jo	Cuffari	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Kate	Gelhard	New Windsor	MD	1/25/2020 Rebecca	Thomas	Greensburg	PA
1/26/2020 Steve	Kline	Middle River	MD	1/25/2020 Jeffrey	Ridge	Saint Clair	PA
1/26/2020 Shirley	Ford	Emmitsburg	MD	1/25/2020 Mary	Ferrigno	Philadelphia	PA
1/26/2020 Gumus	Ozkok	Crownsville	MD	1/25/2020 Sharon	Wushensky	Kennett Square	PA
1/26/2020 danielle	bigley	Port Deposit	MD	1/25/2020 Kenneth	Bickel	Pittsburgh	PA
1/26/2020 Elizabeth Anne	Pritchard	Sykesville	MD	1/25/2020 Suzette	Ippolito	Pittsburgh	PA
1/26/2020 William	Butler	Chevy Chase	MD	1/25/2020 Judy	Scriptunas	Chambersburg	PA
1/26/2020 Emmanuelle	Oustry	Rockville	MD	1/25/2020 Bruce L	Hoffman II	Thomasville	PA
1/26/2020 Amy	Truly	Silver Spring	MD	1/25/2020 Denise	Wagner	Pennsylvania Fur	PA
1/26/2020 John	Miskelly	Baltimore	MD	1/24/2020 LYDIA	pease	Lancaster	PA
1/26/2020 Gisele	Cheffi	Laurel	MD	1/24/2020 Mona Stephanie	Benedetto	Harrisburg	PA
1/27/2020 Benjamin	Allen	Crofton	MD	1/24/2020 Linda	Ricci	Warminster	PA
1/27/2020 Chester	Frazier	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020 Reann	MacDonald	Turtle Creek	PA
1/27/2020 Dave	Jordahl	Middletown	MD	1/25/2020 Ann	Waters	Pomeroy	PA
1/27/2020 Jennifer	Miller	Elkton	MD	1/25/2020 Susanne	Paulovic	Doylestown	PA
1/25/2020 Carol	Nau	Jarrettsville	MD	1/25/2020 Nora	Ziegler	West Chester	PA
1/25/2020 James	Balder	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020 Kathleen	Geist	West Point	PA
1/26/2020 Candice	Garner-Groves	Frederick	MD	1/25/2020 Marsha	Vlah	Ellwood City	PA
1/26/2020 Evan	Krichevsky	Potomac	MD	1/25/2020 David	Dzikowski	Canonsburg	PA
1/26/2020 Kathleen	Dodd	Gaithersburg	MD	1/25/2020 Nancy	O	Wexford	PA

1/26/2020	Virginia	Decker	Salisbury	MD	1/25/2020	Jillian	Forschner	Murrysville	PA
1/26/2020	Linda	King	Bethesda	MD	1/25/2020	Jean	Kozel	Eagleville	PA
1/27/2020	Tim	Crowley	Silver Spring	MD	1/25/2020	Clare	Farabaugh	Dallas	PA
1/27/2020	Michael	Forcinito	Gaithersburg	MD	1/25/2020	Sandra	Edmiston	Allentown	PA
1/27/2020	Katie	Sabella	Annapolis	MD	1/25/2020	Linda	Reichert	Chester Springs	PA
1/26/2020	Patricia	Burton	Gaithersburg	MD	1/25/2020	Barbara	Jones	Beaver	PA
1/26/2020	Jessalyn	Timson	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020	Gwenn	Meltzer	Woodlyn	PA
1/26/2020	Gill	Bourne	Elk Mills	MD	1/25/2020	Wayne	Kessler	Norristown	PA
1/26/2020	Eleni	Kotsis	Annapolis	MD	1/25/2020	Mary	Albanesi	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Edward	Scott	Frederick	MD	1/25/2020	Susan	Baltich	Derry	PA
1/27/2020	Samuel	Gonce	Perryville	MD	1/25/2020	Karen	Salvadore	Ambler	PA
1/27/2020	Claire	Wolfe	Germantown	MD	1/25/2020	Anna	Tangi	Philadelphia	PA
1/27/2020	Dale	Murphy	Edgewater	MD	1/25/2020	Randall	Detra	Chadds Ford	PA
1/27/2020	Donna	Buscemi	Street	MD	1/25/2020	Edward	Thornton	Swarthmore	PA
1/27/2020	Matthew	Humphrey	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020	Ramona	Sahni	Cheswick	PA
1/27/2020	Jeanne	Sears	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020	Matthew	Holmes	Hummelstown	PA
1/27/2020	Ronald	Schlesinger	Rockville	MD	1/25/2020	Irene	Franzis	York	PA
1/27/2020	Kelly	Lund	Nanticoke	MD	1/25/2020	Rhonda	Patterson	Kutztown	PA
1/26/2020	Ruth	Vickers	Frederick	MD	1/25/2020	Eric	Lehrer	North Wales	PA
1/27/2020	Maureen	Schriber	Prince Frederick	MD	1/25/2020	Sheila	Siegel	Philadelphia	PA
1/27/2020	Carol	McDonnell	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020	Diann	McVey	State College	PA
1/27/2020	Neil	Rol	Westminster	MD	1/25/2020	cody	low	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Helen	Maher	Annapolis	MD	1/25/2020	Stephen	Zinicola	Harrisburg	PA
1/25/2020	Merrill	Weinrich	Berwyn Heights	MD	1/24/2020	John Singer	Singer	Phila	PA
1/27/2020	Linda	Klouzal	Baltimore	MD	1/24/2020	Daniel	Dayton	Bensalem	PA
1/27/2020	Karen	Miles	Randallstown	MD	1/25/2020	Marilynn	Harper	Media	PA
1/27/2020	Ronald	Isaac	Silver Spring	MD	1/25/2020	Ann	Coyne	Schwenksville	PA
1/27/2020	Charlotte	Kilchenstein	Pasadena	MD	1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Hasty	Reading	PA
1/28/2020	Kelly	Wright	Arnold	MD	1/25/2020	Christine	Rupp	Cranberry Towns	PA
1/28/2020	Duchess A.	Swift	La Plata	MD	1/25/2020	Debra	Sullenberger	Lancaster	PA
1/28/2020	Sue	Donaldson	Annapolis	MD	1/25/2020	Robert	Smith	York	PA
1/27/2020	Carlene	Moscatt	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020	Logan	Welde	Philadelphia	PA
1/27/2020	L	Krausz	Clarksville	MD	1/25/2020	mj	stigiliano	Bushkill	PA
1/27/2020	Shannon	Marshall	Baltimore	MD	1/25/2020	Michele	Oakes	Downingtown	PA
1/25/2020	Tiffany	Englander	Greenbelt	MD	1/25/2020	Sheila	Stevens	Ft Washington	PA
1/25/2020	Megan	Hannon	Cockeysville	MD	1/25/2020	Shirley	Dolby	Boiling Springs	PA
1/25/2020	Tina	Blair	Potomac	MD	1/25/2020	Diana	Ames	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Mia	Wyatt	Ellicott City	MD	1/25/2020	Lucy	Karlsson	Berwyn	PA
1/25/2020	Bee	Wenzer	Takoma Park	MD	1/25/2020	Holly	Hughes	Avoca	PA
1/25/2020	Alice	Magorian	Catonsville	MD	1/25/2020	Jean	Galati	New Castle	PA
1/28/2020	Wilmalyn	Puryear	Lutherville Timor	MD	1/25/2020	Cy	Deitz	Gettysburg	PA
1/25/2020	Megan	Lankenau	Silver Spring	MD	1/25/2020	Jeanne	Held-Warmkese	North Wales	PA

1/25/2020 Robert	Wicks	Silver Spring	MD	1/25/2020 Kim	King	Greensburg	PA
1/25/2020 Tracey	Katsouros	Waldorf	MD	1/25/2020 karen	rudy	New Cumberland	PA
1/25/2020 Douglas	Sedon	Jefferson	MD	1/25/2020 Michelle	Dudeck	Monessen	PA
1/25/2020 Michael	Langton	Newburg	MD	1/25/2020 Kathy	Turner	Clearfield	PA
1/25/2020 Mary	Gunther	Berlin	MD	1/25/2020 Julie	Kaye	Emmaus	PA
1/25/2020 Joyce	Kitzmann	Frederick	MD	1/25/2020 Barb	Moyer	Blandon	PA
1/25/2020 Charles	Wurster	Silver Spring	MD	1/25/2020 Helen	Naimark	Monroeville	PA
1/25/2020 Thea	Sames	South Portland	ME	1/25/2020 Cheryl	Winkle	Meadville	PA
1/25/2020 Mary	Roehrig	Topsham	ME	1/25/2020 jeanine	farrell	Philadelphia	PA
1/27/2020 Deb	Williams	Westbrook	ME	1/25/2020 Wendy	Smilek	Elizabethtown	PA
1/28/2020 Christine	Cotton	Ellsworth	ME	1/25/2020 John	Prellwitz	Greensburg	PA
1/24/2020 Jody	Solow	Rockland	ME	1/25/2020 Dawn	Mason	Pottsville	PA
1/24/2020 Jeff	Reynolds	Bangor	ME	1/25/2020 Elaine	Cohen	Jenkintown	PA
1/24/2020 Ellen	Rice	Brunswick	ME	1/25/2020 Tyler	Graham	Harrisburg	PA
1/24/2020 Diane	Nosnik	Cape Neddick	ME	1/25/2020 Lynn	Atwood	Slippery Rock	PA
1/25/2020 Mj	Martinuk	Waterville	ME	1/25/2020 christine	haught	Shamokin Dam	PA
1/25/2020 Greg	Kimber	Temple	ME	1/25/2020 Cheryl	Krause	Lancaster	PA
1/25/2020 Brendan	Kelly	Bangor	ME	1/25/2020 William	Clifford	Harrisburg	PA
1/25/2020 Judith	JAMES	Norway	ME	1/25/2020 Deana	Kimes	Slippery Rock	PA
1/25/2020 Jane	Hardy	Lincolnville	ME	1/25/2020 Dawn	Crist	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Maryann	Smale	Steuben	ME	1/25/2020 Joan	Lewis	Hatfield	PA
1/25/2020 Maria	O Donnell	South Portland	ME	1/25/2020 Raymond	Smith	Johnstown	PA
1/25/2020 Judith	Schet	Windham	ME	1/25/2020 Janice	Barnett	Upper Darby	PA
1/25/2020 Meryl	Pinque	Bangor	ME	1/25/2020 Mary Ann	Leitch	Phila	PA
1/25/2020 Gordon	Smith	Brunswick	ME	1/25/2020 Matthew	Richcreek	York	PA
1/25/2020 Doreen	Mann	Lisbon	ME	1/25/2020 Kaye	Schwenk	Schuylkill Haven	PA
1/25/2020 Rosemary	Kuun	Yarmouth	ME	1/25/2020 Carrie	Bell	Lansdale	PA
1/25/2020 Alexandra D.	Pappano	Mattawamkeag	ME	1/25/2020 Donna	Smith	Havertown	PA
1/25/2020 Eila	Lang	Milbridge	ME	1/25/2020 Kim	Labadie	Bartonsville	PA
1/25/2020 Gina	Martin	Madawaska	ME	1/25/2020 Corri	Gottesman	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Hannah	Osborne	Freeport	ME	1/25/2020 Lois	Seipp	Levittown	PA
1/25/2020 Susan	Cooney	Bath	ME	1/25/2020 John	Kocer	Northampton	PA
1/25/2020 Jim	Rodrigue	Pittston	ME	1/25/2020 Brian	Brown	Lewisburg	PA
1/25/2020 Laura	Sholtz	Exeter	ME	1/26/2020 Allen	Model	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Mary Ellen	Wilson	West Bath	ME	1/26/2020 Stephen	Sheoskie	Allentown	PA
1/25/2020 Deb	Denbow	Portland	ME	1/26/2020 Robin	Wilson	Hawley	PA
1/25/2020 Siri	Beckman	Bath	ME	1/26/2020 Deborah	Marchand	Gibsonia	PA
1/25/2020 Judy	Cooper	Kennebunkport	ME	1/25/2020 Gay	Bricker	Hershey	PA
1/25/2020 Karen	Vasily	Abbot	ME	1/25/2020 Mitzi	Deitch	Feasterville Trevoc	PA
1/25/2020 Jerry	Sass	North Anson	ME	1/25/2020 herbert	jeschke	Bala Cynwyd	PA
1/25/2020 c	eaton	Portland	ME	1/25/2020 Christina	Uhlir	Mountain Top	PA
1/25/2020 Muriel K	Kruppa	South Portland	ME	1/25/2020 Elizabeth	Pappas	Allentown	PA

1/25/2020 Robin	Swennes	Arundel	ME	1/25/2020 Jenny	Ruckdeschel	Bryn Mawr	PA
1/25/2020 Bryce	Smith	Dedham	ME	1/25/2020 Mary	H	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Jacqui	Deveneau	Portland	ME	1/25/2020 Frank	Ayers	Altoona	PA
1/25/2020 Nancy	Whitney	Ellsworth	ME	1/25/2020 Roy E Bires	Bires	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Alice	White	Kittery	ME	1/25/2020 Linda	Hansell	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 M	Mooney	Gouldsboro	ME	1/25/2020 Judith	Marchock	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Dayna	Herz	Bangor	ME	1/26/2020 Kathleen	Heisey	Carlisle	PA
1/25/2020 Albert	Meyer	Augusta	ME	1/26/2020 Nathana	Marunich	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Susanne	Meidel	Whitefield	ME	1/26/2020 Al	Kato	Pottstown	PA
1/25/2020 Terri	Neill	Cape Neddick	ME	1/25/2020 Ken	Cox	Glen Rock	PA
1/25/2020 Alita	Dolloff	Cumberland	ME	1/25/2020 Dana	Waldman	Paoli	PA
1/25/2020 Susan	Weems	Brunswick	ME	1/25/2020 Angie	Yohey	Catawissa	PA
1/25/2020 James	Heroux	York	ME	1/25/2020 Joseph Folino Ga	Folino Gallo	Coraopolis	PA
1/25/2020 Dianne	Ballon	Portland	ME	1/25/2020 Paige	Morabito	New Cumberland	PA
1/25/2020 eileen	frazier	Scarborough	ME	1/26/2020 Claire	D	Wernersville	PA
1/25/2020 Roger	Lambert	Kennebunk	ME	1/26/2020 Mary	Zupan	Sutersville	PA
1/25/2020 Ruth	Provost	Exeter	ME	1/26/2020 Mericia	Mills	Scranton	PA
1/25/2020 James	Stoneton	Orrington	ME	1/26/2020 Micheline	Saluga	Atlantic	PA
1/25/2020 marilyn	Fleming	Wells	ME	1/26/2020 Kevin	Finn	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Pam	Krupinsky	Hallowell	ME	1/26/2020 Karen	Guarino Spanton	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Lee	Nicoloff	Portland	ME	1/25/2020 William	Ridgeway	Scranton	PA
1/25/2020 Laurra	Sheldon	Berwick	ME	1/25/2020 Ronald	Allis	Ulster	PA
1/25/2020 Elizabeth	Jackson	Robbinston	ME	1/25/2020 Cassandra	Williamson	WilliamSPORT	PA
1/25/2020 Kristi	Niedermann	Cushing	ME	1/25/2020 Steven	Zserai	Jonestown	PA
1/25/2020 Robert	Whitworth	Sanford	ME	1/26/2020 Kathryn	Gress	Orefield	PA
1/25/2020 Vicki	Banks	Bath	ME	1/26/2020 Mandy	Tshibangu	Devon	PA
1/25/2020 Elissa	Mericle-Gray	Berwick	ME	1/25/2020 Penny	Kulp	Phoenixville	PA
1/25/2020 Jean	Perkins	Phippsburg	ME	1/25/2020 George	Hunter Sr	Spring City	PA
1/25/2020 Linnette	Erhart	Franklin	ME	1/25/2020 Allan	Rubin	Phila	PA
1/25/2020 Susan	DiMauro	Portland	ME	1/26/2020 Sue	DiMoia	Levittown	PA
1/25/2020 John	Bernard	South Portland	ME	1/25/2020 Tara	Sweeney	Allentown	PA
1/25/2020 Rachael	Pappano	Mattawamkeag	ME	1/25/2020 Barbara	Burgess	Hanover	PA
1/25/2020 Penelope Z	Andrews	Hermon	ME	1/25/2020 Jean	Kammer	Hawley	PA
1/25/2020 Nancy	Packard	Scarborough	ME	1/25/2020 Michele	Johnson	Altoona	PA
1/25/2020 Arthur	Allen	Brewer	ME	1/25/2020 Jerri	Rigo	Somerset	PA
1/25/2020 Lewis	Cisle	Belfast	ME	1/26/2020 Stephen	Daily	Paoli	PA
1/25/2020 Conny	Hatch	Belfast	ME	1/26/2020 Andrew	Wadsworth	Reading	PA
1/25/2020 Penny	Cully	Camden	ME	1/25/2020 Marian	Huq	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Jacqueline	Davidson	Deer Isle	ME	1/25/2020 Gregory	Skutches	Bethlehem	PA
1/25/2020 Susan	Swain	Portland	ME	1/26/2020 George	Dunsey	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020 Leslie	Cummings	Windham	ME	1/26/2020 Anne	Jensen	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020 Deborah	Fobes	Berwick	ME	1/26/2020 Ariel	Fierro	Norristown	PA

1/25/2020	Kathy	Alcott	South Portland	ME	1/26/2020	Whitney	Jackson	West Chester	PA
1/25/2020	Emily	Jacobs	Long Island	ME	1/26/2020	Rina	Sunar	Dover	PA
1/25/2020	Robert	Knight	Brooksville	ME	1/26/2020	Rosemary	Caolo	Scranton	PA
1/25/2020	Leslie	Clapp	Blue Hill	ME	1/26/2020	Kim	Greene	North Wales	PA
1/25/2020	Jenni	Reis	Corinth	ME	1/26/2020	April	Crater	Douglassville	PA
1/25/2020	Bonnie	Hackett	South Berwick	ME	1/27/2020	Erin	Shank	Connellsville	PA
1/25/2020	Karin	Cohen	Danforth	ME	1/26/2020	Christina	Rivoire	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Melinda	Wright	Brunswick	ME	1/26/2020	Marielle	Lerner	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Pat	Redner	Houlton	ME	1/27/2020	Vivienne	Fennimore	Quakertown	PA
1/25/2020	Joanna	Leary	Westbrook	ME	1/27/2020	Anita	Dauberman	Halifax	PA
1/25/2020	Nancy	Watson	Augusta	ME	1/27/2020	Dat	Tran	Upper Darby	PA
1/25/2020	Sandra	Joy	Bangor	ME	1/27/2020	Edward	Kuszajewski	Greensburg	PA
1/26/2020	Ellen	Callahan	Gorham	ME	1/25/2020	Patricia	Griffey	Secane	PA
1/26/2020	Suanne	Williams Lindgren	Freeport	ME	1/25/2020	Carole	Shanahan	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Patricia	Pickett	Mechanic Falls	ME	1/25/2020	Andrew	Sharp	Altoona	PA
1/25/2020	Doris	Luther	Hollis Center	ME	1/25/2020	Marianne	Frei	Philadelphia	PA
1/26/2020	Gail	Ogilvie	Richmond	ME	1/25/2020	Pat	Mace	Hanover	PA
1/26/2020	Sherrilee	Openshaw	Cherryfield	ME	1/25/2020	John	Lapolla	Levittown	PA
1/26/2020	Brent	Miller	Clinton	ME	1/25/2020	andy	moffatt	Doylestown	PA
1/25/2020	Wendy	Pirsig	South Berwick	ME	1/25/2020	Charles	Hartman	Freedom	PA
1/26/2020	Pamela	Coggins	Lubec	ME	1/26/2020	Roseann	Karcher	Bethlehem	PA
1/26/2020	Douglas	Wilson	Little Deer Isle	ME	1/26/2020	Jean	Fissinger	Levittown	PA
1/25/2020	Debbie	McCarthy	Phillips	ME	1/26/2020	Carole	Ackelson	Erie	PA
1/26/2020	Janice	Cowett	Presque Isle	ME	1/26/2020	Denise	Whitney	Erie	PA
1/26/2020	Eleanor	Leo	Biddeford Pool	ME	1/26/2020	Elinor	Daley	Greenfield Town:	PA
1/25/2020	Patti	Blevins	Phillips	ME	1/26/2020	Fernando	Segade	Springfield	PA
1/26/2020	Charlene	Clukey	Wells	ME	1/26/2020	Miriam	Burstein	Paoli	PA
1/26/2020	Shonna	Davis	Houlton	ME	1/26/2020	Shawn	Esher	Dover	PA
1/27/2020	Susan	Messerschmitt	Biddeford	ME	1/26/2020	Kathryn	Morrow	State College	PA
1/27/2020	Jennifer	Reitze	Gardiner	ME	1/27/2020	Grace	Bergin	Du Bois	PA
1/27/2020	Susan	Diaz	Auburn	ME	1/26/2020	Keith	Hill	Reading	PA
1/26/2020	Jayne	Winters	South China	ME	1/26/2020	Anne Marie	Smith	Rose Valley	PA
1/27/2020	Suzanne	Andersen	Veazie	ME	1/26/2020	Debra	Ruppert	Biglerville	PA
1/25/2020	Fran	Hoef-Bouchard	Portland	ME	1/26/2020	john	bowser	Atlantic	PA
1/28/2020	Kimberly	Phillips	Bar Harbor	ME	1/26/2020	Joann	Hunter	Vandergrift	PA
1/28/2020	Greg	Dobrich	York	ME	1/26/2020	Theresa	White	Enola	PA
1/28/2020	Polly	Armstrong	South Thomastor	ME	1/26/2020	Kim	Pierro-Greene	North Wales	PA
1/28/2020	Nancy	Larson	Orono	ME	1/26/2020	Gordon	Sauve	Philadelphia	PA
1/28/2020	Yvette	Pratt	South Portland	ME	1/27/2020	Eric	Thompson	Olyphant	PA
1/25/2020	Colleen McKenna	Ralph Keyes	Brunswick	ME	1/27/2020	Stephen	Zwierzyna	Mechanicsburg	PA
1/25/2020	Michaela	Batstone	Poland	ME	1/26/2020	Daniel	Mink	Lancaster	PA
1/25/2020	Julie	Tidball	Minneapolis	MN	1/26/2020	Nicole	Tursi	Abington	PA

1/25/2020	Andrew	Twaddle	Columbia	MO	1/26/2020	Marge	DeArdo	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Nicole	Lauren	Glasgow	MT	1/26/2020	Lynne	Hancock	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Nick	Hood	Clemmons	NC	1/27/2020	Laurie	Cressman	Muncy	PA
1/25/2020	James	Thompson	Hendersonville	NC	1/27/2020	Regina	Milione	Plymouth Meetir	PA
1/25/2020	Melissa	Sheppard	Salisbury	NC	1/28/2020	cindy	chuplis	Middleport	PA
1/25/2020	John	Cheshire	Kings Mountain	NC	1/26/2020	M	Freiberg	Penn Valley	PA
1/25/2020	nancy	hanley	Durham	NC	1/26/2020	Linda	Campbell	Emmaus	PA
1/25/2020	Tyrus	Wilson	Black Mountain	NC	1/25/2020	Ruth	Seeley	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Schenkel	Southern Pines	NC	1/25/2020	Elise	Kennedy	West Chester	PA
1/25/2020	Beverly	McIllwain	Granite Falls	NC	1/27/2020	Alex	Vasquez	Steelton	PA
1/25/2020	Gloria	Aman	Richlands	NC	1/27/2020	Gwendolyn	Blatt	Wernersville	PA
1/25/2020	Maxine	Dalton	Hot Springs	NC	1/27/2020	Julie	Schampel	Mckeesport	PA
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Barker	Madison	NC	1/27/2020	Lauri	Moon	WilliamSPORT	PA
1/25/2020	Alexis	Lamere	Elon	NC	1/27/2020	Trudy	Gerlach	Wyalusing	PA
1/25/2020	lynn	sininger	Cornelius	NC	1/27/2020	Judith	Burnett	Mechanicsburg	PA
1/25/2020	Cynthia	Sampson	Asheville	NC	1/26/2020	K	Nichols	Levittown	PA
1/26/2020	Patty	Lehr	Roxboro	NC	1/26/2020	Brenda	Norris	Brookhaven	PA
1/26/2020	Fernanda	Nieto	Ansonville	NC	1/26/2020	nancy	potteiger	Enola	PA
1/26/2020	Tiffany	Ehnes	Advance	NC	1/27/2020	Michele	Auker	Mohnton	PA
1/26/2020	Paige	Hurley Humphrey	Smyrna	NC	1/27/2020	Lesa	Stacknick	Mechanicsburg	PA
1/26/2020	Tracy	Gourville	Wilmington	NC	1/27/2020	Karyn	Hyland	Pittsburgh	PA
1/26/2020	Joseph	Phillips	Kernersville	NC	1/27/2020	Eric	Pash	Indiana	PA
1/26/2020	Marie	Michl	Rocky Mount	NC	1/27/2020	Dorothy	Kearney	Philadelphia	PA
1/26/2020	Elizabeth	Morris	Robersonville	NC	1/27/2020	Cathy	Rupp	Pittsburgh	PA
1/27/2020	Robin	Russell	Conover	NC	1/27/2020	Elizabeth	LeFever	Philadelphia	PA
1/28/2020	Gail	Horne	Mint Hill	NC	1/27/2020	Nancy	Tate	Riegelsville	PA
1/24/2020	Laura	Luyendyk	Raleigh	NC	1/27/2020	Rona	Rosen	Philadelphia	PA
1/24/2020	Elissa	Engelbourg	Rocky Mount	NC	1/27/2020	Dana	Cohen	Newtown	PA
1/24/2020	Linda	Hollowell	New Bern	NC	1/27/2020	Katherine	Jueds	Philadelphia	PA
1/24/2020	Diane	Beck	Asheville	NC	1/27/2020	Carrie	Swank	Sinking Spring	PA
1/24/2020	Carla	Shuford	Chapel Hill	NC	1/27/2020	Thomas	Contrisciano	Morton	PA
1/24/2020	Destinee	Gillis	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020	John	Orlick	Langhorne	PA
1/24/2020	Jennifer	Dimarco	Hickory	NC	1/27/2020	Tim	Hoy	Halifax	PA
1/24/2020	Judith	Foster	Greensboro	NC	1/28/2020	Anne	Neel	Pittsburgh	PA
1/24/2020	Ellen	Hunt	Raleigh	NC	1/27/2020	Oneida	Arosarena	Philadelphia	PA
1/24/2020	Dina	Hussain	Morrisville	NC	1/27/2020	Cindy	Marshall	Fairfield	PA
1/24/2020	Willie	Hinze	Winston Salem	NC	1/27/2020	Emily	Drabick	New Providence	PA
1/24/2020	Lawrence	East	Jacksonville	NC	1/27/2020	Rhyan	Grech	Philadelphia	PA
1/24/2020	Janice	Rostan	Valdese	NC	1/27/2020	Gloria	Cameron	Mercer	PA
1/24/2020	Cathleen	Hayes	Leicester	NC	1/28/2020	Elizabeth	Seltzer	Media	PA
1/24/2020	Patricia	Burgert	Wake Forest	NC	1/27/2020	Christine	Lutz-Walturz	Easton	PA
1/24/2020	Jeri	Tatum	Marshall	NC	1/27/2020	Laree	Richard	Lewisburg	PA

1/24/2020	randy	marrs	Asheville	NC	1/27/2020	Deborah	Marron	Pennsylvania Fur	PA
1/24/2020	Stefon	Lira	Salisbury	NC	1/27/2020	valerie	rice	Lansdale	PA
1/24/2020	Doug	Roaten	Matthews	NC	1/27/2020	Debra	Murphy	Wayne	PA
1/24/2020	Lynne	C.	Holly Springs	NC	1/27/2020	Marcia	Hoffmeier	Rochester	PA
1/24/2020	Joe	Bearden	Raleigh	NC	1/27/2020	Joyce	Benson	Glenside	PA
1/25/2020	Martha	Spencer	Brevard	NC	1/25/2020	F Anne	Ritchings	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	LuAnn	Havers	Charlotte	NC	1/25/2020	Marilyn	Trybus	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Hannah	Addair	Salisbury	NC	1/25/2020	david	sublette	Erie	PA
1/24/2020	Michelle	Lee	Charlotte	NC	1/25/2020	Dawn	Eagle	Bath	PA
1/24/2020	Susan	Allen	Raleigh	NC	1/28/2020	Nancy	Keiter	Harrisburg	PA
1/24/2020	Ariel	Wynn	Hendersonville	NC	1/28/2020	John	Tooker	Mechanicsburg	PA
1/24/2020	Sue	Everhart	Winston Salem	NC	1/28/2020	Edward	Jasiewicz	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	T	G	Southport	NC	1/28/2020	merian	soto	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Rita	Taylor	Winston Salem	NC	1/25/2020	mary	durando	Landenberg	PA
1/25/2020	Patricia	Kish	Reidsville	NC	1/25/2020	Otto	Lehrbach	Alburtis	PA
1/24/2020	Chanda	Farley	Canton	NC	1/25/2020	Andy	Baxter	Glenshaw	PA
1/24/2020	Gareth	Wynn	Hendersonville	NC	1/25/2020	Sandra	Forman	Honesdale	PA
1/24/2020	Richard	Koeneman	Asheville	NC	1/25/2020	Conchita	Braun	Reading	PA
1/24/2020	Mark	Sullivan	Indian Trail	NC	1/25/2020	Linda	Cellurale	Lemont Furnace	PA
1/25/2020	Christine	Drea	Durham	NC	1/25/2020	Cynthia	Anstey	Doylestown	PA
1/25/2020	Linda	Wells	Cary	NC	1/28/2020	Stephanie	McKenna	Glenside	PA
1/25/2020	Julie	Finn	Moyock	NC	1/28/2020	Brian	Eckert	Bethel Park	PA
1/25/2020	Ruthmarie	Kinley	Winston Salem	NC	1/25/2020	Connie	Hershman	Phila	PA
1/25/2020	Peter	Wash	Clayton	NC	1/25/2020	Janet	Hitz	Graysville	PA
1/25/2020	Julia	Bishop	Southport	NC	1/25/2020	Aleta	Streett-Leavy	Butler	PA
1/25/2020	Thayer	Jordan	Hillsborough	NC	1/25/2020	Raymond	Schreiber	Carnegie	PA
1/25/2020	Frank	Stroupe	Matthews	NC	1/25/2020	Kathy	Piltz	Jim Thorpe	PA
1/25/2020	Margaret	Anderson	Durham	NC	1/25/2020	Nancy	Schure	Blue Bell	PA
1/25/2020	Darlene	Falk	Boone	NC	1/25/2020	Janice	Crum	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Bridget	Sprouls	Tryon	NC	1/25/2020	Andrew	Taylor	Pittsburgh	PA
1/25/2020	Shannon	Teel	Charlotte	NC	1/25/2020	Aimee	Prosick	Frackville	PA
1/25/2020	Judy	Perry	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020	Pauline	Rosenberg	Philadelphia	PA
1/25/2020	Jessica	Sinha	Cary	NC	1/25/2020	Sabrena	Boekell	Nottingham	PA
1/25/2020	Cathy	Nieman	Weaverville	NC	1/25/2020	Ann	Rossman	Newport	RI
1/25/2020	Laura	Taylor	Franklin	NC	1/25/2020	Thomas	Dawley	North Kingstown	RI
1/25/2020	Bonnie	Zotos	Sherrills Ford	NC	1/25/2020	hollie	galloway	West Greenwich	RI
1/25/2020	Richard	George	Charlotte	NC	1/26/2020	Jack	Lancellotta	West Warwick	RI
1/25/2020	Ruth	Bauer	Hendersonville	NC	1/24/2020	Joseph	Ricci	Warwick	RI
1/25/2020	Renae	Beeker	Salisbury	NC	1/24/2020	Diane	Barense	Barrington	RI
1/25/2020	Jackie Neece	Gray	Carrboro	NC	1/24/2020	Cindy	Clement	Portsmouth	RI
1/25/2020	Vicki	Fuller	Durham	NC	1/24/2020	Christina	Milauskas	East Greenwich	RI
1/25/2020	Arielle	Schechter	Chapel Hill	NC	1/24/2020	Diane	Derobbio	Warwick	RI

1/25/2020 Deborah	DeSimone	Huntersville	NC	1/24/2020 Pamala	McKenna	North Providence	RI
1/25/2020 Sharon	Hauser	Etowah	NC	1/25/2020 Terrence	Cummings	Providence	RI
1/25/2020 Edith	Kurie	Wilmington	NC	1/25/2020 Carolyn	Brown	E Greenwich	RI
1/25/2020 Nancy	Rausch	Apex	NC	1/25/2020 Kelly	Fiske	Harrisville	RI
1/25/2020 Tanya	Alstott	Weaverville	NC	1/25/2020 Kathy	Weber	Riverside	RI
1/25/2020 Jeff	Bohan	Winston Salem	NC	1/25/2020 Elizabeth	Costanza	East Greenwich	RI
1/25/2020 Gordon	James	Charlotte	NC	1/25/2020 George	Penedo	Cranston	RI
1/25/2020 Ann	Bobeck	Southport	NC	1/25/2020 Nicolaas	Strik	Rumford	RI
1/25/2020 Billy	Buckingham	Salisbury	NC	1/25/2020 Phyllis	Buckley	Riverside	RI
1/25/2020 Cynthia	Papia	New Bern	NC	1/25/2020 Frances	Harriman	Cumberland	RI
1/25/2020 A.	Berger	Greensboro	NC	1/25/2020 Karen	Berg	Warwick	RI
1/25/2020 Jude	Misurelli	Brevard	NC	1/25/2020 Corinne	Charpentier	Exeter	RI
1/25/2020 Constance	Smith	Asheville	NC	1/25/2020 Karen	Shepp	Coventry	RI
1/25/2020 Sharon	Fortner	Winston Salem	NC	1/25/2020 Sandra	Denninger	Tiverton	RI
1/25/2020 Virginia	Schmidt	Mills River	NC	1/25/2020 Rich and Jane	Schweinsburg	Coventry	RI
1/25/2020 Ray	Owens	Charlotte	NC	1/25/2020 Ida	Schmulowitz	Providence	RI
1/25/2020 Fred	Martin	Charlotte	NC	1/25/2020 Robert	Rodi	Cranston	RI
1/25/2020 Donald	Barker	Southern Shores	NC	1/25/2020 Tracy	Whitford	Barrington	RI
1/25/2020 Ty	Carerun	Morehead City	NC	1/25/2020 patricia	carrasco	Providence	RI
1/25/2020 Edith	Nash	Maggie Valley	NC	1/25/2020 Christine	Muller	Kingston	RI
1/25/2020 Latouia	Sutton	Morganton	NC	1/25/2020 Lawren	Hancher	Westerly	RI
1/25/2020 Christine	Laporte	Asheville	NC	1/25/2020 Charlene	Maker	Little Compton	RI
1/25/2020 Pete	Hall	Sanford	NC	1/25/2020 Randi	Sherman	Warwick	RI
1/25/2020 Christopher	Ventaloro	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020 John	Burridge chem. e	East Providence	RI
1/25/2020 Louise	Kulp	Elizabethtown	NC	1/25/2020 Mary Jane	Pagan	Providence	RI
1/25/2020 Teresa	Pitts	Glen Alpine	NC	1/25/2020 Carol	Spano	Cranston	RI
1/25/2020 JEFFERY	BLANTON	Cherryville	NC	1/25/2020 Alfred	Pannone. Jr	Cranston	RI
1/25/2020 Frances	McAroy	Gibsonville	NC	1/25/2020 Thomas	McCormick	West Kingston	RI
1/25/2020 Karen	Staples	Fayetteville	NC	1/25/2020 Karen	Runk	North Smithfield	RI
1/25/2020 Nancy	Montgomery	Rutherfordton	NC	1/25/2020 Albert	Gamble	Jamestown	RI
1/25/2020 Melvin	Hoot	Washington	NC	1/25/2020 Matt	Bolles	Jamestown	RI
1/25/2020 Brian	Hopkins	Durham	NC	1/25/2020 Theresa	Peckham	Portsmouth	RI
1/25/2020 John	Willard	Durham	NC	1/25/2020 Barbara	Collins	Providence	RI
1/25/2020 Cindy	Shoaf	Salisbury	NC	1/25/2020 laurie	serbyn	East Providence	RI
1/25/2020 Lucretia	Kinney	Carrboro	NC	1/25/2020 Dawn	Field	Cranston	RI
1/25/2020 mary	Tomlinson	Maggie Valley	NC	1/25/2020 Lauren	Boulanger	West Warwick	RI
1/25/2020 Margaret	Newhart	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020 Valerie	Bell	Newport	RI
1/25/2020 Melissa	Williams	Raeford	NC	1/25/2020 Robyn	DeCiccio	Warwick	RI
1/25/2020 Deborah	Smith	Valdese	NC	1/25/2020 Gabriel	Cohen-Glinick	Providence	RI
1/25/2020 Timothy	Peppe	West End	NC	1/25/2020 Jon	Martell	Westerly	RI
1/25/2020 Paul	Williams	King	NC	1/25/2020 Sharon	Johnson	Woonsocket	RI
1/25/2020 Alan	Lenk	Asheville	NC	1/25/2020 PATRICIA	SOUSA	Cranston	RI

1/25/2020	Stephanie	Klos-Weller	Wake Forest	NC	1/25/2020	Anne	Aguilera	Cranston	RI
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Harper	Brevard	NC	1/25/2020	Sonja	Plumb	Warwick	RI
1/25/2020	mari	elvi	Alexander Mills	NC	1/25/2020	Deborah	Boedeker	Providence	RI
1/25/2020	Lisette	Fee	Farmville	NC	1/25/2020	Patricia	Treanor	Lincoln	RI
1/25/2020	Linda	Lielbriedis	Sugar Grove	NC	1/25/2020	John	Doucette	Providence	RI
1/25/2020	patricia	field	Gibsonville	NC	1/25/2020	John	Mazza	Johnston	RI
1/25/2020	Kay	Reibold	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020	Allen	Price	Cranston	RI
1/25/2020	Fred	Coppotelli	Cedar Mountain	NC	1/25/2020	Virginia	Tiernan	Warwick	RI
1/25/2020	Barbara	Biddle	Cary	NC	1/25/2020	Virginia	Renick	Rumford	RI
1/25/2020	Janine	Lafferty	Charlotte	NC	1/25/2020	Cindy	DiCarlo	West Greenwich	RI
1/25/2020	Lois	Arnold	Moyock	NC	1/25/2020	Kathleen	Williams	Jamestown	RI
1/25/2020	Richard	Hammer	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020	lynn	costa	Warwick	RI
1/25/2020	Heather	Livengood	Charlotte	NC	1/25/2020	Lease	Plimpton	Little Compton	RI
1/25/2020	Emily	Edwards	New Bern	NC	1/25/2020	Jacquelyn	Kanis	South Kingstown	RI
1/25/2020	Farzana	Ismail	Thomasville	NC	1/26/2020	K	Bonoyer	Chepachet	RI
1/25/2020	Patricia	Miller	Boone	NC	1/26/2020	Sandy	Millette	North Kingstown	RI
1/25/2020	Amy	Robertson	Huntersville	NC	1/25/2020	Joan	Tokarz	Bristol	RI
1/25/2020	jessie	dale	Linville	NC	1/26/2020	Matt	Loper	Tiverton	RI
1/25/2020	Tom	Flagg	Waynesville	NC	1/27/2020	Katherine	Bressan	Cumberland	RI
1/25/2020	Rev. Paul	Brown	Murphy	NC	1/27/2020	Deborah	Root	Coventry	RI
1/25/2020	Liz	Davis	Brevard	NC	1/26/2020	Suzanne	Affigne	Pawtucket	RI
1/25/2020	Deborah	Fox	New Bern	NC	1/27/2020	Joann	Algasso	Warwick	RI
1/25/2020	GeneviEve	Patterson	Charlotte	NC	1/28/2020	Shannon	Kerwin	Lincoln	RI
1/25/2020	Zandra	Talbert	Chapel Hill	NC	1/25/2020	Amelia	Linder	Columbia	SC
1/25/2020	Paul	Bessey	Southern Pines	NC	1/25/2020	Cheryl	Militello	Greenville	SC
1/25/2020	Audra	Lindsey	Mills River	NC	1/25/2020	Virginia	Caraco	Camden	SC
1/25/2020	Lynne	Kane	Chapel Hill	NC	1/27/2020	Susan	Beauregard	Beaufort	SC
1/25/2020	Carol	Moldoveanu	Winston Salem	NC	1/24/2020	Margaret	Meinert	Lexington	SC
1/25/2020	Jane	Frantz	Jamestown	NC	1/24/2020	ELIZABETH	LAUMAN	Surfside Beach	SC
1/25/2020	Heide Catherina	Coppotelli	Cedar Mountain	NC	1/24/2020	Ronda	Reynolds	Columbia	SC
1/25/2020	Lisa	Gould	Winston Salem	NC	1/24/2020	Diane	Lesser	North Augusta	SC
1/25/2020	Amelia	Boyer	Stony Point	NC	1/24/2020	Linda	Cardin	Ladson	SC
1/25/2020	Bernard	Carreno	Durham	NC	1/25/2020	Jo	Rhoades	Lexington	SC
1/25/2020	Tom	Johnson	Blowing Rock	NC	1/25/2020	Crystal	Smith-Connelly	Charleston	SC
1/25/2020	Jonathan	Russo	Weaverville	NC	1/25/2020	Tony	Wise	North Augusta	SC
1/25/2020	Bradley	Lewis	Gastonia	NC	1/25/2020	Serena	Casey	Woodruff	SC
1/25/2020	Tina	Shurtleff	Murphy	NC	1/25/2020	Paula	Loftis	Beaufort	SC
1/25/2020	Brandon Lee	Fitzwater	Como	NC	1/25/2020	Candice	Phillips	Saint George	SC
1/25/2020	Kimberly	Hurt	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020	Walter	Rucker	Dorchester	SC
1/25/2020	Gary	Fuhrmeister	Bakersville	NC	1/25/2020	thomas	pauley	York	SC
1/25/2020	Leslie	Stewart	Chapel Hill	NC	1/25/2020	Joseph	Bennett	Murrells Inlet	SC
1/25/2020	John	Franklin	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020	PHILIP	MARONE	Bluffton	SC

1/25/2020	Lorraine	Aragon	Carrboro	NC	1/25/2020	Lyle	Burgmann	Simpsonville	SC
1/25/2020	Orchid	Ra	Southport	NC	1/25/2020	Christina	Marone	Bluffton	SC
1/25/2020	Kefyn	Catley	Sylva	NC	1/25/2020	Angela	Ramirez	Gaffney	SC
1/25/2020	Kathy	McCulloch	Lynn	NC	1/25/2020	Mary	Lewis	Greenville	SC
1/25/2020	Alden	Hanson	Wake Forest	NC	1/25/2020	Michael	Satterfield	Central	SC
1/25/2020	Lillian	Swindell	Charlotte	NC	1/25/2020	Jen	Fogel	Columbia	SC
1/25/2020	Ryland	Bowman	Durham	NC	1/25/2020	Andrea	Leiman	Kiawah Island	SC
1/25/2020	Sally	Woodard	Black Mountain	NC	1/25/2020	Susan	Rives	Myrtle Beach	SC
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Riedlinger	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020	Gregory	Weis	Aiken	SC
1/25/2020	Wanda	Baucom	Marshville	NC	1/25/2020	Marijean	Dornback	Bluffton	SC
1/25/2020	Don	Bergey	Winston Salem	NC	1/25/2020	Kathryn	Huggins	Simpsonville	SC
1/25/2020	Natasha	Goins	Charlotte	NC	1/25/2020	Dirk	Meyn	Summerville	SC
1/25/2020	Joe	Sandoval	Weldon	NC	1/25/2020	Christopher	Marcille	Clover	SC
1/25/2020	Kristina	Heiks	Boone	NC	1/25/2020	George	Simon	Chesnee	SC
1/25/2020	Sharlene	Ackley	Supply	NC	1/25/2020	John	WILKINSON	Johns Island	SC
1/25/2020	Edwin	Ross	Elizabeth City	NC	1/25/2020	James	Brooke	Aiken	SC
1/25/2020	Ada	Southerland	Chapel Hill	NC	1/25/2020	Melanie	Meadows	Rock Hill	SC
1/25/2020	Jen	Johnson	Wilmington	NC	1/25/2020	Philip	Dematteis	Columbia	SC
1/25/2020	Katherine	Tripp	Greensboro	NC	1/25/2020	Melinda	Michael	Johns Island	SC
1/25/2020	Shelley	Theye	Chapel Hill	NC	1/25/2020	Tony	McCraney	Greenville	SC
1/25/2020	Edward	Wolfsohn	Huntersville	NC	1/25/2020	Ann	Donaldson	Mount Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020	Dianne	Mumola	Brevard	NC	1/25/2020	Kitt	Troncone	Greenville	SC
1/25/2020	William	Hunter	Chapel Hill	NC	1/25/2020	Janice	Pringle	Greer	SC
1/25/2020	Michelle	Trajanovska	Clayton	NC	1/25/2020	Harry	Glover	Florence	SC
1/25/2020	Rebecca	Carrier	Black Mountain	NC	1/25/2020	Bert	Corley	Hanahan	SC
1/25/2020	Leslie	Hardie	Burlington	NC	1/25/2020	Virginia	Dougherty	Okatie	SC
1/25/2020	Robin	White	Eden	NC	1/25/2020	Brian	Caneda	North Charleston	SC
1/25/2020	PATRICK	PAVLAK	Greensboro	NC	1/25/2020	Stephen	Powell	Central	SC
1/25/2020	David	Fouche	Winston Salem	NC	1/25/2020	Janet	Ciegler	West Columbia	SC
1/25/2020	thomas	lux	State Road	NC	1/25/2020	Dale	Scholfield	Myrtle Beach	SC
1/25/2020	Devon	Seltzer	Greensboro	NC	1/25/2020	Charleen	Ounsworth	Taylors	SC
1/25/2020	Samuel	Brewer	Cary	NC	1/25/2020	Allyn	Schneider	Hilton Head Islan	SC
1/25/2020	Daniel	Duller	Kernersville	NC	1/25/2020	Lynn	Martin	Bluffton	SC
1/25/2020	Gretchen	Messer	Cedar Mountain	NC	1/25/2020	Paul	Arcidiacono	Bluffton	SC
1/25/2020	Joe	Robustelli	Hendersonville	NC	1/25/2020	Meg	Hunt	Taylors	SC
1/25/2020	Evangelyn	Buckland	Wilmington	NC	1/25/2020	Sharon	Ballard	Summerville	SC
1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Koscso	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020	JG	Burn	Summerville	SC
1/25/2020	Linda K	Reed	Hendersonville	NC	1/25/2020	Valerie	Conrad	Fort Mill	SC
1/25/2020	Karin	Simpson	Haw River	NC	1/25/2020	Jan	Lorion	Bluffton	SC
1/25/2020	Karen	Rivers	Chapel Hill	NC	1/25/2020	Karin	Hauptstein	Hilton Head Islan	SC
1/25/2020	Eli	Celli	Chapel Hill	NC	1/25/2020	John	Schenck	Camden	SC
1/25/2020	Marina	Frei	Chapel Hill	NC	1/25/2020	Alyce	Lanoue	Murrells Inlet	SC

1/25/2020 Bonnie	Harvell	Harkers Island	NC	1/25/2020 Jan	Modjeski	Murrells Inlet	SC
1/25/2020 Judy	BLANER	Holly Springs	NC	1/25/2020 Laurel	Daen	Columbia	SC
1/25/2020 Kathleen	Gale	Castle Hayne	NC	1/25/2020 Fran	Williams	Greenville	SC
1/25/2020 Kathy	Morrison	Pittsboro	NC	1/25/2020 John H	Sisson	Mc Clellanville	SC
1/25/2020 Michelle	Rivers	Mooreville	NC	1/25/2020 Caren	Plaskon	Williamston	SC
1/25/2020 Deborah	OHara	Rocky Mount	NC	1/25/2020 Donna	Grewall	Windsor	SC
1/25/2020 Kathy	Boyd	Wake Forest	NC	1/25/2020 Dale	Smith	Bluffton	SC
1/25/2020 Daniel	Graham	Chapel Hill	NC	1/25/2020 Elizabeth	Harding	Aiken	SC
1/25/2020 Christine	Morgan	Cary	NC	1/25/2020 David	Kuzmeskus	Aiken	SC
1/25/2020 Amanda	Brewer	Orrum	NC	1/25/2020 Marc	Norris	Summerville	SC
1/25/2020 Polly	McClendon	Pfafftown	NC	1/25/2020 Mary Beth	Osusky	Johns Island	SC
1/25/2020 George	Phillips	Hendersonville	NC	1/25/2020 Mary-Springs	Couteaud	Isle Of Palms	SC
1/25/2020 Diane	Jackson	Durham	NC	1/25/2020 June	Elliott-Cattell	West Columbia	SC
1/25/2020 Joan	Byrd	Cullowhee	NC	1/25/2020 Janice	Cyrill	Campobello	SC
1/25/2020 Sandy	J.	Spring Lake	NC	1/25/2020 Karen	McGreevy	Mount Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020 Jan	Zollars	Asheville	NC	1/25/2020 Jennifer	Jerome	Johns Island	SC
1/25/2020 Marilyn	Brown	Matthews	NC	1/25/2020 Lea	Lombardo	Mount Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020 Anik	Mancuso	Charlotte	NC	1/25/2020 Susan	Daidone	Gilbert	SC
1/25/2020 Joyce	Huguelet	Wilmington	NC	1/25/2020 Gloria	Callahan	Aiken	SC
1/25/2020 Laura	Bivins	Wilmington	NC	1/25/2020 Megan	Hendrick	Charleston	SC
1/25/2020 Jeff	Kulp	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020 Lovic	Waring	Sullivans Island	SC
1/25/2020 Chas	Griffin	Seven Lakes	NC	1/25/2020 Lynn	Arnheim	Beaufort	SC
1/25/2020 Mark	Maczynski	Durham	NC	1/25/2020 Danielle	Schneider	Pickens	SC
1/25/2020 Jude	Maglione	Asheville	NC	1/25/2020 Teresa	Williams	Spartanburg	SC
1/25/2020 Norma	Hanson	Asheville	NC	1/25/2020 Karen	Janoff	Mount Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020 Debra	Plautz	Fuquay Varina	NC	1/25/2020 John	Zillioux	Johns Island	SC
1/25/2020 Timothy	Gallaway	Weaverville	NC	1/25/2020 William	Mccullough	Chapin	SC
1/25/2020 Julie	Papay	New Hill	NC	1/25/2020 Greg	Grunzel	Aiken	SC
1/25/2020 Jeff	Morgan	Winston Salem	NC	1/25/2020 Patricia	Luck	Johns Island	SC
1/25/2020 Diane	Clark	Colfax	NC	1/25/2020 Camille	Noonan	Murrells Inlet	SC
1/25/2020 Kimberly	Jordan	Cary	NC	1/25/2020 Karen	McGranahan	Murrells Inlet	SC
1/25/2020 Julie	Hutchinson	Charlotte	NC	1/25/2020 Jan	Booth	Mount Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020 Donald	LOOSLEY	Salisbury	NC	1/25/2020 Karen	Clarke	North Charleston	SC
1/25/2020 Joy	Turner Brown	Granite Falls	NC	1/25/2020 Steve C.	Dennis	Columbia	SC
1/25/2020 Erin	Quist	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020 Theresa	Owens	Mount Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020 Anja	Collette	Sylva	NC	1/25/2020 John	Friestad	Conway	SC
1/25/2020 Carolyn	Donohue	Asheville	NC	1/25/2020 Ezra	West	Chester	SC
1/25/2020 Laura	Delplace	Belmont	NC	1/25/2020 Francis	Parnell	Darlington	SC
1/25/2020 Stuart	Thomas	Wilson	NC	1/25/2020 Heide	Shaw	Myrtle Beach	SC
1/25/2020 Martin	Hazeltine	Sunset Beach	NC	1/25/2020 Stephanie	Shealy	Goose Creek	SC
1/25/2020 Al	Daniel	Durham	NC	1/25/2020 Jamie	McCulloch	Columbia	SC
1/25/2020 Wes	Weaver	Boone	NC	1/25/2020 Dorothy	Doniphan	Columbia	SC

1/25/2020 Shannon	Foreman	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020 Denise	Kroninger	Charleston	SC
1/25/2020 Joanne	Mozgo	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020 James	Majors	Greenville	SC
1/25/2020 Donna	Hughes	Cary	NC	1/25/2020 Rosa	Hughes	Mount Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020 Tina	Vazquez	Weaverville	NC	1/25/2020 Mary Beth	Roy	Saint Helena Islar	SC
1/25/2020 Margaret	Wolf	Hillsborough	NC	1/25/2020 J	Moye	Dillon	SC
1/25/2020 ruben	barrera	Fayetteville	NC	1/25/2020 Eric	Brooker	Charleston	SC
1/25/2020 Kathleen	Wright	Duck	NC	1/25/2020 Chris	McCarty	Mt Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020 Christine	Nadel	Mebane	NC	1/25/2020 JANICE	Koppenhaver	Myrtle Beach	SC
1/25/2020 J	S	Charlotte	NC	1/25/2020 Alec	Tuten	Georgetown	SC
1/25/2020 Cheryl	Oakes	Cary	NC	1/25/2020 Nancy	Gasen	Hilton Head Islan	SC
1/25/2020 Joseph	Torres	Brevard	NC	1/25/2020 Jonathan	Wolff	Hanahan	SC
1/25/2020 Catherine	Krug	Cornelius	NC	1/25/2020 Steve	Hyslop	Hilton Head Islan	SC
1/25/2020 Gloria	Shen	Asheville	NC	1/25/2020 Mike	Stonner	Summerville	SC
1/25/2020 George	Neste	High Point	NC	1/25/2020 Jere	Kirkley	Easley	SC
1/25/2020 Linda	McCrosky	Waynesville	NC	1/25/2020 Joe	Sims	Pinopolis	SC
1/25/2020 Susan	Phillips	East Bend	NC	1/25/2020 Susan	Madson	North Myrtle Beaz	SC
1/25/2020 Lisa	Neste	High Point	NC	1/25/2020 Kathryn	Long	Elgin	SC
1/25/2020 RICHARD	CURRY	Pinebluff	NC	1/25/2020 Amy	Gentes	Mount Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020 Beth	Stanberry	Asheville	NC	1/25/2020 Elizabeth	Watson	Hilton Head Islan	SC
1/25/2020 Shereen	Gillette	Mooreville	NC	1/25/2020 Diane	Coiner	Liberty	SC
1/25/2020 Susan	Clayton	Pittsboro	NC	1/25/2020 SOPHIA C	MCALLISTER	Johns Island	SC
1/25/2020 Christyna	Reagan	Concord	NC	1/25/2020 Herbert	Lord	Columbia	SC
1/25/2020 Carol Lynn	Anderson	Greensboro	NC	1/25/2020 Christopher	Galton	Myrtle Beach	SC
1/25/2020 Peter	Crean	Chapel Hill	NC	1/25/2020 Linda	Harrell	Yemassee	SC
1/25/2020 Susan	Davis	Burlington	NC	1/25/2020 Susan	Minton	Mt Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020 Michelle	Yates	Cary	NC	1/25/2020 Connie	Lippert	Seneca	SC
1/25/2020 Brenda	Peppard	Shelby	NC	1/25/2020 Suzanne	Barns	Batesburg	SC
1/25/2020 Renee	Jordan	Leland	NC	1/25/2020 Jessica	Goody	Bluffton	SC
1/25/2020 Shelley	Rutkin	Winston Salem	NC	1/25/2020 Marianne	Salamone	Summerville	SC
1/25/2020 Linda	Kehew	Winterville	NC	1/25/2020 John	Lawrence	Rock Hill	SC
1/25/2020 Amanda	Levesque	Asheville	NC	1/25/2020 Michelle	Meise	Summerville	SC
1/25/2020 John	Freeze	Asheboro	NC	1/25/2020 Patrizia	Lazzeri	Mt Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020 Theodora	Sullivan	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020 Diane	Sheheen	Lugoff	SC
1/25/2020 Sarah	Raite	Weaverville	NC	1/25/2020 Saul	Adelman	Charleston	SC
1/25/2020 Laura	Owens	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020 Margaret	Zelius	Chapin	SC
1/25/2020 Connie	Toops	Marshall	NC	1/25/2020 Noelle	Glover	Lake Wylie	SC
1/25/2020 Richard	McCrary	Gastonia	NC	1/25/2020 Doris	Briggs	Beech Island	SC
1/25/2020 Robert and Pame	Baugh	Moravian Falls	NC	1/25/2020 Jeri	Williams	Greenville	SC
1/25/2020 Mary Rachel	Pearce	Supply	NC	1/25/2020 Katrina	Victoria	Columbia	SC
1/25/2020 Susan	Yarnell	Chapel Hill	NC	1/25/2020 Tracie	Finley	West Columbia	SC
1/25/2020 Brian	Slosek	Durham	NC	1/25/2020 Miriam	Gonzalez	Hilton Head Islan	SC
1/25/2020 Richard	Ashton	Pinehurst	NC	1/25/2020 Jon J.	Lazzeri	Mt Pleasant	SC

1/25/2020 Lisa	Raschke	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020 Dennis	Ducate	Lexington	SC
1/25/2020 Evangeline	Soter	Matthews	NC	1/25/2020 SHERRY	OLIVERI	Camden	SC
1/25/2020 Peter	Sipp	Asheville	NC	1/25/2020 Ann	McCreary	Aiken	SC
1/25/2020 Aurelie	Ward	Statesville	NC	1/25/2020 S	B	Ladson	SC
1/25/2020 Vivian	Blanco	Cary	NC	1/25/2020 Ruth	Nicholson	West Columbia	SC
1/25/2020 Lynn	Killam	Almond	NC	1/25/2020 L	C	Greenville	SC
1/25/2020 kar	Lang	Wilmington	NC	1/25/2020 Faith	sullivan	Mt Pleasant	SC
1/25/2020 Kim	Brower	Asheboro	NC	1/25/2020 John	Hutchens Jr.	Myrtle Beach	SC
1/25/2020 Lisa	Regush	Marshall	NC	1/25/2020 Robert	Tarkington	Summerville	SC
1/25/2020 Karen	Langelier	Wilmington	NC	1/25/2020 april	doyle	Conway	SC
1/25/2020 Gale	Rullmann	Youngsville	NC	1/25/2020 Jordan	Hayes	Camden	SC
1/25/2020 Linda	Muntner	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020 Robin	Brown	Columbia	SC
1/25/2020 Lucinda	McGuinn	Boone	NC	1/25/2020 Allen	Edgerton	Spartanburg	SC
1/25/2020 Eileen	Field	Belmont	NC	1/26/2020 al	SEGARS	Saint Helena Islar	SC
1/25/2020 Linda	Camp	Hendersonville	NC	1/26/2020 Song	Kinnamon	Easley	SC
1/25/2020 Mercy	McCurdy	Supply	NC	1/25/2020 Debby	Vansant	Ridgeway	SC
1/25/2020 Jeannine	Gurley	Candler	NC	1/26/2020 KERT	KOLEHMA	Charleston	SC
1/25/2020 Elliott	Tepper	Southport	NC	1/26/2020 Melissa	Paven	Surfside Beach	SC
1/25/2020 Laura	Glover	Wilmington	NC	1/26/2020 Alice	Armstrong	Spartanburg	SC
1/25/2020 Kimberly	Masonturcios	Winston Salem	NC	1/26/2020 Janet	Cole	Ladson	SC
1/25/2020 Liz	Waters	Hillsborough	NC	1/26/2020 Noelle	Cormier	Conway	SC
1/25/2020 Mary Anne	Loughlin	Canton	NC	1/26/2020 Sandra	Raines	Rock Hill	SC
1/25/2020 Christi	Dillon	Mooresville	NC	1/27/2020 Lisa	Pate	Charleston	SC
1/25/2020 Joanne	Heckel	Clemmons	NC	1/26/2020 Debbie	Thomas	Columbia	SC
1/25/2020 Katherine	Williams	Madison	NC	1/26/2020 Manuela	Segre-Amar	Aiken	SC
1/25/2020 kim	rhodes-thomas	Wilmington	NC	1/26/2020 Kim	DelMonico	Myrtle Beach	SC
1/25/2020 Cynthia	Bernett	Concord	NC	1/26/2020 Carol	Chandler	Fort Mill	SC
1/25/2020 vicky	Schindler	New Hill	NC	1/27/2020 Alisa	Battaglia	Summerville	SC
1/24/2020 Peggy	Wynn	Hendersonville	NC	1/27/2020 Michele	Springsteen	Aiken	SC
1/24/2020 Bobby	Wynn	Hendersonville	NC	1/26/2020 Asad	Syed	Anderson	SC
1/25/2020 Scott	Hoffman	Mooresville	NC	1/26/2020 RANDY	HAYES	Rock Hill	SC
1/25/2020 Charles	Webb	Carrboro	NC	1/25/2020 Nancy	Eckardt	Mc Cormick	SC
1/25/2020 Gail	Terrell	Cameron	NC	1/27/2020 Mia	Cook	Pageland	SC
1/25/2020 felice	berenson	Raleigh	NC	1/27/2020 Jennifer	Vanwormer	Charleston	SC
1/25/2020 Michael	Sileno	Greensboro	NC	1/27/2020 Lynnette	McCluskey	North Augusta	SC
1/25/2020 Susan	Fox	Harrisburg	NC	1/27/2020 Linda	Parker	Fort Mill	SC
1/25/2020 Renee	Gallaway	Pineville	NC	1/27/2020 Julie	Wisz	North Augusta	SC
1/25/2020 Marianne	Mooney	Asheville	NC	1/27/2020 Nancy	Gergen	Boiling Springs	SC
1/25/2020 Becky	Brookshire	Marshall	NC	1/25/2020 May	Jones	Sullivans Island	SC
1/25/2020 Shelley	Frazier	Durham	NC	1/28/2020 Betsy	Paroby	Greer	SC
1/25/2020 John	Davis	Greensboro	NC	1/25/2020 Robert	Carr	Greenville	SC
1/25/2020 Cynthia	Lidd	Asheville	NC	1/28/2020 Jeanne	Robinson	Mount Pleasant	SC

1/25/2020	Joyce	Pusel	Chapel Hill	NC	1/28/2020	Meghan	Lee	Isle Of Palms	SC
1/25/2020	Lucy	Tyndall	Charlotte	NC	1/28/2020	Ericka	Keiger	Summerville	SC
1/25/2020	Sandra	Hutchinson	Morrisville	NC	1/25/2020	Kim	Rosario	Fort Mill	SC
1/25/2020	Teresa	Lawson	Walnut Cove	NC	1/25/2020	Lu	Harding	Chesnee	SC
1/25/2020	Denise	Larson	Pittsboro	NC	1/25/2020	Ann	Schlossnagle	Harlingen	TX
1/25/2020	Evelyn	Parker	Asheville	NC	1/25/2020	Peggy	Powell	Laredo	TX
1/25/2020	Mary	Winters	Monroe	NC	1/25/2020	steve	Lucas	Austin	TX
1/25/2020	Andrea	Haag	Greensboro	NC	1/25/2020	Chris	Lomaka	Salt Lake City	UT
1/25/2020	Brittany	Norman	Waynesville	NC	1/25/2020	Milan	Mehta	Midlothian	VA
1/25/2020	Jam	Mil	Clayton	NC	1/25/2020	John	Downer	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	brad	buerck	Huntersville	NC	1/25/2020	Leslie	Calambro	Henrico	VA
1/25/2020	Kathy	Wright	Aberdeen	NC	1/25/2020	Michael	Carter	Annandale	VA
1/25/2020	Harriette	Frank	Durham	NC	1/25/2020	Herbert	Larner	Staunton	VA
1/25/2020	Linda	Engelmann	Iron Station	NC	1/25/2020	Jeffrey	Schnebelen	Stafford	VA
1/25/2020	Susan	Hindman	Durham	NC	1/25/2020	Terri	Thompson	Troy	VA
1/25/2020	Michael	Gray	Wilmington	NC	1/25/2020	Wendy	MacDonald	Woodbridge	VA
1/25/2020	Susan	Zimmer	Leland	NC	1/25/2020	Janet	Gooch	Norfolk	VA
1/25/2020	Connie	Raper	Durham	NC	1/25/2020	Joan	Yater	Alexandria	VA
1/26/2020	Shoshana	Serxner-Merchan	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020	Denise	Selph	Chesterfield	VA
1/26/2020	D.	Rosengrant	Brevard	NC	1/25/2020	David	Hughes	Portsmouth	VA
1/26/2020	Wendy	Kobylarz-Chouva	Candler	NC	1/25/2020	Russ	Hopler	Fairfax	VA
1/25/2020	Sherry	Porter	Leland	NC	1/25/2020	Pat	Petro	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	Erin	Dalpe	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020	Edward	Bernas	Chesterfield	VA
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Jones	Brevard	NC	1/25/2020	Vicki	Gaffney	Portsmouth	VA
1/25/2020	Rebecca	Burmester	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020	S	Fryer	Midlothian	VA
1/25/2020	Jared	Misner	Charlotte	NC	1/26/2020	Ron	Edwards	Center Cross	VA
1/25/2020	Susan	Edelstein	Cary	NC	1/26/2020	Ingrid	Kloss	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Lynn	Baker	Matthews	NC	1/26/2020	Mary	Fravel	Maurertown	VA
1/25/2020	Sharon	Mora	Whittier	NC	1/26/2020	Carol	Hall	Mathews	VA
1/25/2020	Jim	Chambo	Chapel Hill	NC	1/26/2020	Diana	Bendit	Sterling	VA
1/25/2020	Seth	Coffey	Winston Salem	NC	1/26/2020	Victoria	Stack	Warrenton	VA
1/26/2020	Raven	Vergara	Huntersville	NC	1/26/2020	Chelsi	Williams	Fredericksburg	VA
1/25/2020	Celana	Bingham	Lexington	NC	1/26/2020	Cheryl	Arthur	Charlottesville	VA
1/25/2020	Tim	Leighton	Charlotte	NC	1/27/2020	rio	valencia	Midlothian	VA
1/25/2020	Tracy	Feldman	Durham	NC	1/27/2020	Suzanne	Yeaman	Charlottesville	VA
1/25/2020	Robert	Swett	Black Mountain	NC	1/24/2020	Fred	Lavy	Harrisonburg	VA
1/26/2020	Mary	White	Charlotte	NC	1/24/2020	Deborah	Roney	Vienna	VA
1/26/2020	Susan	Allen	Cary	NC	1/24/2020	Keri	Parker	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Sam	Heaton	Mocksville	NC	1/24/2020	Barbara	Byerly	Ruckersville	VA
1/25/2020	Alan	Katzer	Winston Salem	NC	1/24/2020	Nancy	Schwall	Stafford	VA
1/25/2020	Joseph Louis	Mazzitelli	Durham	NC	1/24/2020	Robert	Hollerbach	Virginia Beach	VA
1/26/2020	Robert	Zinn	Hendersonville	NC	1/24/2020	Teresa	Yuan	Chantilly	VA

1/26/2020 Dorothy	Lee	Weaverville	NC	1/24/2020 Barry	Swedlow	Lynchburg	VA
1/26/2020 Brunson	Hoole	Chapel Hill	NC	1/24/2020 Liama	Dean	Virginia Beach	VA
1/26/2020 Leigh Anne	Bella	Durham	NC	1/24/2020 mary	spano	Stafford	VA
1/25/2020 Erica	Brechlin	Charlotte	NC	1/24/2020 Charles	Ferris	Norfolk	VA
1/25/2020 Karen	Dugan	Mooreville	NC	1/24/2020 Archna	Oberoi	Fairfax	VA
1/26/2020 Tish	Yarborough	Wilmington	NC	1/24/2020 Jean	Jean	Clifton	VA
1/26/2020 Leigh	Clodfelter	High Point	NC	1/24/2020 Anne	Elliott	Virginia Beach	VA
1/25/2020 Julie	Stahl	Raleigh	NC	1/24/2020 Dayle	Severns	Concord	VA
1/26/2020 Xiaoying	Li	Greensboro	NC	1/24/2020 Donna J	McCarthy	Palmyra	VA
1/26/2020 Leonard	Pardue	Asheville	NC	1/25/2020 Marlene	Lowery	Mechanicsville	VA
1/26/2020 Susan	Dameron	Lincolnton	NC	1/24/2020 Britt	McMurray	Bristow	VA
1/26/2020 Janet	Pecci	Raleigh	NC	1/24/2020 Pauline	Nathanson	Purcellville	VA
1/26/2020 Linda	Ricks	Beaufort	NC	1/24/2020 Laura	McCrary	Ashburn	VA
1/27/2020 Isabel	Cervera	Salisbury	NC	1/25/2020 Susan	Bradshaw	Annandale	VA
1/27/2020 Julia	Hartman	Alexander	NC	1/25/2020 robert	hughes	Luray	VA
1/25/2020 ken	bosch	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020 Karen	Spurr	Virginia Beach	VA
1/25/2020 Ann-Marie	Kocher	Asheville	NC	1/25/2020 Randall	Nord	Linden	VA
1/26/2020 Elise	Koehncke	Durham	NC	1/25/2020 Omar	Pivaral	Reston	VA
1/26/2020 wyn	lewis-bevan	Charlotte	NC	1/25/2020 A	Callan	Charlottesville	VA
1/26/2020 Susan	Sunflower	Brevard	NC	1/25/2020 Valerie	Jackson	Moseley	VA
1/26/2020 Jesse	Lankford	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020 Jan	Church	Woodbridge	VA
1/26/2020 Paulette	Playce	Wilmington	NC	1/25/2020 Michele	Roberts	Alexandria	VA
1/26/2020 D	Carr	Apex	NC	1/25/2020 Laura	Ray	Alexandria	VA
1/26/2020 Jeffrey	DeCristofaro	Asheville	NC	1/25/2020 Brenda	Craine	Arlington	VA
1/26/2020 Eleni	Chouvarda	Candler	NC	1/25/2020 Angela	Judy	Alexandria	VA
1/26/2020 LARRY	MARLIN	Statesville	NC	1/25/2020 Anne	Farr	Alexandria	VA
1/26/2020 Nancy	Kondracki	Greensboro	NC	1/25/2020 Barbara	Smyth	Williamsburg	VA
1/27/2020 Lynn	Elliott	Durham	NC	1/25/2020 Carolyn	Haupt	Charlottesville	VA
1/27/2020 Jennifer	Brandon	Lexington	NC	1/25/2020 Sheryl	Schweitzer	Virginia Beach	VA
1/27/2020 M	Stanley	Wilmington	NC	1/25/2020 Suzanne	Cochrane	Williamsburg	VA
1/27/2020 Andrew	Hutson	Durham	NC	1/25/2020 John	Leisenring	Arlington	VA
1/27/2020 Cathy	Darnell	Asheville	NC	1/25/2020 Christie	Lum	Lorton	VA
1/27/2020 Nick	Hyer	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020 Theresa	Di Maggio	Roanoke	VA
1/26/2020 D	Provance	Apex	NC	1/25/2020 Leon	Epperly	Salem	VA
1/26/2020 Susan	Davis	Emerald Isle	NC	1/25/2020 Charity	Moschopoulos	Annandale	VA
1/26/2020 Shelkey	Vyas	Wake Forest	NC	1/25/2020 Cliff	Drought	Norfolk	VA
1/26/2020 Lucy	Cassidy	Corolla	NC	1/25/2020 crystal	hart	Leesburg	VA
1/26/2020 Jane	Mohler	Midland	NC	1/25/2020 Janice	Walton	Saluda	VA
1/26/2020 t	t	Waynesville	NC	1/25/2020 Anna	Reed	Fairfax	VA
1/26/2020 Amy	Carpenter	Charlotte	NC	1/25/2020 Amy	Buckley	Dulles	VA
1/26/2020 Alexandra	Digiacomio	Durham	NC	1/25/2020 Dr. Robert and G	Bonometti - LTC	Winchester	VA
1/25/2020 Russell	James	Wilmington	NC	1/25/2020 Sallie	Park	Charlottesville	VA

1/25/2020	Debbie	Gouldin	Louisburg	NC	1/25/2020	Nancy	Armitstead	Suffolk	VA
1/27/2020	katrina	Emanuel	Charlotte	NC	1/25/2020	Jennifer	Duffy	Hillsboro	VA
1/27/2020	Susan	Mineo	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020	Lori	Williams	Roanoke	VA
1/27/2020	Kelsey	Maren	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020	Charles	Beeghly	Alexandria	VA
1/26/2020	Eva	Duggins	Mount Gilead	NC	1/25/2020	Alice	Corson	Locustville	VA
1/26/2020	Amy	Dalporto	Winston Salem	NC	1/25/2020	K.L.	Eckhardt	Winchester	VA
1/27/2020	Victor	Long	Southport	NC	1/25/2020	Victoria	Gussman	Toano	VA
1/27/2020	Vernon	Hunter	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020	K.	Lindsey	Henrico	VA
1/27/2020	George	Navarro	Jamestown	NC	1/25/2020	Vera	Gary	Norfolk	VA
1/27/2020	Brittney	Bergstrom	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020	Ryan	Jay	Chesapeake	VA
1/27/2020	Charles	Harris	Charlotte	NC	1/25/2020	Sidney	Rudd	Danville	VA
1/27/2020	Karen	Hodges	Charlotte	NC	1/25/2020	Elliot	Daniels	Arlington	VA
1/27/2020	Cathy	Trick	Maggie Valley	NC	1/25/2020	Ed	Kenney	Sterling	VA
1/27/2020	Caroline	Hall	Elizabethtown	NC	1/25/2020	William	Kurtz	Charlottesville	VA
1/26/2020	Donald	Haigler	Hillsborough	NC	1/25/2020	John p	Harmsen	Williamsburg	VA
1/26/2020	Hannah	Wood	Chapel Hill	NC	1/25/2020	Katherine	Beard	Free Union	VA
1/27/2020	Oscar	Revilla	Cliffside	NC	1/25/2020	Jennifer	Vick	Sterling	VA
1/27/2020	Sandra	Resner	Greensboro	NC	1/25/2020	Tina	Trice	Sandston	VA
1/27/2020	Susan	Richardson	Asheville	NC	1/25/2020	Theodore	Hezel	Pulaski	VA
1/27/2020	Kristin	Hillegas	Weaverville	NC	1/25/2020	William	Skirbunt-Kozabo	Chester	VA
1/25/2020	April	Goral	Wilmington	NC	1/25/2020	Carmen And Jim	Dunmire	Purcellville	VA
1/25/2020	DEBORAH	FINN	Chapel Hill	NC	1/25/2020	Andrea	Popick	Stuarts Draft	VA
1/25/2020	Kimberly	Brand	Winston Salem	NC	1/25/2020	Mary	Totty	Monroe	VA
1/27/2020	Carol	Swing	Weaverville	NC	1/25/2020	August	Neitzel	Haymarket	VA
1/27/2020	Kim	Aichele	Huntersville	NC	1/25/2020	Lynda	West	Falls Church	VA
1/27/2020	s	fol	Charlotte	NC	1/25/2020	Mary	Shea	Arlington	VA
1/27/2020	Susan	Goga	Durham	NC	1/25/2020	Pamela	Scrima	Henrico	VA
1/27/2020	Christine	B.	Gastonia	NC	1/25/2020	Theodosia	Evans	Troutville	VA
1/27/2020	Mary	Frazer	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020	Joellyn	St. Pierre	Virginia Beach	VA
1/28/2020	Carol	George	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020	Martha	Willard	Colonial Heights	VA
1/27/2020	Charlie	Kassay Jr	New Bern	NC	1/25/2020	Erika	Boka	King George	VA
1/27/2020	Gretchen	Zeiger-May	Shalotte	NC	1/25/2020	Keith	Everton	Midlothian	VA
1/27/2020	Thomas	Monforte	Indian Trail	NC	1/25/2020	William	Wells	Springfield	VA
1/27/2020	Ray	Hearne	Leicester	NC	1/25/2020	Joanna	Bose	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	emilie	booker	Charlotte	NC	1/25/2020	Mark	Ferguson	Roanoke	VA
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Barbara	Waxhaw	NC	1/25/2020	Barbara	McCane	Chesapeake	VA
1/25/2020	Debbie	Doolittle	Garner	NC	1/25/2020	Sally	Tucker	Charlottesville	VA
1/25/2020	Peggy	Fry	Wilmington	NC	1/25/2020	Clare	Weaver	Lynchburg	VA
1/28/2020	Tonya	Torrence	Mooreville	NC	1/25/2020	David	White	Charlottesville	VA
1/28/2020	Lynn	Richardson	Durham	NC	1/25/2020	Susan	Ewald	Hillsboro	VA
1/28/2020	Debbie	Kenyon	Apex	NC	1/25/2020	Maria-Celeste	Delgado-Librero	Roanoke	VA
1/25/2020	Pat	Garber	Ocracoke	NC	1/25/2020	Amy	NeLe	Rochelle	VA

1/25/2020	Stephen	Boletchek	Apex	NC	1/25/2020	Joan	Meador	Roanoke	VA
1/25/2020	Sarah	Faulkner	Weaverville	NC	1/25/2020	Ina	Kelly	Leesburg	VA
1/25/2020	Rebecca	Coble	Carrboro	NC	1/25/2020	Brenda	Kroupa	Rockville	VA
1/25/2020	George	Dragity	Wilmington	NC	1/25/2020	Maurice	Lapierre	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	Melissa	McGaw	Cary	NC	1/25/2020	Gerald	Shenk	Waynesboro	VA
1/25/2020	Jim	Thomas	Chapel Hill	NC	1/25/2020	Anne Katherine	Ridge	Charlottesville	VA
1/25/2020	Darlene	Manning	Durham	NC	1/25/2020	Mimi	Stitt	Eastville	VA
1/25/2020	Virginia	Duquet	Asheville	NC	1/25/2020	Joann	Downs	Windsor	VA
1/25/2020	Kimberly	McCaskill	Reidsville	NC	1/25/2020	Marykate	Foley	Manassas	VA
1/25/2020	Suzanne	Dewhirst	Asheville	NC	1/25/2020	susan	kalan	Orange	VA
1/25/2020	Jackie	Franklin	Raleigh	NC	1/25/2020	Pam	Hilbert	Norfolk	VA
1/25/2020	Karen Liza	Avelino-David	Plattsmouth	NE	1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Gay	Norfolk	VA
1/25/2020	Willy	Turnbull	Keene	NH	1/25/2020	Donna J.	Phillips	Winchester	VA
1/25/2020	Maura	Riley	Nashua	NH	1/25/2020	Zeki	Gunay	Herndon	VA
1/25/2020	Christine	Manter	Manchester	NH	1/25/2020	Betty	Ford	Midlothian	VA
1/25/2020	Linda	Mason	Allentown	NH	1/25/2020	Martha Loar	Vandervoort	Reston	VA
1/25/2020	Leo	Sandy	Plymouth	NH	1/25/2020	Linda	McDougal	Barhamsville	VA
1/26/2020	Magda	Poirier	Laconia	NH	1/25/2020	Katherine	King	Moneta	VA
1/27/2020	Jeanine	Maloney	Penacook	NH	1/25/2020	Marcia	Weidner	Round Hill	VA
1/24/2020	Karen	Swistak	Newmarket	NH	1/25/2020	Gwen	Jennier	Alexandria	VA
1/24/2020	Pamela	Higgins	Rye Beach	NH	1/25/2020	Michelle	Dail	Hampton	VA
1/24/2020	Charles	London	Stratham	NH	1/25/2020	Leslie	Fellows	Aylett	VA
1/24/2020	William	Johnston	Wilton	NH	1/25/2020	Karen	Roberts	Chesapeake	VA
1/24/2020	Elisabeth	Bryan	Walpole	NH	1/25/2020	Larry	Olson	Montpelier	VA
1/24/2020	Elizabeth	R	Tilton	NH	1/25/2020	Keith	Roberts	Chesapeake	VA
1/25/2020	Michael	Trotta	North Hampton	NH	1/25/2020	Timothy	O'Neil	Chesapeake	VA
1/25/2020	Susan	Merrifield	Richmond	NH	1/25/2020	Patricia	Quinn	Norfolk	VA
1/25/2020	Erline	Towner	Milford	NH	1/25/2020	Erin	Dudley	Goochland	VA
1/25/2020	tj	bolduc	Concord	NH	1/25/2020	Anne	Carbone	Annandale	VA
1/25/2020	m. terese	bolduc rule	Concord	NH	1/25/2020	Diane	Clark	Woolwine	VA
1/25/2020	Mara	Sabinson	Cornish	NH	1/25/2020	Sandy	Weber	Blacksburg	VA
1/25/2020	Steven David	Rule	Concord	NH	1/25/2020	Marion	Elliott	Chesterfield	VA
1/25/2020	michele	Rule	Concord	NH	1/25/2020	Isabel	Tirath	Reston	VA
1/25/2020	Angela	Lambert	Portsmouth	NH	1/25/2020	Elizabeth	Scott	Virginia Beach	VA
1/25/2020	gregory	whynott	Rochester	NH	1/25/2020	Sharon	Boots	Reston	VA
1/25/2020	Susan	Pollock	Chichester	NH	1/25/2020	Linda	Ryan	Lottsburg	VA
1/25/2020	Gwen	Erley	Barrington	NH	1/25/2020	Amy	Biggs	Virginia Beach	VA
1/25/2020	Barbara	Cunningham	Bedford	NH	1/25/2020	Gina	Paige	Henrico	VA
1/25/2020	Rachel	Norris	Derry	NH	1/25/2020	Susan	McFadden	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	George	Gatcomb	Rochester	NH	1/25/2020	RaShawn	Wright	Williamsburg	VA
1/25/2020	Sherry	Bezanson	Chester	NH	1/25/2020	James	Hartley	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	Jane	Trafton	Portsmouth	NH	1/25/2020	Peggy	Harris	Fork Union	VA

1/25/2020 Rosalyn	Gordon	Northwood	NH	1/25/2020 Dennis	Tackett	Virginia Beach	VA
1/25/2020 Laura	Deming	Salisbury	NH	1/25/2020 Sharon	Hesse	Berryville	VA
1/25/2020 Judy	Budge	East Andover	NH	1/25/2020 John	TRUE	Palmyra	VA
1/25/2020 Janice	Banks	Center Barnstead	NH	1/25/2020 Natalie	DeBoer	Henrico	VA
1/25/2020 pam	ward	Lyndeborough	NH	1/25/2020 Kathryn	Thomson	Newport News	VA
1/25/2020 Andy	Hughes	Milford	NH	1/25/2020 Greg	Singleton	Springfield	VA
1/25/2020 Carl	Prellwitz	Dover	NH	1/25/2020 Martha	Von Der Gathen	Norfolk	VA
1/25/2020 Abigail	Gindele	Portsmouth	NH	1/25/2020 Sarah	S	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020 Jim	Carley	Keene	NH	1/25/2020 Robert	Sipe	Richmond	VA
1/25/2020 A	Kehas	Bow	NH	1/25/2020 Sandra	Middour	Round Hill	VA
1/25/2020 Lauri	Desmarais	Rindge	NH	1/25/2020 Margaret	Rhodes	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020 Fairlee	Gamble	Hanover	NH	1/25/2020 Jennifer	McLean	Falls Church	VA
1/25/2020 Allison	Pinette	Derry	NH	1/25/2020 Patricia Jo	Webb	Madison Heights	VA
1/25/2020 Daniel	MacLean	Brookline	NH	1/25/2020 Mary Ann	McFarland	Keswick	VA
1/25/2020 Karen Mitchell	Mitchell	Mont Vernon	NH	1/25/2020 Heather	Defazio	Lexington	VA
1/25/2020 Susan	Hansel	Nelson	NH	1/25/2020 John	Millar	Williamsburg	VA
1/25/2020 Donna	Walker	Deering	NH	1/25/2020 Elaine	McCrabb	Warrenton	VA
1/25/2020 Alan	Brown	Goffstown	NH	1/25/2020 Brian	Bishop	Newport News	VA
1/25/2020 Paul	Mangold	Nashua	NH	1/25/2020 Catharine	Garber	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020 Marlene	Chamberlain	Springfield	NH	1/25/2020 Devyani	Cox	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020 Suzen	Hilliker	Somersworth	NH	1/25/2020 Danielle	Beres	Sterling	VA
1/25/2020 Gerry	Coffey	Wilton	NH	1/25/2020 Monica	Barrios	Virginia Beach	VA
1/25/2020 Nancy	Hamer	New Durham	NH	1/25/2020 Neide	Reynolds	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020 Kelly	Alois	Hooksett	NH	1/25/2020 Tara	Kerr	South Boston	VA
1/25/2020 Bella Boo	Waters	Plaistow	NH	1/25/2020 Lawrence	Teachworth	Hartfield	VA
1/25/2020 Patrick	Eggleston	Amherst	NH	1/25/2020 Jennifer	Thomas	Henrico	VA
1/25/2020 Ellen	Jahos	Alstead	NH	1/25/2020 Kevin	Brehm	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020 Patricia	Dwyer	Nashua	NH	1/25/2020 Ken	Goldsmith	Williamsburg	VA
1/25/2020 Robert	Burns	Keene	NH	1/25/2020 Bill	Wickham	Richmond	VA
1/25/2020 Erik	Hilliker	Somersworth	NH	1/25/2020 Ruth	Williams	Port Haywood	VA
1/25/2020 Selena	Gallen	Westmoreland	NH	1/25/2020 Kimberley	Harris	Leesburg	VA
1/25/2020 Matthew	Siranian	Wilmot	NH	1/25/2020 Virginia	Broadbeck	Orange	VA
1/25/2020 Michelle	Ramauro	Keene	NH	1/25/2020 Shannon	Roth	Rockingham	VA
1/25/2020 Bob	Shalit	Keene	NH	1/25/2020 Don	Gay	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020 Louise	McNulty	Hudson	NH	1/25/2020 Lynn	Baumbusch	Fairfax	VA
1/25/2020 m	r	Raymond	NH	1/25/2020 Peggi	Mac Martin	Virginia Beach	VA
1/25/2020 T	D	Peterborough	NH	1/25/2020 Katherine	Hobbs	Chesapeake	VA
1/25/2020 Deborah	Wiggin	Stratham	NH	1/25/2020 Sara	Holdcroft	Mclean	VA
1/25/2020 Elaine	Tedeschi	Lebanon	NH	1/25/2020 Mary	Dellospidale	Sterling	VA
1/25/2020 Debbie	Farr	Weare	NH	1/25/2020 Sterling	Proffitt	Keswick	VA
1/25/2020 Joanne	Gates	Wilton	NH	1/25/2020 Tanya	Roland	Falls Church	VA
1/25/2020 Ezra	Mann	North Haverhill	NH	1/25/2020 Brian	Dunn	Henrico	VA

1/25/2020	Susan	Thompson	Manchester	NH	1/25/2020	Danielle	Wolf	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Barbara	Beierl	Nashua	NH	1/25/2020	Janet	Paisley	Charlottesville	VA
1/25/2020	CONSTANCE	Reece	Elkins	NH	1/25/2020	A J	Hawkins	Richmond	VA
1/25/2020	Diane	Wright	Exeter	NH	1/25/2020	Nancy	Servais-Ford	Norfolk	VA
1/25/2020	Philip	Hood	Portsmouth	NH	1/25/2020	Allen	Witherington	Palmyra	VA
1/25/2020	Cheryl	Adams	Peterborough	NH	1/25/2020	Merritt	Steadman	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Jennifer	Miville	Goffstown	NH	1/25/2020	Karen	Wolf	Castlewood	VA
1/25/2020	Linda	McCracken	Marlow	NH	1/25/2020	Nancy	Lucas	Fairfax	VA
1/25/2020	Ian	Blackman	Chichester	NH	1/25/2020	A	Grause	Roanoke	VA
1/25/2020	Brian	O'Brien	Hampton	NH	1/25/2020	Susann	Eastridge	Warrenton	VA
1/25/2020	Julie	Morin	Manchester	NH	1/25/2020	Diane	Holsinger	Timberville	VA
1/25/2020	L E	Payne	Epsom	NH	1/25/2020	James	Mather	Lorton	VA
1/25/2020	Marsha	Richelli	Portsmouth	NH	1/25/2020	Jennifer	Midgett	Norfolk	VA
1/25/2020	Marlene	Faucher	Gilmanston	NH	1/25/2020	Barbara	Abraham	Hampton	VA
1/25/2020	Renee	Giffroy	Rye	NH	1/25/2020	Himali	Nedimala	Fairfax	VA
1/25/2020	Virginia	Laplante	Canterbury	NH	1/25/2020	Mary	Van Son	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Rick	Russman	Kingston	NH	1/25/2020	Louise	Wallace	Fairfax	VA
1/25/2020	Diane	Hashem	Thornton	NH	1/25/2020	Donna	Kittrell	Manassas	VA
1/25/2020	Stephen	Antoniadis	Weare	NH	1/25/2020	Amanda	Sullivan	Richmond	VA
1/25/2020	Lou	R	Belmont	NH	1/25/2020	Russell	Nadel	Springfield	VA
1/25/2020	Charles	Arnold	Manchester	NH	1/25/2020	Mark	Wise	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Sarah	Doenmez	Dublin	NH	1/25/2020	Catherine	Puma	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Angela	Plagge	Etna	NH	1/25/2020	Nancy	Franklin	Suffolk	VA
1/25/2020	Michelle	Horowitz	Bedford	NH	1/25/2020	Claire	Jacobsen	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	William	Marsted-Elbers	Marlow	NH	1/25/2020	amy	Agner	Chesapeake	VA
1/25/2020	Ruth	Tranquillo	Salem	NH	1/25/2020	Thomas	Price	Sperryville	VA
1/25/2020	steven	Rule	Concord	NH	1/25/2020	Ruth	Schrott	Reston	VA
1/25/2020	Diane	Pease	Littleton	NH	1/25/2020	George	Bilyeu	Reston	VA
1/25/2020	Linnell	Krikorian	Manchester	NH	1/25/2020	Rose	Jensen	Staunton	VA
1/25/2020	Tom	Weldon	Keene	NH	1/25/2020	Janet	Martucci	Roanoke	VA
1/25/2020	Jeanne	Mclnnes	Portsmouth	NH	1/25/2020	Gerald	Kuhn	Roanoke	VA
1/25/2020	J	N	Sanbornton	NH	1/25/2020	Adrienne	Eaton	Harrisonburg	VA
1/25/2020	Denise	Carmosino	Salem	NH	1/25/2020	Glenn	Secor	Louisa	VA
1/25/2020	Paula	vanbuskirk	Seabrook	NH	1/25/2020	John	Dunkle	Great Falls	VA
1/27/2020	Clifford	Peters	Walpole	NH	1/25/2020	Linda	Delaney	Spotsylvania	VA
1/27/2020	Daniel	Heyduk	Meredith	NH	1/25/2020	Nancy	Archer	Henrico	VA
1/26/2020	Pam	VandenBussche	Hampton	NH	1/25/2020	Tessa	Young	Windsor	VA
1/25/2020	Andra	Crawford	Newmarket	NH	1/25/2020	Charlene	Jarrett	Lexington	VA
1/27/2020	Kathleen	Libby	Newmarket	NH	1/25/2020	Robert	Stitt	Eastville	VA
1/26/2020	Kelly	Marshall	Francestown	NH	1/25/2020	Greg	Darnall	Sterling	VA
1/27/2020	Sigrid	Salmela	Lisbon	NH	1/25/2020	Chrys	Harden	Wytheville	VA
1/25/2020	Colleen	Thomas	Londonderry	NH	1/25/2020	Genevieve	Swyers	Falls Church	VA

1/27/2020	Guy	Stoye	Danbury	NH	1/25/2020	Maxwell	Julius	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	Robin	Waters	Plaistow	NH	1/25/2020	Mac	Taylor	Richmond	VA
1/25/2020	Vilia	Mori	Exeter	NH	1/25/2020	Caryl	Sawyer	Sandston	VA
1/25/2020	Nancy	Manoogian	Nashua	NH	1/25/2020	Bonnie	Farmer	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Kathy	Skolem Fitch	Etna	NH	1/25/2020	Carrie	Chilson	Williamsburg	VA
1/25/2020	Jamie	Greer	West Orange	NJ	1/25/2020	Erika	Woods	Henrico	VA
1/25/2020	Judith	Taterka	Lafayette	NJ	1/25/2020	Quentin	Fischer	Roanoke	VA
1/25/2020	Amy	Hansen	Asbury	NJ	1/25/2020	Marilyn	Clark	Williamsburg	VA
1/25/2020	Maddox	Pellegrino	Mays Landing	NJ	1/25/2020	William	Stewart	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020	tammi	phillips	Hamilton	NJ	1/25/2020	John	Hitchins	Roanoke	VA
1/25/2020	Sabine	Roehr	Jersey City	NJ	1/25/2020	Charleen	Moore	Midlothian	VA
1/25/2020	Lauren	Powell	Rockaway	NJ	1/25/2020	Paul	De Vos	Staunton	VA
1/25/2020	Michelle	Cobert	Mount Ephraim	NJ	1/25/2020	Lisa	Fues	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	fran	sherry	Trenton	NJ	1/25/2020	Janice	Clymer	Stephens City	VA
1/25/2020	Barbara	Kayser	Forked River	NJ	1/25/2020	Jerald	Singer	Oakton	VA
1/25/2020	Kalina	Veintimilla	Bloomfield	NJ	1/24/2020	David	Savige	Portsmouth	VA
1/25/2020	Shannon	Jacobs	Dorothy	NJ	1/25/2020	Donna	Hapner	Stafford	VA
1/25/2020	Jack	Kung	Warren	NJ	1/25/2020	Sahar	Akhtar	Leesburg	VA
1/25/2020	Angela	Knable	Flanders	NJ	1/25/2020	Laine	Stewart	Calverton	VA
1/25/2020	Eleanor	Liggio	Pompton Plains	NJ	1/25/2020	Linda	Rich	Fredericksburg	VA
1/26/2020	Kris	Pannorfi	Ringwood	NJ	1/25/2020	Lee	Politis	Charlottesville	VA
1/26/2020	Martha	Giancola	Nutley	NJ	1/25/2020	Sue	Russ	Hillsville	VA
1/26/2020	Barbara	Sendelbach	Lafayette	NJ	1/25/2020	Carol	Metzger	Kents Store	VA
1/26/2020	Karen	Estok	Manalapan	NJ	1/25/2020	Jacqueline	Jones	Arlington	VA
1/26/2020	Shawn	Liddick	South Amboy	NJ	1/25/2020	Piotr	Sliwka	Manassas	VA
1/26/2020	Stefanie	Johnson	Bridgewater	NJ	1/25/2020	Maryam	Rostamian	Broadlands	VA
1/26/2020	Wendy	Bogle	Burlington	NJ	1/25/2020	Marie	Snavely	Harrisonburg	VA
1/26/2020	Mary	Ferrara	Barneгат	NJ	1/25/2020	Carol	Chowdhry	Charlottesville	VA
1/26/2020	Richard	Endris	Bridgewater	NJ	1/25/2020	Amanda	Miller	Toano	VA
1/27/2020	M Rute	Correia	Elizabeth	NJ	1/25/2020	Norma	Andino	Alexandria	VA
1/27/2020	Doug	Sleight	Galloway	NJ	1/25/2020	Pamela	Jiraneк	Earlysville	VA
1/27/2020	Diane	Heyer	Kendall Park	NJ	1/25/2020	Ray	Fowler	Winchester	VA
1/27/2020	Diane	Salek	Nutley	NJ	1/25/2020	Deborah	Harris	Floyd	VA
1/24/2020	Arlene	Day	Newton	NJ	1/25/2020	Terri	Topinka	Richmond	VA
1/24/2020	Michelle	Vallee	Lake Hiawatha	NJ	1/25/2020	Tami	Palacky	Springfield	VA
1/24/2020	Lascinda	Goetschius	Fair Lawn	NJ	1/25/2020	Robert	Leggett	Great Falls	VA
1/24/2020	Lynn	henderson	Stanton	NJ	1/25/2020	Kathy	Day	Richmond	VA
1/24/2020	Ellen	Mentis	Montclair	NJ	1/25/2020	Tracey	Aquino	Virginia Beach	VA
1/24/2020	A	Rossner	Summit	NJ	1/25/2020	Bruce	Rauscher	Alexandria	VA
1/24/2020	Kelly	Martin	Brick	NJ	1/25/2020	Natalie	DeBoer	Richmond	VA
1/24/2020	Erin	Foley-Collins	Hazlet	NJ	1/25/2020	Tammy	Mulder	Stuarts Draft	VA
1/24/2020	Sharon	Walsh	Jersey City	NJ	1/25/2020	Adam	D'Onofrio	North Dinwiddie	VA

1/24/2020	Barbara	George	North Bergen	NJ	1/25/2020	Daniel	Crawford	Roanoke	VA
1/24/2020	Timothy	McGrail	Branchburg	NJ	1/25/2020	Cindy	Mitchell	Haymarket	VA
1/24/2020	Sheila	Dunleavy	Oakland	NJ	1/25/2020	Naomi	Lee	Woodbridge	VA
1/24/2020	Michael	Nelson	Haworth	NJ	1/25/2020	Suzanne	MacDougall	Arlington	VA
1/24/2020	Maureen	Porcelli	North Bergen	NJ	1/25/2020	Peter	Sayre	Annandale	VA
1/24/2020	Glenn	Herzinger	Waretown	NJ	1/25/2020	Colleen	Hoover	Manassas	VA
1/24/2020	Madhumita	Chakrabartti	Lawrenceville	NJ	1/25/2020	Lynn	Bruss	Stafford	VA
1/24/2020	Chuck	Graver	Southampton	NJ	1/25/2020	Damien	Fehrer	Farmville	VA
1/24/2020	Julia	Cranmer	Southampton	NJ	1/25/2020	Mei Mei Miriyam	Sanford	West Point	VA
1/24/2020	David	Fisher	Pitman	NJ	1/25/2020	SANDRA	Kerr	North Chesterfield	VA
1/24/2020	Jim	Krieger	Fort Lee	NJ	1/25/2020	Amy	Ellis	Reston	VA
1/24/2020	Howard	Schwartz	Forked River	NJ	1/26/2020	Larry	Tipton	Midlothian	VA
1/25/2020	Stephen	Evans	Paramus	NJ	1/26/2020	Elizabeth J.	Agnew	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	William J	Bolen	Brick	NJ	1/26/2020	Diane	Woodcock	Midlothian	VA
1/24/2020	Jill	Gumienny	Hamilton	NJ	1/26/2020	Mary	Arvai	Fredericksburg	VA
1/24/2020	Jennifer	Pantow	Westfield	NJ	1/25/2020	Paul	Macomber	Herndon	VA
1/25/2020	Jazmene	Smith	Millville	NJ	1/25/2020	Caolan	Eder	Herndon	VA
1/24/2020	Diana	Collins	Jersey City	NJ	1/25/2020	Alyssa	Freeman	Henrico	VA
1/24/2020	nancy	siebert	Toms River	NJ	1/25/2020	Donna	Hart	Fredericksburg	VA
1/24/2020	nika	kollar	Nutley	NJ	1/25/2020	Melissa	Reisland	Reston	VA
1/24/2020	Benny	Chung	Old Tappan	NJ	1/26/2020	Beverly	Pettway	North Chesterfield	VA
1/24/2020	Susan	Schneller	Lawrenceville	NJ	1/25/2020	Barbara	Katz	Mclean	VA
1/24/2020	Christopher	Daly	Piscataway	NJ	1/25/2020	Lynne	Hughes	Roanoke	VA
1/24/2020	Eugene	Cahill	Hackettstown	NJ	1/25/2020	Nancy	Bland	Virginia Beach	VA
1/24/2020	Melissa	Vinch	Somerset	NJ	1/25/2020	Amanda	Yoder	Chesapeake	VA
1/24/2020	Karen	Charette	Milltown	NJ	1/26/2020	Walter	Moore	Moseley	VA
1/25/2020	Maki	Murakami	Monroe	NJ	1/26/2020	Jan	Wiley	Woolwine	VA
1/25/2020	Corey	Schade	Loch Arbour	NJ	1/26/2020	Theresa	Morris	Henrico	VA
1/25/2020	Denise	Lytle	Woodbridge	NJ	1/25/2020	Fatma	Kamel	Newport News	VA
1/25/2020	leora	Broche	Berkeley Heights	NJ	1/25/2020	Paula	Hancock	Reston	VA
1/25/2020	Donna	Leavitt	Toms River	NJ	1/26/2020	Rita	Shultz	Mineral	VA
1/25/2020	Karen	Curchin	Toms River	NJ	1/25/2020	Janet	McDonagh	N Tazewell	VA
1/25/2020	jerome	sheitelman	Basking Ridge	NJ	1/25/2020	Diana	Franco	Broadlands	VA
1/25/2020	Linda	Beauregard	Matawan	NJ	1/26/2020	Tracey	Neff	Fishersville	VA
1/25/2020	Timothy	Beitel	Pitman	NJ	1/26/2020	Carl	Piper	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Nushin	Amirhosseini	Matawan	NJ	1/26/2020	David	Copper	Staunton	VA
1/25/2020	Rosemarie	Caruso	Toms River	NJ	1/25/2020	Jennifer	Tulo	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Cheong	Leon	North Bergen	NJ	1/25/2020	Helen	Torosian	Fredericksburg	VA
1/25/2020	Betty	Duggan	Princeton	NJ	1/26/2020	Christina	Alger	Palmyra	VA
1/25/2020	Carole	McGurk	Ventnor City	NJ	1/26/2020	Susan	Crawford	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020	Bobbie	McClain Meluso	Parsippany	NJ	1/26/2020	Sally	Moody	Rosslyn	VA
1/25/2020	Ralph	Billick	Tabernacle	NJ	1/25/2020	Catherine	Winsor	Mclean	VA

1/25/2020 Kim	Lobasso	Old Bridge	NJ	1/26/2020 T	Morris	Henrico	VA
1/25/2020 michael	zuckerman	Trenton	NJ	1/26/2020 Stephanie	Hardy	Springfield	VA
1/25/2020 Jessica	Ramirez	Lyndhurst	NJ	1/26/2020 Karen	Fostel	Lynchburg	VA
1/25/2020 maryanne	pilgram	Great Meadows	NJ	1/27/2020 James	Lindsay	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020 Andy	Astalos	Lakewood	NJ	1/26/2020 Mari	Plante	Winchester	VA
1/25/2020 Donna	Shoemith	Roebing	NJ	1/26/2020 Nancy	Cox	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020 HARRIET	GROSE	Morristown	NJ	1/26/2020 Rhonda	Johnson	Aylett	VA
1/25/2020 John	Lynn	Westfield	NJ	1/26/2020 Ann	Bicking	North Chesterfield	VA
1/25/2020 Debbie	Lee	Hopatcong	NJ	1/27/2020 Parisa	Chamlou	Springfield	VA
1/25/2020 Patricia	Panitz	Howell	NJ	1/27/2020 Tamekka	Davis	Williamsburg	VA
1/25/2020 Len	Neering	Clifton	NJ	1/25/2020 Tammy	Adkins	Gretna	VA
1/25/2020 Anthony	Robiolio	Secaucus	NJ	1/26/2020 Tonya	Abbott	Yorktown	VA
1/25/2020 Melanie	Durso	Jersey City	NJ	1/26/2020 Kate	K	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020 Steph	Brueckner	Jackson	NJ	1/26/2020 Chelsea	Clark	Reston	VA
1/25/2020 James	Angley	Oakhurst	NJ	1/26/2020 Mark	Nuckols	Exmore	VA
1/25/2020 Gigi	Vento	Montville	NJ	1/26/2020 Elaine	Murphy	Norfolk	VA
1/25/2020 Nancy	Thelot	Maplewood	NJ	1/26/2020 Anne	Duvo	Glen Allen	VA
1/25/2020 Elaine	Drody	Highland Park	NJ	1/26/2020 AnnaLea	Elliott	Richmond	VA
1/25/2020 Delores	Dyke	Seaside Park	NJ	1/26/2020 Elisabeth	Murawski	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020 Maria L	Plochocki	Jersey City	NJ	1/26/2020 Marcia	Dickinson	Richmond	VA
1/25/2020 Julie	Sacco	Hopatcong	NJ	1/26/2020 Dina	Kim	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020 Tajeer	Robinson	Maplewood	NJ	1/26/2020 William	Dent	Rockingham	VA
1/25/2020 Leigh	Squillante	Rumson	NJ	1/26/2020 Lawrence	Wright	Richmond	VA
1/25/2020 Lynne	Lieberman	Absecon	NJ	1/26/2020 Sharon	Maimon	Manassas	VA
1/25/2020 Bryan	Becze	Tinton Falls	NJ	1/26/2020 Brendia M	Pack	Christiansburg	VA
1/25/2020 Paula	Nelson Ihne	West Milford	NJ	1/26/2020 Rebecca	Elliott	Cross Junction	VA
1/25/2020 Nancy	Robbins	Galloway	NJ	1/26/2020 Dorothy-Anne	Johnson	Centreville	VA
1/25/2020 Robert M	Deems	Lawrenceville	NJ	1/26/2020 Scott	Hemler	Williamsburg	VA
1/25/2020 Dave	Pashman	Manalapan	NJ	1/26/2020 Elizabeth	Hurst	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020 Christine	Kebakis	Pine Brook	NJ	1/25/2020 Joan	Maples	Midlothian	VA
1/25/2020 Donald	Reed	Highlands	NJ	1/25/2020 Christian	Comstock	Henrico	VA
1/25/2020 Frank	Ostlinger	Branchville	NJ	1/25/2020 Mary	Cole	Oakton	VA
1/25/2020 Belinda	Caraballo	Keasbey	NJ	1/25/2020 Robin	Robichaux	Chesapeake	VA
1/25/2020 Barbara	Andrew	Princeton	NJ	1/25/2020 Carol	Miller	Hamilton	VA
1/25/2020 Belinda	Caraballo	Keasbey	NJ	1/27/2020 C	Kasey	Mechanicsville	VA
1/25/2020 Denise	Frullo	Westwood	NJ	1/27/2020 Kathleen	O'Sullivan	Bumpass	VA
1/25/2020 Bryan	Wishik	Cliffside Park	NJ	1/27/2020 Lee	Waggoner	Fairfax	VA
1/25/2020 Marc	Rubin	Hamilton Square	NJ	1/27/2020 Dianne	Williams	Chesapeake	VA
1/25/2020 Nancy	Cormia	Cliffside Park	NJ	1/27/2020 Heather	Walker	Staunton	VA
1/25/2020 Paula	Andersen	Wall Township	NJ	1/27/2020 Harriet	Hirsch	Vienna	VA
1/25/2020 Debra	Smeltzer	Cape May	NJ	1/26/2020 Felix	Gostel	Richmond	VA
1/25/2020 Damian	Velez	Parlin	NJ	1/26/2020 Mary	Hard	Williamsburg	VA

1/25/2020 Michael	DiGiore	Manchester	NJ	1/27/2020 Mary	Epatko	Herndon	VA
1/25/2020 Aashir	Awan	East Windsor	NJ	1/27/2020 Mahi	Denny	Salem	VA
1/25/2020 Dennis	Ziober	Gillette	NJ	1/27/2020 Heather	Smith	Great Falls	VA
1/25/2020 Ronald Joel	Davis	Ramsey	NJ	1/25/2020 River	Penn	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020 Nichole	Diamond	Parsippany	NJ	1/25/2020 Jason	Klinkel	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020 John	Hila	Keyport	NJ	1/27/2020 Marshal	Franklin	Virginia Beach	VA
1/25/2020 Dennis	Kunkel	Edison	NJ	1/27/2020 Frances Lynn	Jenkins	Carson	VA
1/25/2020 Anthony	Debiase	Delran	NJ	1/28/2020 Cynthia	Laughlin	Lynchburg	VA
1/25/2020 Lorraine	Brabham	Hoboken	NJ	1/28/2020 Laura	Grove	Williamsburg	VA
1/25/2020 Michael	Cullinan	Clementon	NJ	1/28/2020 Carla	Meixner	Staunton	VA
1/25/2020 Denise	Lavish	South Plainfield	NJ	1/28/2020 Elizabeth	Kerr	Charlottesville	VA
1/25/2020 mary	renard	Union City	NJ	1/27/2020 Lindsay	Pugh	Disputanta	VA
1/25/2020 Robert	Viola	Whiting	NJ	1/28/2020 Lawrence	Bifareti	Clifton	VA
1/25/2020 Ann	Sandritter	Old Bridge	NJ	1/27/2020 Nan	Arthur	Ashland	VA
1/25/2020 Graham	Ellis	Wyckoff	NJ	1/27/2020 Leslee	Eldard	Burke	VA
1/25/2020 Patricia	Yardley	Manchester	NJ	1/25/2020 Uwe	Dotzauer	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020 Constance	Caldwell	Edgewater	NJ	1/25/2020 John	Curran	Richmond	VA
1/25/2020 Jack	Gajda	Passaic	NJ	1/25/2020 Katharina	Bergdoll	Hague	VA
1/25/2020 John	Gajda	Passaic	NJ	1/25/2020 Johanna	Brown	Abingdon	VA
1/25/2020 Yonatan	Kaplan	Montclair	NJ	1/25/2020 Doris	Balser	Covington	VA
1/25/2020 Michaela	Redden	Norwood	NJ	1/25/2020 Angelica	Freitag	Alexandria	VA
1/25/2020 Krystle	Viola	Hazlet	NJ	1/25/2020 Ann	Hopkins	Lexington	VA
1/25/2020 Kathleen	Clark	Woodbine	NJ	1/25/2020 Grace	Kelly	Arlington	VA
1/25/2020 Jack	Gajda	Passaic	NJ	1/25/2020 Donald	Mackler	Blacksburg	VA
1/25/2020 Katherine	Castro	Kearny	NJ	1/25/2020 Roberta	Sangster	Sandston	VA
1/25/2020 Linda	Williams	Cape May Court	NJ	1/25/2020 Anne	Kohut	Ashburn	VA
1/25/2020 Yara	Martin	Brick	NJ	1/25/2020 Jean Marie	VanWinkle	Bedford	VA
1/25/2020 F-tima	Roberto	Fair Lawn	NJ	1/25/2020 David	Warner	Richmond	VA
1/25/2020 Morgan	Cormia	Cliffside Park	NJ	1/25/2020 Carole	Arbour	St Thomas	VI
1/25/2020 Daniel	Kurz	Monroe Townshi	NJ	1/25/2020 Kathi	Squires	Montpelier	VT
1/25/2020 Penny	Sundstrom	Vincentown	NJ	1/25/2020 Taryn	Haynes	Parkland	WA
1/25/2020 Steve	Mattan	Southampton	NJ	1/25/2020 Mark	Canright	Rockport	WA
				1/25/2020 James	Walker	Janesville	WI
				1/26/2020 K	Krupinski	Salem	WI
				1/25/2020 Herb	Myers	Harman	WV
				1/25/2020 Paul	Dougherty	Laramie	WY

Date Submitted	First Name	Last Name	City	State/Province	Message Text
1/26/20	David	Keller	Trumbull	CT	<p>As a member of Ducks Unlimited, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p> <p>Dear Sir or Madam: I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and over fishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing game fish, supporting 167,000 jobs. As an Audubon member I urge you to include seabirds in your decisions about how many fish can be caught! Sincerely, Colleen Kydd-Sumberg</p>
1/26/20	Colleen	Kydd-Sumberg	West Hartford	CT	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. The long term future of the food chain is far more important than short term profits for the fishing industry. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20	Thomas	Adamski	Southbury	CT	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please do all that you can to ensure responsible management of menhaden supports our seabird populations. Thank you.</p>
1/25/20	Judith	Jordan	Columbia	CT	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. ALL SPECIES ARE INTERCONNECTED. WHEN WE MAKE IT HARDER OR IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANY SPECIES TO SURVIVE, WE ULTIMATELY CREATE A PLANET WHERE EVEN HUMANS CANNOT LIVE SAFELY. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/27/20	S	Davis	Bristol	CT	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20	Ann	Phillips	Ashford	CT	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you protect the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I care about seabirds, living on the Long Island coast with a waterfront beach property. It is a tragedy, of human making, that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help populations rebound. The current management system is broken, ignoring needs of seabirds and other wildlife. This harms many birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. The Audubon Society points out that: * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20	Helen	Cantrell	Old Lyme	CT	<p>I am writing to you to sincerely ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20	James	Dugan	New Milford	CT	<p>I am writing to you to sincerely ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>

In your deliberation of fisheries management, I urge you to consider the dietary impact of forage fish on the Atlantic seabird population. We enjoy the return of our osprey population in Connecticut and so many people enjoy the activity on and around the numerous osprey nests that were built. But nesting sites alone are not sufficient without ensuring a source of food. You need to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/27/20 Naomi Pomper Tolland CT

PLEASE, THIS IS URGENT ! I am writing to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than just a fish being removed from the ocean. They have a huge role in the ecosystem, and the way that they're managed should take that into account. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face so many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing; they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will help the birds' populations rebound. The current management system does not consider the needs of seabirds and other wildlife and that can harm birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in the diets of Royal Tern chicks. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish that are critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for considering my special request.

1/25/20 Gretchen MacKenzie Guilford CT

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. We need a management system that takes into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, not one that harms populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. Sincerely, Dr. Patricia VanLeuvan

1/25/20 Patricia Vanleuvan Newark DE

As someone who lives not far from the ocean, and has concern for the vital protection of the natural life on our coastline, I am writing to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. We are surely all alarmed that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which harms populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 V Zink Ponte Vedra Be: FL

Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery.

1/25/20 Calvin Hilton Jacksonville FL

I am a Florida resident in Port St. Lucie and an avid scuba diver. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Ann S Johnson Port St Lucie FL

I am all for the birds! It is imperative the amount of fish caught must include sea birds! Humans eat everything and we don't share. Now with climate change we must learn to share. When discussions are about how many fish to catch please include sea birds as they can't just eat air! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Paula Morgan Winter Springs FL

I am asking that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/27/20 Bev Vanderstar Geneva FL

I am writing to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, and that can harm bird populations that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. For example, * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. It is imperative that Menhaden are managed with the above facts in mind. Thank you,

1/25/20 Douglas Morse Saint Augustine FL

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem due the extent possible based on available data. Many seabird populations have declined and face threats such as including climate change, pollution, and overfishing. Many species rely on forage fish like menhaden. Improvef management of forage fish populations may help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for considering this request.

1/25/20 Kathleen Coates Tallahassee FL

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Barbara Prynosi St Augustine FL

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I care about the health of seabirds and am very concerned that seabird populations have declined 70% since 1970. Seabirds rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/24/20 Sonia Stephens Winter Park FL

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, loss of habitat, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/24/20 Beth Hirschfeld Hollywood FL

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Robin Bean Lake Worth FL

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which harms populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Nancy Roessel Fort White FL

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. All species matter, or no specie matters. Including our own.

1/25/20 Russell Collins Orlando FL

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. PLEASE LISTEN TO THE AUDOBON SOCIETY. THEY HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF BIRDS THAT FEW PEOPLE HAVE. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Beverly Summers Jacksonville FL

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1/25/20 Doug Byron Fernandina Bea FL

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1/25/20 E. Lynne Wright Vero Beach FL

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As a volunteer seabird steward in St. Johns County, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Sincerely, Elizabeth A. Cote

1/25/20 Elizabeth Cote Saint Augustine FL

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. A good management program benefits all involved. Good for recreation, fishermen, birds and mammals that depend on the oceans food supply. They the wildlife need your help. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Marge Rooyakkers Palm Coast FL

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1/25/20 Rene Hall Saint Johns FL

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. ~ In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. ~ Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. ~ From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. ~ Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Kelly Walker North Miami Be FL

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As people who care about the health of seabirds, my wife and I are very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Robert Greenboam Port Orange FL

1/25/20 Liz	Pollock	Spring Hill	FL	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please help to fight for something so important because if we don't, no one will.</p>
1/25/20 Diana	Perez	Miami	FL	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please, consider to protect the menhaden and include these birds in your conservation plans, all birds have a specific roll in keeping a balance in Nature. Thank you</p>
1/26/20 Richard	James	Royal Palm Beach	FL	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20 Robert	Schoonmaker	Melbourne Beach	FL	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including pollution and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/26/20 Jabe	Breland	Tallahassee	FL	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Birds are important and seabirds depend upon ocean fish! As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/26/20 Rebecca	Ziegler	Palm Bay	FL	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for your consideration of these critical birds species.</p>
1/25/20 Jean	Farris	Orlando	FL	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a MERE fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed according to their great importance; in a way that takes into full account their enormous role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including the EVER-WORSENING CLIMATE CRISIS, pollution, and overfishing, and they HEAVILY rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one GRAVE threat and help their populations rebound. The current WOEFULLY INADEQUATE management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, EXTREMELY critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20 Candy	Davis	Fruitland Park	FL	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just as a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about sustaining our populations of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats, including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Maybe a day-that will come-when you see no birds in the skies and hear no bird calls is okay with you. It is not okay with me. Once they are gone, they are not coming back. DO THE RIGHT THING.</p>

1/25/20 D S Ocala FL I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just considering a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account the fish's role in the marine ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one of those threats and help seabird populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden are predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, all of which are critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please take this information into consideration and manage the Atlantic menhaden fishery in ways that benefit the marine ecosystem and coastal economies.

1/27/20 Marla Robb Patrick Afb FL I am writing to you to sincerely request that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Vanette McConahey Stuart FL I ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/24/20 Sharon Watkins Cocoa Beach FL I gre up catching the menhaden runs in my little Lees River in Swansea, Massachusetts, and I remember how plentiful the runs were!!! The seabirds were all as happy as we were to see the seasonal runs. So I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Tammy Lettieri Coconut Creek FL I urge you to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 WILLIAM LOFTUS Vero Beach FL In my role as an Aquatic Ecologist, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I care about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Laurel Fee Daytona Beach FL Please do the right thing! You know this is critical. We have lost too many species as it is. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Eleanor Hodgson Hollywood FL Please ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Everyone should care about the health of seabirds, Populations have declined 70% since 1970. They face many threats - climate change, pollution, & over fishing, which rely on to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce this threat & help their populations rebound. The existing mgmt system does not include the needs of seabirds & wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, & larger fish. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial/ recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs & provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing game fish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

Please Help! All our Seabirds are in trouble!! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/24/20 Leslie Eckhart Tallahassee FL

Please remember to vote BLUE in 2020. Enough with this Dickless Draft Dodger Donnie. Pimping Presidunce is IMMATURE (demonstrated at NATO mtg, et alii.), toxic, racist, CORRUPT, evil, vindictive, amoral, petty, LYING, adulterous, draft dodging, CostCo size sack of stupid. The Moron-in-Chief has only impacted the USA in extremely negative ways, to the point of embarrassment. I feel like apologizing to our WORLD & the UNIVERSE! WE NEED A FUMIGATOR! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Gloria Pogel Plantation FL

Please save some fish for the birds! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Andrea Sharp Miami FL

We live in an environment that it complex and for it to exist optimally the balance of nature must be maintained. When out of balance, all life in that environment eventually suffers. This has been scientifically proven to the point that it is accepted as proven fact! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you!

1/27/20 Charles Bell Holly Hill FL

Do your job or RESIGN !!!!! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 T Garmon Dawsonville GA

As a beach lover, I spend as much time along the shore as possible. Among the many reasons for going one is the birds. The variety and beauty of shore birds makes the beaches an ever more interesting place to visit and relish the beauty and diversity of our natural world. Like every other living creature on the planet, shore birds are members of an ecosystem and once that system is broken some component is effected negatively. In this case, it's overfishing, which we already know is detrimental to marine life and local economies. Seabirds need food and they specifically need menhaden to survive. Birds, in general, are facing declining populatons due to human activity. We know the problem and we can solve it!! This is your job as a member of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission. So, I turn to you for help. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Heidi Davison Athens GA

Birds have already taken so many hits, and are more vulnerable with each passing year--please leave enough fish so that they can eat too! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Ashley Patel Cataula GA

1/25/20 Lynn	Vanderhoff	Marietta	GA	I am a former environmental educator for the schools in Cobb County. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20 Susan	Blas	Augusta	GA	I am asking your support to protect more than fish to protect Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish but to help protect the ecosystem. Seabirds face many threats and rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. The current management system does not take into account seabirds and other wildlife that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/26/20 Peter	Followill	Tucker	GA	I am concerned about declining bird populations, particularly shrinking seabird populations. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20 Michelle	Munoz	Marietta	GA	I am writing to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than for just fish being removed from the ocean; more importantly they should be managed in a way that takes into account their immense role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden for their survival. By taking steps to manage forage fish populations one threat to population will be reduced, and hopefully their populations may rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please take these points into consideration.
1/24/20 Brenda	Beckner	Bonaire	GA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden are predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20 Helen	Haynes	Athens	GA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please listen to the scientists and protect seabirds. Our future also depends on safe, sustainable practices in regard to protecting all marine species.
1/25/20 Janet	Walley	Decatur	GA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20 Smokey	Ardisson	Lawrenceville	GA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which harms populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Expanding management protections of Atlantic menhaden will help protect both our ecology and our economy, and I urge you to vote in support of these new management policies.

1/25/20 Tiffany Grant Hampton GA

I ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Stephen Patrick Dunwoody GA

PLEASE ~ I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, environmental pollution / forestry diseases, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. THANK YOU ~ The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm bird populations that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food !!!! * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominantly found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/26/20 Thomas And Lin Serra Waleska GA

We are writing to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As people who care about the health of seabirds, we are very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Karlene Schwartz Boylston MA

As a biologist, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Royal tern chicks are fed on menhaden. Please keep them from starving. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Gary Sanborn Milford MA

As you are making decisions about fish, please consider birds and other wildlife that may be impacted by your decisions. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Marina Sagradua Brighton MA

Ecologically speaking, every day we are losing more natural elements than we are either preserving or saving. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Karen Martin Jamaica Plain MA

GI am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

Hard to believe we have to keep begging to save our earth - I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Dawn Carroll Medford MA

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1/25/20 Emily Lewis Easthampton MA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I am extremely concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. I simply don't understand why they are not included. This is extremely short-sited given the growing pressures from over fishing and climate change that are causing their populations to decline. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/27/20 Kathleen Bolen Littleton MA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean. They should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am extremely concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and over fishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. I simply don't understand why they are not included. This is extremely short-sited given the growing pressures from over fishing and climate change that are causing their populations to decline. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing game fish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Therefore, I urge you to support the Forage Fish Conservation on the Atlantic Coast and allow seabirds to also be included in decisions about how many fish can be caught.

1/25/20 Catherine Kappel Leominster MA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they MUST be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am extremely concerned that seabird populations have declined 70 percent since 1970. THAT IS A HUGE NUMBER ! Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. ALL SO VERY IMPORTANT > DO ALL YOU CAN!!

1/24/20 D'Anna Fortunato Boston MA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Elana Howard Wareham MA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Support this conservation, so my grandchildren will not be left a world without birds.

1/25/20 James Vander Poel Northborough MA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife which rely on menhaden. This short sighted approach harms the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. It is crucial that the wider picture be considered when making these critical policy decisions.

1/25/20 Nancy McRae Pepperell MA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. It is basic and important. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Brenda Troup Bolton MA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden are predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. PLEASE! Our precious seabirds have no one but YOU to help them. There must be creative ways to solve this problem. For instance, why not encourage more raising of fish for human consumption? Fish farms could create more jobs and better fish. Thereby cutting down on the amount of fish taken from our oceans, lakes, and streams. Thank you for considering doing the right thing.

1/26/20 Marcia Huyette E Falmouth MA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Nancy Solomon Sharon MA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I realize that you're swimming against the tide, so to speak, of an administration intent on destroying the planet, but take a step to protect it instead. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Anca Vlasopolos Centerville MA

I am writing to you to ask that you PLEASE enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Jacquie Murphy Humarock MA

I am writing to you to urging you to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am genuinely concerned seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Andrew Costigan Norwood MA

I urge you to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Andrea Doukas Brookline MA

I very concerned about the plunge in coastal bird species in my region. So I write today to ask you to establish ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Leda Zimmerman Lexington MA

1/25/20 Mike McCool Millbury MA

I wish to request that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Linda Meech Milton MA

If your only food supply were threatened, what would YOU do? I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/28/20 Sally Schwartz Swampscott MA

PLEASE BE SURE TO HELP AMERICA'S SEABIRDS TO THRIVE. PLEASE DO MUCH MORE TO WISELY MANAGE FORAGE FISH WHICH PROVIDE VITAL FOOD TO OUR SEABIRDS. AS PARENTS, AS VOTERS AND AS TAXPAYERS, WE CARE ABOUT THIS. THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP.
SALLY & JAKE SCHWARTZ AND CHILDREN SWAMPSCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS
I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/26/20 Stacy Diamond Boston MA

Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery! As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish such as menhaden for their survival. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations is one step that will help populations rebound. The current management system is not acceptable in that seabirds and other wildlife, which depends on Atlantic menhaden for food, are going to suffer. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and other marine mammals, many of which are endangered, facing threats from hunting, Gill nets, pollution and climate change. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Peggy Kocoras Northfield MA

PLEASE enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Barry Kesselman Medford MA

Seabirds are the same as every other element of a healthy life supporting natural environment. Essential and necessary. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Lisbeth McLarty Northampton MA

Thank you for taking an inclusive approach when enacting new regulations. We can see that everything is connected. Now more than ever we need to strive for balance in our ecosystem. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Pamela Lyons Lexington MA

This is terribly important. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/24/20	David And Susai Clark	Concord	MA	<p>We are witnessing such population crashes of sea birds. So we are writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As people who care about the health of seabirds, we are very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20	George	Oleyer	South Yarmouth MA	<p>We live at the headwater of a herring run (Long Pond) in South Yarmouth where the herring count has dwindled to near nothing in recent years. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20	Alison	Shelton	Takoma Park MD	<p>As a birder, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20	Mark	Schilling	Stevensville MD	<p>As a citizen and bird watcher that has lived and worked near the ocean or Chesapeake Bay for most of the last 40 years, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20	Barbara	Winner	Arnold MD	<p>As a concerned citizen, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I have been a resident of Maryland for the past 45 years. The health of the Chesapeake Bay is of utmost importance to me. We must insure the balance of nature in order to restore health to our National Treasure.</p>
1/25/20	Judy	Lalingo	Jarrettsville MD	<p>As a wildlife artist and a concerned American, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. It's quite apparent to me that menhaden is a keystone species, critical for many other species' survival. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I do not wish to see a barren coastline, devoid of life because of the negligence of today's leaders. We owe it to future generations to preserve what we can of our planet. Sincerely, Judy Lalingo</p>
1/25/20	Robert	Lukinic	Bryans Road MD	<p>As Conservation Chair of the Southern Maryland Audubon Society, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. This primary link in our ecosystem needs maximum protection.</p>
1/25/20	Marianne	Follingstad	Rockville MD	<p>I am a 70yo US citizen who is extremely concerned about the environment, wildlife, and public health and safety and I adamantly urge you to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am deeply concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>

1/25/20	Duchess A.	Swift	La Plata	MD	<p>I am asking you to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares deeply about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden are predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20	Mary	Hackman	Annapolis	MD	<p>I am concerned at the drastic decline in sea birds due to climate change and overfishing and I am writing to you today to ask that you enact ecological reference points for Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/26/20	Jean	Newcomb	Greenbelt	MD	<p>I am writing to ask that you rethink how you decide to ensure there is plenty of food for seabirds and wildlife, not just people. Specifically, it is prudent to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/26/20	Ayan	Roy-Chowdhury	Silver Spring	MD	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden play an important role in the ecosystem, and should be managed in a way that takes into account their role. I am extremely concerned by the drastic 70% decline in seabird populations since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/24/20	Pamela	Langer	Potomac	MD	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I am a birder and travel to wildlife refuges and different state park beaches to see these magnificent birds. I spend money in the areas where these birds are found. Being surrounded by thousands of birds during migration is one of the most beautiful things I have seen. Please take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife. They are important.</p>
1/25/20	N Virginia	Woolridge	Annapolis	MD	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. We are in a period of significant species and population loss. We must do our best to stop these declines. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20	Michele	Booth	Berlin	MD	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. The above sounds like a good idea.</p>
1/25/20	Jane	Stairs	Harwood	MD	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>

1/25/20 Alicia	Czechowski	Baltimore	MD	<p>People don't need to devour every living thing on the planet so they can be fat and sick and lazy! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20 Elke	Binder	Conowingo	MD	<p>This is so important. Please read this for it is for the future of our children and children's children. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20 Anne	Sturm	Barnesville	MD	<p>When you are making management decisions for our fisheries, please take in account that sea birds and the creatures that live underwater, have NO choice in where they get their food. They have to eat what is in the sea and can't go to another source. Human beings do have a choice in how we source our food for ourselves and our animals whether they be pets or animals being raised for human food. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/26/20 Grace	Bartlett	Bangor	ME	<p>As a long time resident of Maine I am keenly aware of Maine's strong reliance on shore and marine ecosystems. Seabirds are a significant part of a healthy environment, which benefit us all. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20 Eve	Duplissis	Lewiston	ME	<p>I am writing to ask you to please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please help us protect it. Thank you for your attention.</p>
1/25/20 Pamela	MacBrayne	Camden	ME	<p>I am writing to request that you consider the broad ecosystem as you consider the management of the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution and overfishing; they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. The current management system does not appear to take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife when considering the limits on the menhaden fishery. Menhaden support whales, dolphins and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please consider all the factors when setting fishing limits.</p>
1/25/20 Alexandra	Samaras	Rockland	ME	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please include the needs of seabirds as an important part of your decision about menhaden. Thank you.</p>
1/26/20 Julia	Hanauer-Milne	Sidney	ME	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>

1/25/20 thomas Aversa Unity ME

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and striped bass. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Adair DeLamater Bath ME

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. When the ocean fails, so will the people whose jobs depend upon its resources. Let's be smart, and consider all aspects of the picture.

1/25/20 Margaret Tyler Bath ME

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Just because a creature is small does not mean it is not important to a balanced and healthy ecosystem. We have a chance here to protect a little guy the Menhaden that is important on so many levels. Image if there were no bald eagles because their food supply was gone? The Bald Eagle is the symbol of America. Please, let us not forget the importance of the little guy on the bottom.

1/25/20 Margery Kivel Thomaston ME

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden are predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 William Leavenworth Searsmont ME

Menhaden are a crucial part of the food web from the Chesapeake to Nova Scotia. In the fall of 2018 we all met in Plymouth, MA, and the outcome was banning big trawlers within 12 miles of the coast. That was a start. After 30 years of research in the historical ecology of the GoM and especially the waters within 50 miles of the Maine coast, I have come to the conclusion that ALL large trawlers must be bought up and scrapped if we are to save the ecosystem of the nearshore waters. In 1878 There were 20 Rhode Island menhaden steam seiners in Belfast Bay alone in 1878, inside the monument and as far up the river to head of tide. And the problem didn't stop with the Lapham Act in the 1890s. Replacing them with smaller locally-owned seiners is not a solution: seiners must be banned from our waters out at least 100 miles. I have worked on a herring seiner; we caught them several miles out beyond their NH spawning grounds and the hold was filled with milt and roe exuded from dying fish. A few years later that entire herring spawning area was barren. If you want to be useful, ban all seiners within a hundred miles of the coast.

1/25/20 Vinnedge Lawrence West Baldwin ME

Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more comprehensively than merely as fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed so as to take into account their role in the ecosystem. This approach should take into account the health of seabirds. Seabird populations have declined 70% since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing as they rely on forage fish such as menhaden to survive. Managing forage fish populations effectively will reduce this threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, potentially harming population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Sharon Martin Turner ME

Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm bird populations that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Michelle and St: Moody Topsham ME

We are writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As Maine folks who care about the health of seabirds, we are very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. We hope you will consider these facts before making any new rules. All wildlife deserves some consideration.

1/25/20 Bill Staton Charlotte NC As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/27/20 Maryanne Rackoff Arden NC As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Scott Milam Candler NC America should be leading the world in protecting the environment and all wildlife. This sounds like a good candidate. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Julia Jessop Durham NC As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Ann Hass Greensboro NC As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/26/20 Jacquelyn Hough Red Springs NC Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than simply fish being removed from the ocean. They should be managed as the ecological link that they are in the well-being of the coast, marine fisheries, and the entire marine ecosystem, including seabirds. SEABIRD POPULATIONS HAVE DECLINED SEVENTY PERCENT SINCE 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system utterly ignores the needs of seabirds and other wildlife. Populations of birds depend on Atlantic menhaden for food: * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for bald eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of brown pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in royal tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, the primary food source of ospreys (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden also fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. Please vote to increase the economic and ecological protection of menhaden.

1/25/20 AA Lloyd Asheville NC I am extremely concerned about the continuing degradation of our planet and its natural resources, including wildlife on both land and sea; therefore, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Melissa Nemeth Concord NC I am writing to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. The role of Atlantic menhaden in the ecosystem should be taken into account in managing the fishery. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Alan	Avakian	Chapel Hill	NC	<p>I am writing to you as a concerned citizen of N.C. concerning the management of small fish that are important for the survival of healthy population of seabirds. I can't imagine going to the beach and not seeing long strings of pelicans fly across the waters. So, please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds and the shore ecosystem I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Going to the beach is much more than sunning, swimming and watching the waves. It is more about enjoying the unique ecosystem and variety of life that is not seen inland.</p>
1/25/20 Sue	Hayden	Bahama	NC	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Fishing resources must be managed from an overall ecosystem viewpoint, not simply by how many fish can be taken without sending that particular species into decline. Atlantic menhaden need to be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970!! Humans have been destroying our air, water, plants and animals at horrific rates in the last few decades that have guaranteed that none of us will have a high quality of life within 25 years if we do not ALL step up and do something immediately. Seabirds are yet another vital link in the intricate planetary system and face many threats including climate change and destabilization, pollution and overfishing. They rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife. It is a simple fact, well known to biologists and millions of others who have educated themselves about the planetary crisis that we are facing -- when humans destroy ecosystems they guarantee their own extinction. Drastic action is needed on all fronts immediately or the human species will be extinct by the turn of the century and quality of life by then will be very low for those who remain. Please understand that fisheries management must take into account a much broader ecological perspective than it currently does. Additional ecosystem facts: * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for bald eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of brown pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is the predominant food in royal tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, the osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Simply put, ecosystems are intricate and fish resources must be managed accordingly. Thank you</p>
1/25/20 C.	Schoen	Durham	NC	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20 Sarah	Hollis	Raleigh	NC	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the long and short term health of our fisheries and our seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20 Barb	Purdie	High Point	NC	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. This is something you can definitely do to address just one of innumerable crucial situations in the world today. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20 diana	richards	Lake Lure	NC	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ENTIRE ecosystem. Removing an essential element, the menhaden, could result in the collapse of the whole system as they are the proverbial nail that keeps the shoe on the horse in Benjamin Franklin's metaphor for life. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20 Janet	Elmo	Durham	NC	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. The health and sustainability of the human species is directly related to the health and sustainability of our ecosystem and all other species. Please protect us. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>

1/25/20	Pamela	Culp	Asheville	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. Thank you for your attention to this important coastal issue which is critical for the health of our ecosystems and ultimately Americans. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Lee	Lumpkin	Charlotte	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I believe that what we do to protect birds and the environment that sustains them is critically important now. We cannot ignore the opportunities to do the right thing for our children's future.
1/25/20	Lindsay	Addison	Wilmington	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I am a biologist who works with coastal birds, including those that forage on menhaden, and also someone who just cares about the health of our environment and wildlife. And I fish for recreation. I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Pamela	Voisin	Columbus	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	M	Win	Durham	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Too many types of fish and other marine life have become extinct or near extinction due to over fishing. We must consider the balance of nature and protect the menhaden so they are available to other fish and marine mammals who eat them.
1/25/20	Ann	Prince	Chapel Hill	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. It is very important that the resources for shorebirds are not excessively depleted by the fishing industry.
1/25/20	Adrienne	Ferriss	Asheville	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Alan	Linn	Hickory	NC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and over-fishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing game fish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for all you do to help our planet and its wild inhabitants.

1/25/20 Jo Ellen Brandmeyer Chapel Hill NC

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies, including those throughout North Carolina's coastal counties. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Philip Johnson Durham NC

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. MENHADEN IS A HUGEY IMPORTANT FISH IN THE ECOLOGY OF SEA LIFE. IT MUST, MUST BE PROPERLY MANAGED.

1/25/20 Janet Rodrick Wilmington NC

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. We must PROTECT our oceans NOW!!!! Thank you for your consideration. Just please do the right thing for all of our futures!!

1/25/20 Michi Vojta Raleigh NC

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 P Wright Vilas NC

I am writing to you to please ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Catherine Carter Cullowhee NC

I am writing today to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden, or alewife, fishery. Atlantic menhaden must be actively managed in a way that takes into account their crucial role in numerous ecosystems. I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden--ESPECIALLY menhaden--o survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please: protect and support the menhaden which are so close to the foundations of so many crucial ecosystems.

1/28/20 Deborah Milkowski New Bern NC

I am writing today to request that you begin using ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. When deciding on how to manage a certain species, I believe that the entire ecosystem needs to be considered - not just the isolated species. I care deeply about the health of seabirds and I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. It is critical that seabirds be included in decisions about catch limitation. We can help seabird populations rebound by better managing their preferred prey, forage fish. Thank you for your time.

1/27/20 Emmy Moore Raleigh NC

I am writing you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing game fish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

I ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Barbara Gabriel Carrboro NC

I strongly urge you to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. The management of Atlantic menhaden must take into account their important role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats, including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish such as menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife. This oversight harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in the diets of Royal Tern chicks. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, all of which are critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate more than \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. Because they feed larger fish, menhaden support commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry provides 341,000 jobs and \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Carol Hoke Conover NC

Look at the whole picture. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Lila Singer Durham NC

please do not be short sighted, and consider the future. The future that includes my yet to be conceived grandchildren. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Joshua Present Winston Salem NC

Several years ago, a colleague and I took a group of students to the ACE basin as part of a college class. We saw ospreys nesting--so beautiful--and all of us were humbled by the sight. Please protect these creatures so that my students' children can have the same joys. Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/26/20 Ruth Looper Warne NC

We are writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As citizens who care about the health of seabirds, we are very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/27/20 George and Eliz: Kimberly Mocksville NC

We have participated in a nationally sponsored monthly shorebird count for 15 years. In that time we have seen a dramatic drop in some species: Harlequin and Long-tailed Ducks, some grebes, turnstones, sandpipers, terns. These are "canaries", not of mines, but of our habitat as well, the seas that surround us and from which some of our food originates. The shorebird decline is complex, a mix of climate change, pollution and also overfishing of their food sources. Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Shorebirds along the Atlantic depend on menhaden for life itself. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Susan Lindenberger Blowing Rock NC

We need your help today. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Jane Rose Greenville NC

Enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Barbara Collins Troy NH

Every animal - fish, birds etc are extremely important to our world. Nature has always had a way for them to be managed on their own. When humans step in disaster often strikes. Fishermen need to make a living but over fishing is not sustainable. Thank you. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 E Vogt Rye NH

Everything is connected and important and critical. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Judi Lindsey Candia NH

I am a grandparent, which means I appreciate the long view and big picture when it comes to the world all our grandchildren will inherit. I also am privileged to live near the Atlantic Ocean. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden management should be more than just about fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Jean Lewandowski Nashua NH

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1/24/20 Brigitte R Meier Manchester NH

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Sincerely, Marilyse de Boisseason

1/25/20 Marilyse de Boisseason Hanover NH

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. All of us have to support the protection of our oceans and all that's in it as we depend on the smallest of its inhabitants that supplies the food chain for us to live. Sincerely, Janis Patrick Exeter, NH

1/25/20 Janis Patrick Exeter NH

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for your consideration!

1/25/20 Nathan Rees East Hampstead NH

1/25/20	Patricia	Kellogg	Littleton	NH	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I am an avid bird watcher & it is SO IMPORTANT that seabirds be included in decisions as to how many fish can be caught per all the above information as written.</p>
1/26/20	Ginger	Riege-Blackman	Chichester	NH	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. As an educator, mother and grandmother, I am urging you to do all you can to protect the delicate balance of nature so that my grandchildren will be able to enjoy the wondrous gifts the natural world has to offer.</p>
1/25/20	Nora	Hanke	Hollis	NH	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you include consideration of the needs of wildlife for forage fish when setting guidelines for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden play important roles in the ecosystem which catch limits can recognize. I care about the health of humans AND seabirds. While human populations are rising, seabird numbers have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. These include Osprey, who eat only fish, and almost entirely menhaden in the summer, Bald Eagles, that are primarily fish eaters and favor menhaden, as well as Brown Pelicans, Royal Terns and many other bird species. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. Along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism (including bird and sea mammal watchers) every year. Thank you for expanding your consideration of menhaden catch limits to include the needs of our wildlife.</p>
1/27/20	Eric	Abrams	Bow	NH	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you manage Atlantic menhaden as more than just fish being removed from the ocean, but in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about seabirds, I am concerned that their populations have declined over the years. Seabirds rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20	Jan	Ekeberg	Concord	NH	<p>Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20	Siegrid	Berman	Washington	NJ	<p>BIRDS NEED FISH TOO AND NEED TO BE INCLUDED IN NEW LAWS PROTECTING FISH I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20	Sam	Zappala	Mullica Hill	NJ	<p>Don't act like your "president". I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/26/20	Linda	Hassa	Brick	NJ	<p>I am writing to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined 70 percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing; and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four (4) most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you.</p>

1/26/20 Tracy	Carcione	Teaneck	NJ	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which harms populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/26/20 Sally	Lederman	Wayne	NJ	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than as just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined 70% since 1970!! Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to effectively manage forage fish populations will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden are the fish predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Clearly, ideal management of this fish is important for the whole ecosystem in which they live. Please support the Forage Fish Conservation in their name.</p>
1/28/20 Margaret	Spallone	Browns Mills	NJ	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. While my husband and I are vegetarian, we do give a menhaden dog food to our dog since it is easy on his delicate stomach. I hope we are able to do this in a sustainable way which protects seabirds and cetaceans.</p>
1/24/20 Ruth	Boice	Shamong	NJ	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. As a descendant of many generations of commercial fisherman, I am well aware of how necessary forage fish are to the health of the sea.</p>
1/25/20 Sarah	Roberts	Belle Mead	NJ	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Our whole ecosystem is very important. No one species or type of species can survive without it. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20 Dr. Robert	Cospito	Totowa	NJ	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Dr. Robert A. Cospito.</p>
1/25/20 Edith	Neimark	Princeton	NJ	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Menhaden, mossbunkers, a type of herring, are considered junk fish and used for animal food or fertilizer. Their role in the ecosystem merits greater concern.</p>
1/25/20 Nancy	Anderson	Montague	NJ	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Do not forget , along with overfishing, all the plastics that people have discarded into our beautiful oceans. This has killed so many birds and so much sea life. Please protect our oceans.....birds and sea life also. Thank you.</p>

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Good management practices acknowledge, are responsive to, and benefit all living beings in this important ecosystem.

1/25/20 Donna Hadsall Collingswood NJ

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Anita Gould Highland Park NJ

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. With biodiversity unsustainably declining, it is important to consider the effects of proposed legislation and management policies on all species in the ecosystem. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 C. Sharyn Magee Pennington NJ

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Sincerely, Sherrill C Faunce

1/25/20 Sherrill Faunce Moorestown NJ

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I recall when menhaden were called "trash fish" and were harvested on a large scale as fertilizer, and the fishery collapsed for that and other reasons. It is still recovering and should at least be able to rebound to the point where these fish can help sustain Atlantic seabirds. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Linda Henson Haddon Townsh NJ

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1/25/20 Sister Josie P. Jersey City NJ

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1/25/20 Linda Rossin Lake Hopatcong NJ

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Rebecca Reynolds Monroe Townsh NJ

1/25/20 Joann Ramos Iselin NJ I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Stop allowing an ignorant uneducated president from destroying the true greatness of the US, it's environment.

1/25/20 John Fulmer Woodbury NJ I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just as a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/26/20 Jesse Reyes Maplewood NJ I am writing today to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their essential role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds and wildlife ecosystems, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seventy percent! Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, overdevelopment, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm bird populations and other wildlife that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Think about those numbers, in addition to the seventy percent decline in the seabird population, moving forward. Ignoring them would be folly to the extreme.

1/25/20 Carolyn Edelmann Lawrenceville NJ I care about the health of ALL birds, and ask that you keep their well-being foremost in consciousness and action. You KNOW we've lost 2.9 billion birds since the 1970's. Environment is the culprit, our increasingly damaged environment. Devote yourself, please, to protecting nature every way you can. As the birds go, so go the humans... As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Eugene Gorrin Union NJ I respectfully request that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you.

1/25/20 Jennifer Downing Stockholm NJ Please consider ecological perspectives regarding the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed with regard to their critically important role in the ecosystem, not just by catch numbers. I care about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. This is a staggering number! Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations stabilize and, hopefully, eventually rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. Please rectify that lack of oversight. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. I hope you agree that the intrinsic value of these birds matters now and to future generations. The larger picture also includes economics. Feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. All things considered, menhaden are significantly important and must be managed with knowledge of all of their intricacies within their ecological roles, as well as commercial impact.

1/25/20 P J September Westwood NJ PLEASE enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/26/20 andrea zaferes Shokan NY We must do everything possible to save our ecosystem. Seabirds are an important part of the ecosystem. There is no reason why these changes cannot be made to prevent more destruction. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Jay	Holmes	New York	NY	As a New Yorker concerned about the recently reported dramatic declines in a wide range of bird populations. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I recently took one of our local whale watch trips from Far Rockaway to the waters south of Staten Island to see humpback whales feeding on menhaden. It was a spectacular sight. The improvements in water quality are reviving the return of whales to our area, we must build on this work with the incorporation of ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery.
1/25/20 Adelia	Harrison	Brooklyn	NY	Atlantic menhaden are important food for declining seabirds and other marine life. Ocean ecosystems are collapsing and it terrifies me. They need to be managed in a holistic way taking into account the intricacies of the food chain. Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20 Gail	Gray	Westfield	NY	Birds require forage fish more than we do. We need to care for and share our common world. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20 Judith	Davidsen	New York	NY	Enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20 Mary	Kerins	Rego Park	NY	Human actions in many spheres have brought us to a breaking point, whether that is the environment, pollution or, in this case, ocean management. I feel many in decision making roles do not appreciate the fragility of the web of nature. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20 JK	Kibler	Ghent	NY	I ask you to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20 Mark	Pezzati	Andes	NY	I am concerned about Atlantic menhaden fishery management and its role in Atlantic ecosystems health. Please work to ensure that threats to seabird populations (including climate change, pollution, and overfishing), are considered when managing the menhaden fishery. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife which depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. This must change.
1/25/20 Joan	Farber	New York	NY	I am writing to request you to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just any fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Harry	Stuckey	Roslyn	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20 Toni	Coffee	New York	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the state of our oceans and seacoasts, and the health of our seabird populations, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. There are several important reasons for protecting Menhaden, part of a population which also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while almost 14 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I urge you to undertake better, more long-term management of forage fish, of which menhaden are such an important part.
1/25/20 M	Gualtieri	Astoria	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown pelicans. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20 Carlene	Meeker	New York	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please manage menhaden for the good of our natural world, for the health of our birds, and for our whales and dolphins. So much depends on the health of the menhaden. Thank you.
1/25/20 Elizabeth	Lewis	White Plains	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Never before have people had the technological ability to identify risks to the ecosystem as we have today. We must use that ability to preserve the environment and earth's inhabitants, and not waver in our desire to roll back waste and careless fishing methods.
1/25/20 Lael	Burns	Chappaqua	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I grew up on the Chesapeake Bay and want to keep the wildlife.
1/25/20 Georgeanne	Matranga	Port Jefferson S	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for your attention to my very grave concerns.
1/25/20 Judith	Wilson	Brooklyn	NY	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. To help our seabird population survive these fish, the menhaden, must be protected. Our lives and the beauty in this world is diminished when we stop caring for the wildlife that share the world with us.

1/25/20 Joy	Swensen	Baldwinsville	NY	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please help!!</p>
1/25/20 Marietta	Scaltrito	Staten Island	NY	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. WE ARE SUPPOSED TO BE CARETAKERS OF OUR NATURAL RESOURCES - NOT TO EXPLOIT THEM FOR GREED, PROFIT & INDIFFERENCE! WILDLIFE IS EVERYONE'S CONCERN, ESPECIALLY THOSE WITH POWER!! As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20 Dawne	Eng	Brooklyn	NY	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please do the right thing and stop over fishing.</p>
1/25/20 Jim	Brown	Island Park	NY	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Protect forage fish and protect seabirds!</p>
1/25/20 Marianne E.	Kelly	Perry	NY	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. Please be sensible-not political. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20 Jonathan	Maletta	Wading River	NY	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish (such as striped bass, an important recreational fish in decline), critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20 Linda	Ivany	Erieville	NY	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. It's important that we take the long view here and consider the whole system in which individual commercially important species live. As someone who cares about the health of our ocean ecosystems, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, plastic, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20 Joanne	Barker	Deer Park	NY	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you very much for being responsible for saving our ocean life and the animals dependent on it.</p>

1/25/20 Deborah	Dobski	Haines Falls	NY	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. We need to keep the appropriate balance! I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face numerous threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thanks for your consideration.</p>
1/25/20 Frank	Murphy	Athens	NY	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies.</p>
1/25/20 Bernard	Levin	New York	NY	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem, of which they are an essential part! As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which harms populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. The financial impact of diminution in menhaden populations will be widespread!</p>
1/25/20 Beth Jane	Freeman	Wantagh	NY	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I am counting on you to continue to protect sea birds, & expand that protection so more sea birds are safe.</p>
1/25/20 Teresa	Vuoso	New York	NY	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. The birds have given me a reason to live when I was very ill. They are so loving, precious, and beyond beautiful. They warm our hearts and God gave these precious gifts to us. protect the gifts were were given mightily. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20 Pamela	Olsen	Southampton	NY	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. WE ALL NEED TO PROTECT NOT ONLY SEABIRDS BUT ALL OUR ENDANGERED SPECIES.</p>
1/25/20 Jay	Greenberg	Rochester	NY	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. In short, they have a key role in the ocean ecosystem by providing food for countless other animals. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>
1/25/20 Thomas E	Smith	Bronx	NY	<p>I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.</p>

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1/25/20 Margaret Coppenrath Nesconset NY

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the entire ecosystem. Seabird populations have declined 70% since 1970. These birds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Atlantic menhaden are a primary food source for Brown Pelicans, Osprey, and other seabirds along the Atlantic coast. They are also among the most important fish species for Bald Eagles, especially in the Chesapeake Bay area. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat to seabirds and help their populations rebound.

1/25/20 Ellen Pemrick West Charlton NY

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy (!) percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 David Korman New York NY

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help t988their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Joanne Bogdan Barton NY

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. These birds need to be able to thrive. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Rosemary Wagner Staten Island NY

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Ocean life is not limited to organism living primarily below the surface of the sea. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/26/20 Peter Ewing Lake View NY

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. .

1/26/20 norma Sloane Shelter Island NY

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Ecologically important species are diminishing at an unprecedented rate throughout the world. Your decision related to the Menhaden fishery can help counter that trend on the Atlantic sea coast.

1/26/20 David Esmond Delmar NY

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I am in favor of extending and defending our National Maritime boundary to at least 12 miles!

1/27/20 Rev. James Davis Bearsville NY

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I live in New York City, and can see first hand the impact menhaden have on local economies besides fishing. Now that they've returned to New York Harbor, whale watching tours are booming. I see more birds at Brooklyn Bridge Park. Please keep this momentum going. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/27/20 Thomas Winner Brooklyn NY

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. It is insufficient (and possibility hubristic) to attempt only to sustain the menhaden population in and of itself. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Laura Desmond Potsdam NY

I am writing to you to ask that you implement ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Shankar Kumar New York NY

I am writing to you to ask that you PLEASE enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares IMMENSELY about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 CHLOE ARIDJIS Brooklyn NY

I am writing to you to ask that you please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their important role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. and help to maintain biodiversity. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/24/20 John Rhodes Mount Kisco NY

I am writing to you to DEMAND that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/24/20 Cary Appenzeller Brooklyn NY

I am writing to you to URGENTLY ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem! As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have DECLINED SEVENTY % since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does NOT take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. PLEASE CARE that Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. This is OUR WORLD! SUPPORTS OUR ECONOMY! All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Lynn Matsuoka Bridgehampton NY

I am writing to you to very much urge that you please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Please know that to fully ensure protection for our Forage Fish, Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean They must be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, please know that I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. At this time, taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. Please be aware that the current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Please understand that Menhaden Forage Fish as a food source also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. At this time, I thank you for your consideration of my letter and please realize that protection for the Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Sincerely, Jean Marie Naples, MD-Ph.D.

1/25/20 Jean Naples Suffern NY

I am writing to you with an urgent request - to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Trresa Youngblood New York NY

I live on the coast of Long Island, and one of the great joys in my family's life is watching the local seabirds, in particular the ospreys, live their lives around us. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Michelle Lemay Southold NY

In a world food chain, every creature and its interaction needs to be taken into account. Extinction looms for many on the horizon. Science has made great advances, but political will often ignores it. So today I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Marion Ulmer Chatham NY

Over fishing in our oceans is a hallmark of our times. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Donald Henderson Ithaca NY

Please do everything you can to save seabirds. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Diane Traina Ithaca NY

Please do this! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Victoria Anderson West Point NY

Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account the entire ecosystem. One action does not happen in isolation. I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Better management of forage fish will at least help with one problem. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/26/20 Dan Kriesberg Bayville NY

Please protect our irreplaceable natural resources resources and animals! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Loretta Cummings Bayville NY

1/26/20 Lou Sebesta Rensselaer NY

Please Protect Seabirds by making your decisions with the sustainability of the entire marine ecosystem web of diverse life in mind as integral in your decision making process. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Julie levin New York NY

Please put into action ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean because they play an important part in the balance of the ecosystem. Seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970 because they face threats like climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Kenneth Rosenblad Brooklyn NY

Respectfully, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Rob Puc Brooklyn NY

Save the birds now I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Rona Fried Huntington Stat NY

Seabird populations are down a full 70% because of overfishing, pollution and climate change - it's time to act on their behalf. That means protecting their main food source - forage fish like menhaden. From what I understand, you are about to vote on whether to significantly increase protection of menhaden. I urge a YES vote on this. Menhaden are a critical food source for many species and play a critical role in account in ecosystems. The current management system needs to be updated because it doesn't take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife. According to Audubon scientists, Atlantic menhaden are crucial for Bald Eagles, Brown Pelicans, Royal Terns and Osprey. Whales, dolphins and large fish rely on menhaden. Besides protecting wildlife populations, ecotourism is central to many coastal economies, generating over \$17.7 billion a year. Without menhaden, commercial and recreational fishing will suffer - an industry that supports 341,000 jobs and \$46.3 billion in annual sales.

1/26/20 Debra And Davi Dekoff Oneonta NY

We are writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Frank Perretta Clinton NY

We need to do every thing possible to help preserve our wildlife populations. It is getting late in our opportunity to restore the wildlife populations of the planet. Please act now. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Nadine Henderson Stony Brook NY

When we help birds, we also help ourselves. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

With our oceans over stressed from heat, plastic, changing currents, shipping and all the other stresses we should be allowing fish to evolve into a fish that can manage to survive these stresses. The sea birds are a part of this process. Evolution comes from environmental adjustments to non-man-made behavior. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Maryl Mendillo Aurora NY

You are in a position to truly make a positive difference. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/26/20 Sylvia Palumbo Tirella East Rockaway NY

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please protect our fellow species.

1/25/20 Gabriele Barta Portland OR

As a scientist, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Al Roesch Lansdale PA

Be ecologically and morally conscientious and caring. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/24/20 David Kagan Jersey Shore PA

COMMON SENSE - SEABIRDS SHOULD FACTOR INTO ANY DECISIONS YOU MAKE ABOUT OVERFISHING! OVERFISHING NOT ONLY DESTROYS FISH NUMBERS CAUGHT, IT ALSO DESTROYS SEABIRDS WHO DEPEND ON FOOD FOR THEIR YOUNG! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/27/20 Barbara Hegedus Parkesburg PA

I am very concerned about this matter...I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Eileen MCILHINNEY Philadelphia PA

I am writing in order to ask, no, plead with you to stop treating menhaden and all fish as just a mindless resource to be plundered at will. They are living beings who we happen to eat but should be treated with respect. In addition, they are part of a entire system of Life and have evolved over thousands and thousands of years to be an integral part of that system. Wholesale removal wrecks havoc. It shreds this evolved fabric, this tapestry of existence in a part of the Earth we are only just really learning about, the Oceans. In addition, seabirds rely on the ocean for their food. They don't have supermarkets, right? I care deeply about seabirds and once again, must point out that they too have evolved over millennium along with their food. All seabirds are in decline all over the planet...like to the tune of a 70% decline. We have much to do with this...overfishing, pollution, climate change. They rely on this species, menhaden. Anything we can do to manage this living creature in a way that helps both the fish and the birds that rely on them to survive will help mitigate the fact that we are the cause of both of these species doing poorly. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. It is time to stop being greedy, excessive and arrogant. We need to be part of things, not trying to run them. We need to take everyone and everything into account. We need to do this now.

1/25/20 Sharon Furlong Feasterville Trev PA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than just a commodity; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As a long-time bird enthusiast, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats, including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help seabirds' populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, and hence, can be detrimental to population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. Consider, for example, that in the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles; along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans; from Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden are predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets; along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. Indeed, during June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, which support coastal economies through ecotourism. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over 17.7 billion in ecotourism dollars per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Hence, menhaden are important to both local economies and seabird populations. Therefore, I again ask that you consider the needs of seabirds and other wildlife when you formulate management plans for the menhaden and other Atlantic fisheries. Thank you for considering my comments.

1/25/20 Robert Wasilewski Wilkes Barre PA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/27/20 Allison Kiser Camp Hill PA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account management to sustain the ecosystem by addressing seabirds and other wildlife, dependent on Atlantic menhaden for forage. Such a holistic management approach is necessary too to sustain coastal economies and communities, and ensure a dependable source of seafood production for Americans. To do this a viable healthy ecosystem is essential. Fishery management based on this approach is strongly supported by the science and evidence you need consider.

1/25/20 Norma Kline Meadville PA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Kathleen Nicholas Pittsburgh PA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Bird populations are under severe stresses, more today than ever before. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/27/20 Arlene Steinberg Philadelphia PA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Seabirds and marine mammals must also be taken into consideration. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. My husband and I have spent many days birding along the Delaware Bay and the Atlantic coasts. We have also enjoyed whale and dolphin watching. We are counting on you to help protect a vital source of food for many species that are threatened by climate change and ocean pollution.

1/27/20 Dianne Hall Franklin PA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please do all you can to protect/save our seabirds.

1/24/20 John Leonard Pittsburgh PA

1/25/20 Gail Newbold Cochranville PA I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. My husband is a freshwater biologist, and we watch these situations about fresh and salt water carefully. I'm sure you are aware of the importance of seabirds. I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Bob Griger Pittsburgh PA I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Sincerely Bob Griger

1/25/20 Katrina Probst Downingtown PA I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 David Koller Gilbertsville PA I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 billion pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Stephanie Stover Bethlehem PA I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. To support our birds, marine species, and coastal economies, please support the Forage Fish Conservation on the Atlantic Coast. We cannot afford to wait. Thank you.

1/25/20 Janece Knapp Lebanon PA I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden are predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) are Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for your time and consideration of this important issue.

1/25/20 Mary E Robbins Tunkhannock PA I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. As you can see in the above paragraphs, the Menhaden are eaten by many birds, so please cut back on the amount that fisherman are allowed to take. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Paul Roden Yardley PA I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. This is not a "burdensome regulation." This action is necessary to protect our country, the ecosystem and the planet. Nature bats last. To ignore sea birds is to be willfully blind and ignorant and not caring for the "general welfare" of the people and our descendants,.

1/25/20 Laura Horowitz Pittsburgh PA I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I ask you to use all relevant data to make your decisions, including the impact on seabirds.

1/25/20 Sondra Moore Downingtown PA I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for your time and attention.

1/25/20 Anita Buffer Warminster PA I am writing to you to ask that you ENACT ECOLOGICAL REFERENCE POINTS for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden SHOULD BE MANAGED more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account THEIR ROLE IN THE ECOSYSTEM. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds FACE MANY THREATS including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively WILL REDUCE ONE THREAT and help their populations rebound. *** DONALD TRUMP DOES NOT HAVE THE KNOWLEDGE TO APPRECIATE THE NEED TO KEEP OUR ECOSYSTEMS SAFE; HOWEVER, HE DOES RECOGNIZE \$\$\$ PROFIT & JOB LOSS. The current management system DOES NOT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE NEEDS OF SEABIRDS & OTHER WILDLIFE, which can HARM population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden FOR FOOD. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's PRIMARY FOOD SOURCE (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden ALSO SUPPORTS whales, dolphins, and larger fish, 'CRITICAL' to Coastal Economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 MILLION resident and nonresident wildlife ECONOMIES. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 JOBS and PROVIDES \$46.3 BILLION in annual sales, while 13.9 MILLION recreational anglers spend \$16.2 MILLION pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 JOBS.

1/25/20 Mary Hrenda Morrisville PA I am writing to you to ask that you please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please protect menhaden to preserve our wildlife, ecosystems and economy. Thank you.

1/25/20 Pat Bontinen Lewisburg PA I ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, the Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales and dolphins as well as larger fish critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Beverly Rae Hellertown PA I ask you to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am greatly concerned as seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. As you know, seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Patricia Reich Allentown PA I care deeply about our environment, and the animals and birds that share the Earth with us. I am also an "ecotourist", who travels to enjoy spending time in our wild places and especially birdwatching. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Joel Jacobs Carlisle PA I request that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and over-fishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

I urge you to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed as more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Seabird populations have declined 70 percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife. This system harms populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, all of which are critical to coastal economies. Along the Atlantic Coast, wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. Also, by feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. Please develop a menhaden management plan that includes the needs of seabirds, ocean mammals, and fish.

1/26/20 Susan Gottfried State College PA

I Thank you for taking the time to consider this plea. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Peace!

1/25/20 Sue Heilman Lancaster PA

Now more than ever we need people in a position of power, like you, to take every aspect of our ecological system into consideration. We are being told everyday how we are on the brink of complete worldwide devastation! We can not afford to turn a blind eye to ANY part of our ecological systems. Every animal on this planet has a critical role to your survival and your children's. Do not make the mistake thinking this will never affect you. I fear for our future everyday. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/26/20 Kelly Thomas Philadelphia PA

Our birds are already under tremendous pressure from habitat loss and climate change. Please, please do what we can right now and with immediate results: protect a vital food source. Last spring, I was able to personally see skimmers and least terns nesting on a NJ beach. If you have not seen this, I encourage you to view these birds close at hand. They are part of a natural history legacy we need to protect for future generations. Please help to protect seabirds by enacting ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Mary Ann Schlegel Lancaster PA

PLEASE enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Caring about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Andrea Young Muncy PA

Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I care about the health of seabirds, so I'm very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Ellen M West Chester PA

Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Managing forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/24/20 Jeffrey Solow Elkins Park PA

The menhaden Fishery industry is very important to the local economy. Protections should be put in place to not only protect the ecological system along with the humans involved. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 P Henry Springfield PA

We am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As people who care about the health of seabirds, rockfish, and menhaden themselves, we are very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970 and rockfish, in addition to disease, face a declining prey base. These species face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Priscilla and Roc Waldman Seven Valleys PA

We are writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As people who care about the health of seabirds, we are very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Harry and Jill Brownfield Newport PA

We are writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As a family who cares about the health of seabirds, we are very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Susang-Talamo Family Export PA

With our rush to make as much money as possible from every part of the earth, we either forget or don't care that all living things depend on other living things for life. That is leading to destruction of so many ecosystems. This needs to stop. One way is to consider the needs of sea birds. Therefore, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. This is unacceptable. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing (all human actions), and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which harms the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. In case you all care, * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. With all this at stake, it is essential these fish be protected and allowed to rebound now before bird and other populations are so decimated they can't come back. R.Sheets
You can make a positive difference!

1/25/20 Ruth Sheets Brookhaven PA
1/26/20 Carolyn Raasch Morrisdale PA

I write to ask you to enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. For all these reasons, It is vital to support the population of menhaden not just for themselves but for the health of seabird populations too.

1/25/20 Ellen Goodman Providence RI

As a 6th grade science teacher, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Jenny Green Greenville SC

I am writing as a birder and someone thankful for our natural world and thankful for seafood. Please give careful thought to what is written below. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Carol Ann Smalley Charleston SC

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. Along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. please consider all this when deciding on fishing regulations.

1/25/20 Virginia Prevost Mc Clellanville SC

1/25/20	Janet	Korzen	Aiken	SC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Sincerely, Janet Korzen
1/25/20	Sandra	Niemeyer	Greer	SC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Darline	Waring	Summerville	SC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. These threats have resulted in a loss of 70% of the seabird population since 1970. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Sheila	Quigley	Johns Island	SC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Sincerely, Sheila Quigley
1/25/20	Betty	Saunders	Hilton Head Isla	SC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Sincerely, Betty Q. Saunders
1/27/20	Howell	Morrison	Charleston	SC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their crucial role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and over-fishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing game fish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
1/25/20	Erlene	Nolley	Greenville	SC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, habitat destruction, and overfishing. They rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Protecting our wildlife and supporting ecosystems for them to thrive needs balance that makes moral, economic and social sense.
1/25/20	Lauren	Kindred	Marietta	SC	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I grew up fishing with my family in South Florida. I have seen drastic declined in fish, turtle, seabirds and bottlenose dolphins in the past 10 years. We have to have our heads in the sand of we don't recognize our fisheries are under tremendous pressure. Consider the money fisheries bring to local economies from sport fishing people. Got to say those board are getting bigger and more expensive. If we don't protect the food source, it will all come tumbling down.

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. The health of people is tied to the health of the ecosystem. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 SUZANNE ROBINSON Clover SC

I ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Kathy Bradley Lugoff SC

I feel I can not add more. Well said. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Jerome Glassman Landrum SC

Let's not deplete the food source of seabirds completely; let's make sure these fish are protected. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Susan Vanderborg Columbia SC

Please help regulate fishing practices so that seabird populations are protected. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed to take into account their role in the ecosystem. I care about the health of seabirds and I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Margaret Pearl Charleston SC

Protecting the food chain is critical and a starting point for so many species. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/24/20 Jennifer McCarthy Tyrri Charleston SC

Although I live far from Virginia's coast, I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health and lives of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which harms population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also support whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please put this item as a crucial part of your management program. Save our seabirds by assuring they have food.

1/25/20 Regina Swygert-Smith Stephens City VA

Atlantic menhaden are the canaries of the ocean and they are in jeopardy. I am writing to you to ask you to take action now to protect them to avoid losing these important seabirds that make critical contributions to human economies and wildlife habitats. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Renee Boyle Falls Church VA

Atlantic menhaden should be managed with regards to their role in the ecosystem, which we know are delicately balanced infrastructures dependent on every aspect that nature put in place (except for the most invasive species on earth: man). Please acknowledge our invasive role in these natural infrastructures, and enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery, and do everything possible to protect rather than disrupt. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, in fact ALL birds, these declines in populations are deeply upsetting. They face many human-caused threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and human-intervention such as the HRBT expansion. These seabirds rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Donelle Sawyer Vienna VA

Global bird populations are reducing at drastic rates, and seabirds are among the most endangered. According to a 2019 study published in Science (Vol. 366, Issue 6461, pp. 120-124), since the 1970s, the United States has lost 3 billion birds in general and 70 percent of its seabirds. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Barbara McKenna Alexandria VA

I am a lifelong fisherman and outdoors enthusiast. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Rick Henshaw Kinsale VA

I am writing to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. Seabird populations have declined 70% since 1970, a dramatic drop. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, which are critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. The inclusion of ecological reference points for menhaden management will do more than protect this species, it will protect the entire ecosystem, including the humans who both rely upon, and simply enjoy it.

1/25/20 Eve Schwartz Keswick VA

I am writing to you from Florida today to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more specifically than just any fish being removed from the ocean. They should be managed in a way that takes into account their key role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds and who has spent years in Florida, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. The steep rate of decline is apparent to all! Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution like blue-green algae, protracted red tides, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Doing the right thing for our ecosystem and wildlife is also doing the right thing for business interests.

1/27/20 EILEEN THOMPSON Springfield VA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for taking the time to consider my point of view.

1/25/20 Larry Dowdy Vienna VA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for considering my requests.

1/25/20 Hersha Evans Christiansburg VA

1/25/20 Alice McArdle Mclean VA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Please help protect seabird populations.

1/25/20 Ann MacLeod-Lamb Mount Solon VA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I urge you to enact ecological reference points. Protecting food sources protects the food chain and the environment.

1/25/20 Anne Blowers North Chesterfield VA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. Atlantic menhaden feed bald eagles, brown pelicans and osprey. They also support whales and dolphins. Menhaden support ecotourism, recreational fishing, jobs and commercial economies.

1/25/20 John roberts Richmond VA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. I have followed this issue for many years and the need is urgent to protect menhaden from overfishing. Our natural heritage, our sea birds need to have fish too, afterall they were here first!

1/25/20 Patricia Kadar Richmond VA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. These links in the overall ecosystem are far more valuable to humans in total than the so-called "health" products derived from a great deal of the menhaden catch. The actual health value of those products is not proven by scientifically-based studies. Much of the catch is obtained by foreign companies for their profits, not for the benefit of our citizens. Please take into consideration the value of the species affected adversely by current forage fish catch when making your decision about catch limits.

1/25/20 Susie Duckworth Oakton VA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Better management of important forage fish such as menhaden is a win for everyone ó the fishing industry, local economies, our shared environment, the natural world.

1/25/20 JAMES MAST Manassas VA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system is unsustainable and does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 P Simonetta Yorktown VA

I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION OF THIS MESSAGE. BALANCING OUR WATERS IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT. PHYLLIS

1/25/20	Robin	Swope	Fairfax Station	VA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. We have a moral obligation to protect our planet and all those who live here. Removing one link in the ecosystem chain can have a devastating effect on the rest of the ecosystem.
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1/25/20	Walter	Hylton	Falls Church	VA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. Thank you for considering these points.
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1/27/20	John	Griggs	Reston	VA	I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs. To make a decision regarding menhaden harvesting without considering the needs of birds and other wildlife would be absurd. Any single food source cannot be viewed in isolation. We have a legal duty as well as a moral obligation to protect and preserve all natural species.
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1/26/20	John	Fitzpatrick	West Springfield	VA	I ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm the population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden are predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
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1/25/20	Susan	McSwain	Shipman	VA	I live in Virginia, where the top three industries are tourism, agriculture, and forestry. One out of four Americans enjoy birdwatching, and Americans spend \$82 billion/year on birding paraphernalia and birding trips. Overfishing Atlantic Menhaden is not only bad for the ocean and for birds, but bad for the economy. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I have been both a birder and a fisherwoman for sixty years. I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
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1/25/20	Jennifer	Roberts	Sterling	VA	Not all fish are equal. Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. As so I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
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1/25/20	Carol	Monfalcone	Glen Allen	VA	Please enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
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1/27/20	joshua	pucci	Richmond	VA	Please make good decisions. I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.
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1/25/20 David Addison Staunton VA

Please promptly enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden most certainly need to be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. Sane Americans are very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account many of the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/27/20 Kathy Kelly Nellysford VA

The current management system for fisheries, particularly Atlantic menhaden, does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife. I urge you to manage Atlantic menhaden as in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem, by enacting ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Currently, the lack of management is harming the populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. I am very concerned about the steep declines in seabird populations overall--70 percent since 1970. We need to address the many threats they face, including climate change, pollution, and overfishing. Seabirds depend on forage fish like menhaden to survive, and we must urgently take steps to manage forage fish populations to help their populations rebound. Please read the following critical points regarding the need to manage these fish for other species and the habitat overall. Beneficiaries range from birds to other ocean species to human economies. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/27/20 James Wright Nellysford VA

The current management system for fisheries, particularly Atlantic menhaden, does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife. I urge you to manage Atlantic menhaden as in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem, by enacting ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Currently, the lack of management is harming the populations of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. I am very concerned about the steep declines in seabird populations overall--70 percent since 1970. We need to address the many threats they face, including climate change, pollution, and overfishing. Seabirds depend on forage fish like menhaden to survive, and we must urgently take steps to manage forage fish populations to help their populations rebound. Please read the following critical points regarding the need to manage these fish for many other species. Beneficiaries range from birds to other ocean species to human economies. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/25/20 Valerie Ashley Oak Hill VA

THIS SHOULD NOT TAKE A PETITION TO GET YOUR ATTENTION! TAKE CARE OF OUR SHORE BIRDS AND ALL OF OUR BIRDS! WHAT IS WRONG WITH PEOPLE!!! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.

1/24/20 Elaine Becker Roanoke VA

We MUST save species for future generations! To do that, they need enough food! I am writing to you to ask that you enact ecological reference points for the Atlantic menhaden fishery. Atlantic menhaden should be managed more than just a fish being removed from the ocean; they should be managed in a way that takes into account their role in the ecosystem. As someone who cares about the health of seabirds, I am very concerned that seabird populations have declined seventy percent since 1970. Seabirds face many threats including climate change, pollution, and overfishing, and they rely on forage fish like menhaden to survive. Taking steps to manage forage fish populations effectively will reduce one threat and help their populations rebound. The current management system does not take into account the needs of seabirds and other wildlife, which can harm population of birds that depend on Atlantic menhaden for food. * In the Chesapeake Bay area, Atlantic menhaden are one of the four most important fish species for Bald Eagles. * Along Atlantic and Gulf coasts, Atlantic menhaden are the predominant prey of Brown Pelicans. * From Virginia to North Carolina, Atlantic menhaden is predominately found in Royal Tern chick diets. * Along the Atlantic Coast, Osprey's primary food source (75-82%) is Atlantic menhaden. During June and July, Osprey diets are 95-100% Atlantic menhaden. Menhaden also supports whales, dolphins, and larger fish, critical to coastal economies. All along the Atlantic Coast, 29 million resident and nonresident wildlife watchers generate over \$17.7 billion in ecotourism per year. By feeding larger fish, menhaden fuel commercial and recreational fishing economies. The Atlantic seafood industry supports 341,000 jobs and provides \$46.3 billion in annual sales, while 13.9 million recreational anglers spend \$16.2 million pursuing gamefish, supporting 167,000 jobs.