

# The SCALP Reform Task Force

January 31, 2021

To the Honorable Legislators of Suffolk County,

We, the undersigned members of local bay user groups, joined by hundreds of other local residents, respectfully ask that you review and incorporate, in full, the attached **BAY USER AMENDMENTS** to both the Suffolk County Aquaculture Lease Program (SCALP) legislation (Intro. Res. 1981-2020) and to the Revised Administrative Guidance (RAG). We believe that these amendments accurately reflect the most essential concerns of the many bay users and local citizens whose rights to enjoy our unspoiled, open waters are now increasingly under threat from unregulated aquaculture gear installed by private aquaculture farmers. SCALP, however well-intentioned, has generated user conflicts, and violates state and local laws and policies, including paramount public navigation rights. SCALP must be reformed.

Unfortunately, the most recent versions of the proposed legislation, RAG and maps currently posted on the SCALP website do not reflect the strong concerns that hundreds of bay users and local citizens have expressed throughout the Ten-Year Review process. The SCALP-drafted amendments mostly reflect only the views of the aquaculture industry. These documents claim the program will be free of conflicts, because, they say, the consultation process has been exhaustive and inclusive. This is not entirely true.

Indeed, the process has exhausted many boaters, homeowners, kiteboarders, and more, who should not have to defend their rights against the private appropriation of public waters. But that process is not truly inclusive if the end product ignores the most essential concerns and requests of hundreds of bay users who have spoken up, again and again, making these key points:

- Lease sites, such as 840 and 841, that have been placed in high-traffic areas (because of a flawed, non-inclusive Phase 1 program design), must now be removed from the program and maps, whether leased or not.
- Floating gear was not anticipated or defined in the original program design. When deployed in large, contiguous formations, the gear blockades large areas of surface waters, interferes with paramount public navigation rights, and spoils the enjoyment of open water views, contrary to State, County and local policy. This violation of the law leads to user conflicts, while also eroding public support for the entire initiative.
- New York State has only authorized the County to lease certain “lands under water.” SCALP has no authority to lease the water column or the surface. SCALP has exceeded its lawful authority by allowing lessees to deploy commercial floating gear and thus gain exclusive use of the surface waters for personal profit, to the impairment of paramount public navigation rights.

- SCALP has broad authority to regulate “matters as are appropriate to the leasing program” and must now regulate floating gear, so it may be deployed in a manner to cure these violations and user conflicts, and because no other agency is currently regulating floating gear for those purposes, in the context of SCALP lease site design, despite SCALP’s inaccurate claims to the contrary.
- That this point has been forcefully advanced, not just by hundreds of citizens, but by the elected Trustees of the Town of East Hampton, reflecting the democratic will of local citizens in a harmfully impacted town; yet SCALP-proposed documents fail to include this local democratic input.
- That the SCALP Director has the authority and responsibility – as well as contractual authority in the terms of each lease – to relocate highly-conflicted lease sites, like 840 and 841, that violate navigation and other rights, and undermine local policies on scenic view preservation; yet the Director has failed to so properly act.
- That SCALP committees and boards need to more proportionally represent all users of the bay waters and not over-represent the aquaculture industry.
- That local citizens and bay users know their local water best, so should have greater representation on program boards and committees, and more local control over lease siting in town waters.
- That the best fix for SCALP and the ongoing conflicts it causes, is to regulate floating gear, and to give local towns and bay users real control over the program, especially in their local waters, as a prudent check and balance on an agency too much steered by the industry it should regulate.

The **BAY USER AMENDMENTS** provide a community-based path to conflict-free aquaculture, a way to de-escalate and prevent growing user conflicts, and protect our open waters and ancient public freedoms. We also ask, once again, that sites 840 and 841 be removed from the cultivation zone and program maps, along with site 850 and any other lease site within one mile of a seasonally active marina, harbor or mooring field.

We would welcome further conversation with you, and invite you to meet with our members to discuss the regulation of aquaculture gear and local input for lease area sites in order to protect our open waters and public rights.

Thank you for your careful consideration,

**The SCALP Reform Task Force:**

Philip Burkhardt, Co-Founder & Member, Citizens of Gardiners Bay  
 Elizabeth Halliday, Member, Citizens of Gardiners Bay; East Hampton Oyster Farmer  
 John Mackall, Esq., Member, Citizens of Gardiners Bay  
 Michael Patrick, Co-Founder & Member, Citizens of Gardiners Bay  
 Joan Priore, Member, Lazy Point Neighborhood Association  
 Vincent Priore, Member, Lazy Point Neighborhood Association Association  
 Lucy Sachs, Member & Former Commodore, Devon Yacht Club, EH Oyster Farmer

Carl Safina, Ph.D., Ecologist, Author, Endowed Professor for Nature & Humanity  
 Curt Schade, Commodore, Devon Yacht Club  
 Rod Richardson, Member, Citizens of Gardiners Bay, former mussel farmer  
 Krae Van Sickle, Member, Eastern.L.I. Chapter Surfrider Foundation, Co-Founder, Drawdown  
 East End

**Citizens in Support of the Bay User Amendments:**

		Andrew Reder	East Hampton
A.J. Agarwal	Amagansett	Andrew Zuccotti	East Hampton
Adam Beshara	Amagansett		
Adrian Keevil	Amagansett	Angel Schade	East Hampton
Alain Lebec	Amagansett	Ani Antreasayan	East Hampton
Alan Mitchell	East Hampton	Ann Crabtree	Amagansett
Alastair Hawker	Amagansett	Ann Roberts	Amagansett
Albert Dicostanzo	Amagansett	Anne Curtin	Bridgehampton
Alexander de Havenon	East Hampton	Anne Hobson	Amagansett
Alexander Heinrici	East Hampton	Anne Mullin	East Hampton
Alexander Liberman	Amagansett	Annette Grant	Amagansett
Alexander Norton	East Hampton	Anthony Dick	Amagansett
Alexandra Campbell	Amagansett	Anthony Kiser	Amagansett
Alexandra Chantecaille	East Hampton	Anthony Woodward	Amagansett
Alexandra Goelet	Amagansett	Arthur French	Wainscot
Alexandra White	Amagansett	Arthur Hudson	East Hampton
Alice Tepper Marlin	East Hampton	Arthur Patterson	Amagansett
Alyssa Drew	East Hampton	Peter Mendelman	East Hampton
Amy Hadden	East Hampton	Ashley Norton	East Hampton
Andrew Bartle	Amagansett	Ashley Phyfe	East Hampton
Andrew Charbin	East Hampton	Audrey Parker	Amagansett
Andrew Darrell	Amagansett	Barbara Grenquist	Amagansett
Andrew Davis	East Hampton	Beckwith Gilbert	Amagansett
Andrew Garvey	Amagansett	Benjamin Ginnel	Amagansett
Andrew Grant	Amagansett	Bernal Vargas	Amagansett
		Berry Versfeld	Amagansett

Betsy Wittenborn-Miller	Amagansett	Christina Martin	Bridgehampton
Birgitta Filippelli	Amagansett	Christine Marver	Amagansett
Bissie Bonner	Amagansett	Christopher Cohan	Amagansett
Blake Davies	East Hampton	Christopher Davies	Amagansett
Blake Fleetwood	Amagansett	Christopher McDonald	East Hampton
Bob Eldi	Amagansett	Christopher Miller	Amagansett
Brad Keller	Amagansett	Christopher Schade	East Hampton
Bradley Wendt	East Hampton	Christopher Trencher	Amagansett
Brian Anderson	East Hampton	Christopher White	Amagansett
Brian Lydon	East Hampton	Christopher Wiedenmayer	Amagansett
Brian Schlitt	East Hampton	Christy Ferer	Amagansett
C. MacNeil Mitchell	Amagansett	Clare Coleman	East Hampton
Camila Saieh	Amagansett	Clare Scott	Amagansett
Cara Fry	Amagansett	Clayton Sachs	Amagansett
Carl Bolch	Amagansett	Colin McCabe	East Hampton
Carley Drew	East Hampton	Cooper Cox	East Hampton
Carlos Baladron	East Hampton	Cordelia Laverack	East Hampton
Carol Sedwick	East Hampton	Cornelia Lorentzen	Amagansett
Carol Shilson	Amagansett	Craig Reicher	Amagansett
Caroline Beshara	Amagansett	Curtis Schade	East Hampton
Catherine Peacock	Amagansett	D. Salisbury	East Hampton
Charlene Desmet	East Hampton	Dale Leff	East Hampton
Charlie McSpadden	Amagansett	Dana Darrow	East Hampton
Charlton Chatfield	Amagansett	Daniel Neuwirth	Amagansett
Chelsea Clifford	East Hampton	Daniel Simmonds	East Hampton
Cheri Mowrey	Amagansett	Danielle Coleman	Amagansett
Chris Amaden	East Hampton	Darcy Kuzmier Fallon	Amagansett
Chris Mangieri	East Hampton	David Carroll	Amagansett
Christiana Johnson	Amagansett	David Clarke	Amagansett
Christina Hribar	Amagansett	David Laughlin	East Hampton
Christina Isaly	Amagansett	David MacCallum	Amagansett

David McCreery	East Hampton	Elijah Duckworth-Schachter	Amagansett
David Netto	Amagansett	Elizabeth Browne	Amagansett
David Ritchie	Amagansett	Elizabeth Dow	East Hampton
David Sullivan	Amagansett	Elizabeth Halliday	Amagansett
David Wasserstein	East Hampton	Elizabeth Mallory	Amagansett
David Williams	Amagansett	Elizabeth McCreery	East Hampton
David Wilson	Amagansett	Elizabeth Peabody	Amagansett
Dean Gomolka	Amagansett	Ellen Cromack	East Hampton
Debbie Druker	East Hampton	Emilia Krimendahl	East Hampton
Deborah Wick	Amagansett	Emily Brewer	East Hampton
Denny Wendt	East Hampton	Emily Lagarenne	Amagansett
Diana Anderson	East Hampton	Emily Schade	East Hampton
Diana Deichert	East Hampton	Eric Gibson	East Hampton
Diane van Amerongen	East Hampton	Erin Reicher	Amagansett
Donald Filippelli	Amagansett	Evelynn Popp	Bridgehampton
Donald Roberts	Amagansett	Fouad Chartouni	Amagansett
Doris Meister	Amagansett	Francis Harrigan	East Hampton
Douglas Geddes	Amagansett	Frank Dunlevy	East Hampton
Douglas Mercer	East Hampton	Gail Cooke	East Hampton
Duncan Darrow	Amagansett	Garth Wakeford	Amagansett
Edmund Coleman	East Hampton	Geoffrey Grant	Amagansett
Edouard Dejoux	Amagansett	George Austen	Amagansett
Edward Conard	East Hampton	George Biondo	Amagansett
Edward Danforth	Amagansett	George Eldi	Amagansett
Edward Perlberg	Amagansett	George Lee	East Hampton
Edward Shugrue, III	Amagansett	George Moss	East Hampton
Edward Williams	Amagansett	George Muhlfeld	East Hampton
Edwina Early-Annicelli	Amagansett	George Yates	East Hampton
Eleanor Dejoux	Amagansett	George Zoulias	Amagansett
Elena Saieh	Amagansett	Georgia De Havenon	East Hampton
		Gerald Cromack	East Hampton

Gerard Turino	East Hampton	James Brandi	Amagansett
Gigi Plumb	East Hampton	James Brandi Jr.	Amagansett
Gilbert Meister	Amagansett	James Cooke	East Hampton
Grace Bunn	Amagansett	James Cornish	Amagansett
Graig Gibson	East Hampton	James David	Amagansett
Greg Hiltz	Amagansett	James Forbes	East Hampton
Gregory Coleman	Amagansett	James Garvey	Amagansett
Gretchen Johnson	East Hampton	James Garvey Jr.	Amagansett
Griffith Parker	Amagansett	James Higgins	East Hampton
Harry Hackett	Bridgehampton	James Johnson	East Hampton
Heather Higgins	East Hampton	James Kennedy	Amagansett
Helaine McKenney	Amagansett	James Kennedy Sr.	Amagansett
Helena Sikorski	East Hampton	James Marver	East Hampton
Helga Fish	East Hampton	James Sautter	East Hampton
Henry Druker	East Hampton	Jamie Halloran	Amagansett
Henry Phyfe	East Hampton	Jane Berney	East Hampton
Hilary Collins	Amagansett	Jane Fleetwood	Amagansett
Hollis Forbes	East Hampton	Jane Garvey	Amagansett
Huntley Garriott	Amagansett	Jane Sykes	East Hampton
Ian Patrick	East Hampton	Janice Baldkin	Amagansett
Ingrid Edelman	Amagansett	Jason Puris	Amagansett
Isabel Bacon	Amagansett	Jason Shilson	Amagansett
Isabella Chartouni	Amagansett	Jay Gaussoin	Amagansett
J. Alexander Pearce	Amagansett	Jeanine Gallagher	East Hampton
J. Paul Amaden	East Hampton	Jeannette Bunn	Amagansett
Jack Chrysler	Southampton	Jeff Tupper	East Hampton
Jack Lasersohn	East Hampton	Jen Reder	East Hampton
Jack Marran	East Hampton	Jennifer Baladron	Amagansett
Jack McSpadden	Amagansett	Jennifer Borg	Amagansett
Jacques Franey	Amagansett	Jill Davis	East Hampton
James Allen	Amagansett	Jill Lasersohn	East Hampton
James Amaden	East Hampton	Joan Mackall	Amagansett

Joan Priore	Amagansett	Joseph Crotty	Amagansett
Joan Werbel	East Hampton	Joseph Kaming	Amagansett
Joanie McDonell	Amagansett	Joseph Kazickas	Amagansett
Joanna Meringoff	East Hampton	Joshua Bedersn	Amagansett
Jodie Eastman	East Hampton	Judith Boyd	Amagansett
John Adams	East Hampton	Justin Sautter	Amagansett
John Anton	Amagansett	Kaitlin Flynn	East Hampton
John Cartier	East Hampton	Karl Baden	Amagansett
John Conway	Amagansett	Kate Davis	East Hampton
John Crotty	East Hampton	Kathleen Biondo	Amagansett
John Demeritt	Amagansett	Kathleen McGowan	East Hampton
John Fallon	Amagansett	Kathleen Murtha	East Hampton
John Fry	Amagansett	Katie Hendon	Amagansett
John Hadden	East Hampton	Katie Sisson	Amagansett
John Hossenlopp	Amagansett	Ken Hamilton	Amagansett
John Jaxheimer	Amagansett	Kenneth Freeman	East Hampton
John Jaxheimer Sr.	Amagansett	Kevin Abernathy	Amagansett
John Luessenhop	Amagansett	Kevin Fallon	Amagansett
John Mackall	Amagansett	Kevin Gallagher	East Hampton
John Mallory	Amagansett	Ki Hackney	Amagansett
John McGowan	East Hampton	Kiki Smith	Amagansett
John McGrath	East Hampton	Kirk Radke	Amagansett
John Mullen	East Hampton	Krae Van Sickle	East Hampton
John Pearce	Amagansett	Kristen Douglas	Amagansett
John Popp	Bridgehampton	Kristen Kennedy	East Hampton
John Radziwill	Amagansett	Larry Kane	East Hampton
John Sheppard	Amagansett	Laura Aziz	East Hampton
John Tepper Marlin	East Hampton	Laura Gretz	East Hampton
John Trousdale	East Hampton	Laura Marran	East Hampton
John Wick	Amagansett	Laura Tisch Broumand	East Hampton
Jon Inwood	Amagansett		
Jonathan Schulhof	Amagansett	Laura Traphagan	East Hampton

Leah Lebec	Amagansett	Margot Bunn	Amagansett
Lee Gruzen	Amagansett	Marian McMahon	Amagansett
Lee Hobson	Amagansett	Mariann Coleman	Amagansett
Leslie Maheras	East Hampton	Marina Johnson	East Hampton
Lewis Saul	Amagansett	Mark Betts	Amagansett
Lewis van Amerongen	East Hampton	Mark Heydt	Amagansett
Linda Brandi	Amagansett	Mark Patricof	Amagansett
Linda DeSanto	East Hampton	Mark Shifke	Amagansett
Linda Melville	Amagansett	Martin Puris	Amagansett
Linda Yates	East Hampton	Mary Anne Lyons	East Hampton
Lisle Davies	East Hampton	Mary Fallon	Amagansett
Loic deKertanguy	Amagansett	Mary Margaret Trousdale	East Hampton
Lorraine Boyle	Amagansett	Mary Waserstein	East Hampton
Louisa Grenquist	Amagansett	Mateo Saieh	Amagansett
Louise Collins	East Hampton	Max Rosen	East Hampton
Lucy Cookson	East Hampton	Meredith Darrow	East Hampton
Lucy Kazickas	Amagansett	Michael Annicelli	Amagansett
Lucy Sachs	Amagansett	Michael Clifford	East Hampton
Luigi Saieh	Amagansett	Michael de Havenon	Amagansett
Luisa Kane	East Hampton	Michael Duran	East Hampton
Macrae Marran	East Hampton	Michael Eliasek	East Hampton
Mallon Fitzpatrick	Amagansett	Michael Fromm	East Hampton
Marilyn Rittenour	East Hampton	Michael Garstin	East Hampton
Marcos Baladron	Amagansett	Michael Grant	Amagansett
Marcy Granata Currier	Amagansett	Michael Hedges	Amagansett
Margaret Coleman	Amagansett	Michael LaBranche	Amagansett
Margaret Jewett	Amagansett	Michael Northrop	East Hampton
Margaret Knowlton	East Hampton	Michael Patrick	Amagansett
Margaret McSpadden	Amagansett	Michael Tannenbaum	East Hampton
Margaret Sullivan	Amagansett	Michel Zaleski	Amagansett
Margaret Whelan	Amagansett	Michele Sibeud	Amagansett

Michelle Heinrici	East Hampton	Peter Milholland	East Hampton
Mitchell Green	Amagansett	Peter Schaeffer	Amagansett
Monica Coleman	Amagansett	Peter Seccia	Amagansett
Morgan Dejoux	Amagansett	Peter Turino	East Hampton
Morgan Grace	Amagansett	Petra Halloran	Amagansett
Nancy James	East Hampton	Philip Berney	East Hampton
Natalie Dejoux	East Hampton	Philip Vancil	Amagansett
Nicholas Hare	Amagansett	Philippe Chantecaille	East Hampton
Nicholas Martin	Bridgehampton	Philippe Delouvrier	Amagansett
Nick McDonell	Amagansett	Pia Halloran	Amagansett
Nicole Harnett	Amagansett	Pierre Pasteur	East Hampton
Nina Gibson	Amagansett	Polly Bruckmann	East Hampton
Noble Carpenter	Amagansett	R. Jarrett Lilien	Amagansett
Oliver Garstin	East Hampton	Rainer Kirchgaessner	East Hampton
Olivier Chantecaille	East Hampton	Ralph Isham	Amagansett
Orlando Muysshondt	Amagansett	Raymond Wesnofske	Bridgehampton
Pamela Keen	East Hampton	Reed Jones	East Hampton
Patricia Garvey	Amagansett	Ren Grady	East Hampton
Patricia Hossenlopp	Amagansett	Reynold Sachs	Amagansett
Patricia Mercer	East Hampton	Richard Furlaud	Amagansett
Patrick Coleman	Amagansett	Richard Halloran	Amagansett
Patrick Demarchelier	East Hampton	Richard Morey	East Hampton
Patrick McBrien	Amagansett	Richard Willett	Amagansett
Patsy LaBranche	Amagansett	Rick Hamilton	East Hampton
Paul Marran	Amagansett	Robert Barron	Amagansett
Paul Sisson	Amagansett	Robert Deichert	East Hampton
Peggy Siebecker	Amagansett	Robert Eldi	Amagansett
Penelope Dolara	East Hampton	Robert Hoguet	Amagansett
Peter Barron	Amagansett	Robert Johnson	Amagansett
Peter Gutman	Amagansett	Robert Kinney	East Hampton
Peter Juhas	East Hampton	Robert Lynn	Amagansett
Peter Lyons	Amagansett	Robert Merrill	Amagansett

Robert Moulton-Ely	Amagansett	Stuart Mogul	East Hampton
Robert O'Block	East Hampton	Susan Barron	Amagansett
Robert Plumb	East Hampton	Susan Cartier	East Hampton
Robert Vogliano	Amagansett	Susan Danforth	Amagansett
Robert Wick	Amagansett	Susan Dunlevy	East Hampton
Robin Eshaghpour	East Hampton	Susan Farrell	East Hampton
Roderic Richardson	Amagansett	Susan Richardson	Amagansett
Roger Coleman	Amagansett	Susan Stadler	East Hampton
Rosalie Arkell	East Hampton	Susan Williams	Amagansett
Rosemary Killen	East Hampton	Susan Zuccotti	East Hampton
Roswetha Agarwal	Amagansett	Suzanne Cartier	East Hampton
Rufus Lusk	Amagansett	Taylor Plimpton	Amagansett
Ruthanne McSpadden	Amagansett	Teddy Williams	East Hampton
Sally Applegate Woodward	Amagansett	Thomas Edelman	Amagansett
Samuel de Santo	East Hampton	Thomas Gouge	Bridgehampton
Samuel Thompson	Amagansett	Thomas Henry	Amagansett
Sandra de Havenon	East Hampton	Thomas Hughes	East Hampton
Sarah Amaden	East Hampton	Thomas Lydon	Amagansett
Sarah Scribner	East Hampton	Thomas McDonell	Amagansett
Savannah Sachs	Amagansett	Thomas Sikorski	East Hampton
Scott Clifford	East Hampton	Timothy O'Hara	East Hampton
Scott Delany	Amagansett	Todd Carlson	East Hampton
Scott Hirsch	Bridgehampton	Tom Maheras	East Hampton
Serena Altschul	East Hampton	Tricia Bonner	Amagansett
Seth Hendon	Amagansett	Victor Earle	Amagansett
Sharon Weeks	Amagansett	Vincent Priore	Amagansett
Sharyar Aziz	East Hampton	Walter Brewster	Amagansett
Shelley Peters	East Hampton	Warren Schwerin	East Hampton
Stephen Grimaldi	Amagansett	Wendy Darrow	East Hampton
Stephen Kudenholdt	Amagansett	Will Sisson	Amagansett
Steven Cookson	East Hampton	Willard Bunn	Amagansett
		William Asher	East Hampton

William Bernhard	Amagansett	William Laverack	East Hampton
William Douglass	Amagansett	William Lyons	East Hampton
William Flynn	Amagansett	William Melville	Amagansett
William Gaynor II	Amagansett	William van Amerongen	Amagansett
William James	East Hampton		
William Kistler	Amagansett		

# **THE BAY USER AMENDMENTS**

to

**Intro. Res. No. 1981-2020 (version 11/30/2020)**

Proposed by The SCALP Reform Task Force

in order to

**FIX SCALP & CURE EXISTING USER CONFLICTS**

and to

**PRESERVE OPEN WATERS & PUBLIC FREEDOMS**

by means of

**INCREASING LOCAL CONTROL & REGULATING CONFLICT-CAUSING FLOATING GEAR**

(Bay User Amendments are in color, underlined, or with strikethroughs for deleted text. Prior version amendments are in black text, with underlines and strikethroughs. Original text moved but unchanged is in color but not underlined.)

Suggested Amendments as of 1/29/2021 made to the version

**REVISED AS OF 11/30/2020**

Intro. Res. No. 1981-2020 Laid on Table 12/1/2020 Introduced by Presiding Officer, on request of the County Executive

## **RESOLUTION NO. -2020, ADOPTING LOCAL LAW NO. -2020, A LOCAL LAW TO AMEND, UPDATE AND REORGANIZE CHAPTER 475 ARTICLE II OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY CODE**

**WHEREAS**, there was duly presented and introduced to this County Legislature at a meeting held on 2020, a proposed local law entitled, "**A LOCAL LAW TO ADOPTING LOCAL LAW NO. -2020, A LOCAL LAW TO AMEND, UPDATE AND REORGANIZE CHAPTER 475 ARTICLE II OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY CODE**"; and said local law in final form is the same as when presented and introduced; now, therefore be it

**RESOLVED**, that said local law be enacted in form as follows:

**LOCAL LAW NO. -2020, SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK**

**A LOCAL LAW TO ADOPTING LOCAL LAW NO. -2020, A  
LOCAL LAW TO AMEND, UPDATE AND REORGANIZE  
CHAPTER 475 ARTICLE II OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY CODE**

**BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNTY LEGISLATURE OF THE COUNTY OF  
SUFFOLK**, as follows:

### **Section 1. Legislative Intent.**

This Legislature hereby finds and determines that New York State ceded all rights, title and interest to certain underwater lands of Peconic and Gardiners Bays formerly owned by the People of the State of New York to the County for purposes of Shellfish Cultivation, under New York Environmental Conservation Law §13-0302.

This Legislature also finds that New York Environmental Conservation Law §13- 0302 required adoption of a local law in order to establish the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program for the underwater lands in Peconic and Gardiners Bays.

This Legislature finds that Suffolk County duly adopted Local Law 25-2009, which established the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program in Peconic Bay and

Gardiners Bay.

This Legislature further finds that the County satisfied the requirement of the Environmental Conservation Law § 13-0302 (3) by executing and entering into five (5) Shellfish Aquaculture Leases prior to December 31, 2010; and further secured the right of the County to lease the underwater lands ceded to it by New York State.

This Legislature finds that the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program is authorized in Chapter 475, Article II of the Suffolk County Code.

This Legislature also finds and agrees that there are economic benefits from the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program for both in-State and out-of-State residents, including:

- Provision of additional opportunity for existing and new shellfish farmers and commercial fishermen to maintain their economic viability;
- Increased employment in shellfish cultivation and marine related industries; and
- Provision of income from the sale of shellfish and increased sales tax revenue to the County.

This Legislature finds that the County's Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program is consistent with established conservation principles and provides water quality and environmental benefits to the County and its residents, such as:

- Exerting a positive influence on water quality by helping to control nutrient cycling;
- Augmenting the spawning potential of native shellfish populations; and • Providing increased substrate for flora and fauna on [both on-and/off-bottom](#) aquaculture structures

This Legislature finds that the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program complements and works together with other County initiatives seeking to achieve similar environmental goals.

This Legislature finds that the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program provides cultural benefits, by strengthening the historic tradition of shellfish aquaculture in Suffolk County waters.

NOTWITHSTANDING the foregoing, the Legislature also finds that the public possesses and greatly benefits from a paramount right to navigate across all navigable waters in New York State, that such benefits include economic, health, recreational, environmental, cultural, psychological and spiritual benefits arising from public access to nature, and that the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program cannot and must not interfere with these ancient natural rights and freedoms.

The Legislature finds that the public benefits from scenic open water views and access to unspoiled nature, as does the regional economy, driven by tourism and home values, and that the preservation of such scenic views and public access to nature is the policy of New York State, Suffolk County and local townships bordering the Peconic Estuary, so that the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program should not undermine these worthwhile policy goals or spoil such scenic open water views and access to nature.

The Legislature finds that the public benefit of the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program will be greatest if the program does not detract from existing public benefits, but avoids conflicts with other users of the bay, and does not site leases in areas with heavy pre-existing uses.

The Legislature finds that, at the point of inception, the Suffolk County Shellfish

Aquaculture Lease Program did not anticipate the use of floating aquaculture gear, which, in large contiguous formations, prevents navigation across the surface of leased waters, detracts from scenic open water views, degrades many public benefits, and has given rise to many complaints, user conflicts and litigation, while the vast majority of active leases use gear on the bottom, and have not caused conflicts.

The Legislature finds that many jurisdictions in other states that employ industry “best practices” for aquaculture, have regulations specific to the use of floating and suspended aquaculture gear because of the conflicts and impacts it may cause.

The Legislature finds that, as a matter appropriate for the leasing program, the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program and the public would benefit greatly from, and now urgently need, regulations for floating aquaculture gear leases, tailored to local needs, and designed to minimize user conflicts, based on a study of existing regulatory practices in other jurisdictions, and also on a study of existing or innovative gear designs and deployment practices that do not, or would not, interfere with surface navigation or cause conflicts with other bay users.

The Legislature finds that local citizens, bay users and towns, as the main possessors of local knowledge of their local waters, are best able to both determine areas of heavy pre-existing use that should be excluded from the Shellfish Cultivation Zone, and are also best able to monitor changing practices at local lease sites that might cause unanticipated conflicts in the future.

This Legislature finds that the Ten-Year Review of the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program was conducted by the Department of Economic Development and Planning with extensive input from the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program Ten-Year Review Advisory Group, government officials, experts, bay user groups and the public, over a period of two years, and shall incorporated change to the program to minimize user conflicts by giving local bay users and towns a greater role in siting leases, monitoring local leaseholder practices, and by initiating the development of regulations for leases using floating, suspended or off-bottom aquaculture gear, designed to minimize user conflicts.

This Legislature finds that the Ten-Year Review process fully complies with the requirements of Suffolk County Code Chapter 475 Article II to review, revise, and update the Shellfish Cultivation Zone; as well as to review and recommend revisions to limits on lease issuance and Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program administrative procedures.

Therefore, the purpose of this local law is to revise and update the Shellfish Cultivation Zone as required by Environmental Conservation Law §13-0302(4) and Suffolk County Code § 475-13; and update program provisions and the administrative procedures of the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program included in Chapter 475, Article II of the Suffolk County Code and the Administrative Guidance.

## **Section 2. Amendments.**

I. Chapter 475 of the SUFFOLK COUNTY CODE is hereby amended as follows:

### **2** **CHAPTER 475**

### **FISHING AND SHELLFISHING**

**\* \* \* \***

## **ARTICLE II**

### **SHELLFISH AQUACULTURE LEASE PROGRAM**

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#### **§ 475-7 Definitions.**

As used in this article, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

#### **2010 Lease Acreage Cap Limit**

Limitation of 600 acres of new lease acreage that could be leased during the first ten years of the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program implementation; this cap did not include leases issued for former Temporary Marine Area Use Assignments or private oyster grants. The first ten years of the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program began upon the first execution of aquaculture leases in 2010 and ended in 2019. Although the Program was enacted in 2009, no leases were issued until 2010, therefore the Program's start date is 2010.

#### **Administrative Guidance**

The document entitled "Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program in Peconic Bay and Gardiner's Bay Revised Administrative Guidance," dated [May 20, 2009] November 20, 2020, prepared by the Department, incorporated by reference and made a part hereof as Exhibit A, as adopted herein and as may be amended from time to time. The Administrative Guidance, as revised herein, contains updates to previously-adopted administrative procedures [and forms] for implementation of the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program and directives for conducting shellfish aquaculture under the lease program.

\*\*\*\*

#### **Department**

Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning.

#### **Director**

The Director of the Division of Planning and Environment within the Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning.

#### **Division**

Suffolk County Division of Planning and Environment within the Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning.

\*\*\*\*

#### **Floating Aquaculture Gear**

Floats, cages, baskets, mesh bags, trays, nets, tubes or other containers used to contain shellfish or seaweed (as applicable) located at or near the surface of the water; or within the water column; but not including floating markers, buoys and similar equipment used to mark lease site boundaries or submerged equipment.

\*\*\*\*

#### **Shellfish Cultivation Zone Map**

The revised map, dated [May 20, 2009] November 20, 2020 prepared by the Department [and the Suffolk County Department of Environment and Energy],

reference and made a part hereof as Exhibit B, as adopted herein and as may be amended from time to time.

### **Substantial Shellfish Aquaculture Activity**

A good faith effort to prepare an aquaculture site; acquire financing, permits, equipment and/or seed; plant, cultivate, or harvest cultivated shellfish product; or conduct other shellfish aquaculture-related activity [related to] on a shellfish aquaculture lease. In addition to shellfish cultivation activities, substantial shellfish aquaculture activity may include documentation in the form of receipts for shellfish aquaculture equipment and/or shellfish seed purchases, landings reports, records of shellfish product sales, photographs, or other relevant documents. If substantial shellfish aquaculture activity (as described herein) for two consecutive years is not documented by the lessee upon request of the Department, a lessee shall be deemed by the Department not to have conducted substantial shellfish aquaculture activity.

### **Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program**

The program established herein pursuant to Local Law 25-2009, as amended, for conveyance of [s]Shellfish [a]Aquaculture [l]Leases, and all written County policies, as amended, concerning the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease [p]Program, including without limitation, this article and the Administrative Guidance.

\* \* \* \*

### **Town Waters**

Those bay areas indicated on The Shellfish Cultivation Zone Map which are associated with individual towns bordering on the Peconic Estuary, each such area being the Town Waters of the nearest town.

\* \* \* \*

### **§ 475-12 Administrative Guidance regulations.**

A. The document entitled "Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program in Peconic Bay and Gardiner's Bay Revised Administrative Guidance," dated [May 20, 2009] November 20, 2020 prepared by the Department, incorporated by reference and made a part hereof as Exhibit A, is hereby approved and shall constitute, in substantial form, the regulations of the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program, including the [model forms and documents,] annual lease rental fee and other fees therein.

\* \* \* \*

D. The Department may establish procedures, timelines and [additional] model forms and documents, and may make non-substantive changes to the [model forms and documents included in the] Administrative Guidance, as necessary for implementation of the program or as deemed necessary by the Suffolk County Department of Law.

\* \* \* \*

F. The Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program shall convene a new Floating Aquaculture Gear Lease Committee, to recommend revised Administrative Guidance with respect to terms, conditions and regulations for leases for specific sites using floating aquaculture gear, for shellfish or seaweed, as a matter appropriate for the leasing

program, and to do the following:

- (a) to fairly represent all local citizens and bay users in this process, to which end The Floating Aquaculture Gear Lease Committee shall seek input from all bay users, and at least 50% of the Committee's members shall not be involved in the aquaculture industry and shall represent and be drawn from other local bay user groups that have participated in the first Ten Year Review process.
- (b) to study how floating aquaculture gear is regulated in other jurisdictions in order to avoid interference in navigation and other user conflicts;
- (c) to study existing or innovative floating or suspended gear designs and deployment practices, in aquaculture and fishing, that do not, or would not interfere with surface navigation or cause conflicts with other bay users;
- (d) to consider alternatives to the current program lease site shapes, patterns and/or locations, in order to identify lease site shapes, patterns and locations for floating aquaculture gear that would not interfere with surface navigation or cause conflicts with other bay users;
- (e) to develop recommendations for best-practice floating aquaculture gear designs, deployment patterns and spacing, as well as lease site shapes and locations – including locations on underwater lands outside current SCALP program boundaries – that would not interfere with surface navigation or cause conflicts with other bay users;
- (f) to develop and propose a Floating Aquaculture Gear Lease Site Map, showing locations and shapes of lease sites that may deploy floating aquaculture gear, that would not interfere with surface navigation or cause conflicts with other bay users;
- (g) to develop recommendations for revised Administrative Guidance for regulations and specific terms and conditions for leases for sites where floating aquaculture gear may be deployed, and also for any other kinds of floating gear or structure used in aquaculture, such as surface floats, markers, buoys, docks, etcetera, so that such objects would not interfere with surface navigation or cause conflicts with other bay users;
- (h) to develop recommendations for a pilot program whereby Floating Aquaculture Gear Lease Committee recommendations may be tested;
- (i) to present to the Legislature all study reports and Committee conclusions and recommendations, proposed maps and suggested amendments to the Administrative Guidance, for possible legislative action, within 24 month of the enactment of this legislation;

#### **§ 475-13 Shellfish Cultivation Zone Map.**

**A.** The Shellfish Cultivation Zone Map, dated [May 20, 2009] November 20, 2020, prepared by the Department [and the Suffolk County Department of Environment and Energy], incorporated by reference and made a part hereof as Exhibit B, is hereby approved, subject to the provisions of this § 475-13. The Shellfish Cultivation Zone Map shall depict the Shellfish Cultivation Zone.

**D.** Each town bordering the Peconic Estuary, by vote of the town board, or by ballot

initiative voted upon by the registered voters in the town, shall have the authority to identify and exclude areas in their Town Waters from the Shellfish Cultivation Zone. The Director and Suffolk County Clerk shall promptly amend The Shellfish Cultivation Zone Map to reflect such town votes.

E. Underwater lands within a one-mile radius of the outermost points of any harbor, marina or mooring field that holds ten or more boats or moorings during July or August, shall be excluded from the Shellfish Cultivation Zone. Within nine months of the enactment of this law, the Director and Suffolk County Clerk shall amend The Shellfish Cultivation Zone Map to reflect such excluded areas.

F. Lease sites 840, 841 and 850, being within one mile of a nearby marina and in waters heavily used by recreational boaters and other bay users, are hereby removed from the Shellfish Cultivation Zone and the Shellfish Cultivation Zone Map showing lease sites. The Director and Suffolk County Clerk shall immediately amend The Shellfish Cultivation Zone Map to remove those lease sites from the Shellfish Cultivation Zone Map.

4

\* \* \* \*

**§ 475-14 Lease premises.**

\* \* \* \*

D. No more than 600 acres shall be leased at any one time over the [first] second ten year period, also known as Phase 2, of the program (beginning upon filing of the Local Law [insert number]-2021, "A Local Law to Amend, Update, and Reorganize Chapter 475 Article II of the Suffolk County Code" with the Secretary of State), exclusive of [leases issued for former temporary marine area use assignment sites] lease acreage issued during the first ten years of the program under the 2010 Lease Acreage Cap, private oyster grants and leases for experimental, educational and resource restoration purposes.

E. Each town on the Peconic Estuary, by vote of the Town Board or by ballot initiative voted upon by the registered voters in the town, shall with have the authority to exclude individual lease sites in their Town Waters from the Shellfish Cultivation Zone, or disallow floating aquaculture gear at any such lease sites in Town Waters. The Director and Suffolk County Clerk shall promptly amend The Shellfish Cultivation Zone Map showing lease sites, and other program documents and maps, to reflect all such town votes.

\* \* \* \*

**§ 475-14 Lease approval, renewal, denial and termination**

\* \* \* \*

E. If an existing occupied lease site is removed from the Shellfish Cultivation Zone for any reason, the Director shall immediately relocate the lessee to a vacant lease site, or terminate the lease.

F. To resolve user conflicts that may emerge over a lease site, the Director or the Aquaculture Lease Board may relocate the lessee to a vacant lease site, or terminate the lease.

G. In the event the Director or Aquaculture Lease Board relocates the lessee to a vacant lease site, the Director will promptly notify the lessee of that decision, in writing, and also issue public notice of such relocation, following the same procedures as for a new lease application. The lessee shall vacate, and remove all equipment from, the lessee's former lease site within three months of the date of such notice.

#### **§ 475-16 Additional terms and conditions of lease.**

A. A lease may be issued for a maximum term of 10 years, with [one] an option to renew, for an additional 10 years, within the sole discretion of the County. The lease may be renewed thereafter at the sole discretion of the County. A renewal shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program, the Administrative Guidance, the application fee and the annual lease rental fee as they exist at the time of renewal.

\* \* \* \*

C. Activities on lands leased under this program (including, but not limited to, shellfish cultivation, boundary marking, type of equipment, placement of equipment and navigation) shall be subject to all laws, rules, and regulations of, and permits required by, the federal, state and local governments and agencies having jurisdiction, and also to any laws, rules and regulations approved from time to time by this Legislature, as matters appropriate to this leasing program.

\* \* \* \*

H. A lease shall contain provisions for assignment [and subletting].

\* \* \* \*

K. [A lessee shall not be required to post a bond.] In the discretion of the County, the Director may require a lessee to post a bond to secure the lessee's performance on the lease throughout the lease term. The bond shall be conditioned upon the lessee's satisfactory performance of the terms of the lease, with surety satisfactory to the County. The bond shall be paid to the County in the event that the lessee defaults in payment of the annual lease rental fee or in the event that lessee's equipment in, on over or under the lease premises is abandoned on the lease premises after expiration or termination of the lease, or where such equipment creates a dangerous condition, necessitating County removal of such equipment. In the event that a bond is to be required, the Director shall determine the amount of the bond, which shall apply prospectively to leases and lease renewals executed after imposition of the requirement. The Director may, in his or her discretion, exempt leases for experimental, educational and resource restoration purposes from the bond requirement.

\* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \*

M. A lease, as authorized by New York State, may only grant limited-use rights to lands under water, and may not grant explicit or implied exclusive rights to use of the water column or the water surface over the lands under water. Floating or suspended gear deployed in large, contiguous closely-spaced formations that would prevent public use by any means of surface waters, including, for instance, preventing a boat from traveling at cruising speed over leased lands under water, would infringe on paramount public navigation rights, and so is prohibited. Accordingly, leases for existing 10-acre lease sites shall prohibit the use of floating or suspended gear until regulations may be implemented that allow floating aquaculture gear to be deployed in a manner that does not impair paramount navigation rights, or conflict with other users. On bottom gear (resting on the bottom) may be used, but leases shall require that the lessee with more than ten aquaculture cages or bags, use no more than one buoy for every ten cages or bags, and each such buoy should be at least forty yards distant from any other buoy. Existing lessees using floating aquaculture gear may grow out their current crop in such gear, but may not begin growing out any new crop in floating aquaculture gear, while the County lacks floating aquaculture gear lease regulations designed to avoid user conflicts. Such lessees may apply for a new lease site, with priority, and will also have priority for any leases sites specifically authorized for floating aquaculture gear by the Legislature, pursuant to recommendations by the Floating Aquaculture Gear Lease Committee.

5

#### **§ 475-17 Fees and rent.**

**A.** The lease application fee shall be \$100 [and shall be nonrefundable, except that the fee shall be refunded if an applicant is eliminated in the random selection process referred to in § 475-15D of this article.] A nonrefundable application fee shall be paid for initial lease applications, applications for subsequent leases held by the same lessee, and applications to renew a lease, expand the lease premises acreage, and assign [or sublet] a lease where applicable. When a lessee desires to change the location of the lease premises at its convenience, an application fee shall also be paid.

**B.** [The annual lease rental fee shall be \$200 plus \$5 per acre, except for oyster grant lands which shall not be charged an additional fee for acreage.] Payment of annual lease rental fees by a lessee shall be required for each year of a lease.

\* \* \* \*

**F.** The fee schedule for the fees, as required by this section, including, but not limited to the annual lease rental fee, is included within the Administrative Guidance, which is incorporated by reference and made a part hereof as Exhibit A.

#### **§ 475-18 Aquaculture Lease Board.**

\* \* \* \*

**B.** The members of the Aquaculture Lease Board shall consist of the Commissioner of the Department of Economic Development and Planning (who shall act as chairperson), the Director of the Division of Planning and Environment in the Department of Economic Development and Planning, and the Commissioner of the Department of Health Services, or their designees[.], one representative appointed by the Suffolk County Legislator from District 1, one representative appointed by the Suffolk County Legislator

from District 2 one representative of the recreational boating and watersports community from each Town, selected by the Town Board from the among the leaders of the local boating and watersports groups that participated in the 10 year review, and one representative from an organization that works in the Peconic Estuary to promote conservation and public access to nature, to be designated by the County Executive.

\* \* \* \*

F. The Aquaculture Lease Board may advise the Director, upon request of the Director, on any matter relating to shellfish aquaculture.

#### **§ 475-19 Monitoring program.**

Subject to available funding, the Department shall implement an environmental and administrative compliance monitoring program and shall seek the cooperation of the Suffolk County Department[s] of Health Services [and Environment and Energy] in formulating and implementing [the] a monitoring program. The monitoring program shall include collection of data on water quality and other ecological factors to assess potential beneficial or adverse impacts of the Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program on the Peconic Estuary[.], as well as collection of field information regarding the use of the lease sites and monitoring of compliance with the Program's Administrative Guidance. The Department shall also ask local bay constables for assistance in monitoring the program in their respective Town Waters, requesting that bay constables take enforcement actions with respect to violations, and report lease site conditions and any violations they may find to their respective town boards, to the Department and to the Legislature.

\* \* \* \*

6

#### **§ 475-20 Enforcement; penalties for offenses; other remedies.**

- The Director shall enforce this article.
- Bay Constables in towns bordering on SCALP waters shall enforce this article in their respective Town Waters.

#### **§ 475-21 Equipment removal and disposition.**

A. Any equipment determined by the Department to be on underwater lands ceded to the County of Suffolk by New York Environmental Conservation Law § 13-0302 (L. 2004, c. 425), and accepted by this article without a lease in violation of this article, shall be subject to removal. [Upon such removal, the County shall hold the equipment for 10 calendar days. Upon the expiration of such ten-day period, if no claims of ownership are received and no attempt is made to secure return of the equipment, the equipment shall be deemed abandoned and may be disposed of by the County in any manner the County deems fit, including, but not limited to, sale, donation or destruction of such property. The County shall retain any sale proceeds.]

B. [Upon such removal, if the equipment is legibly tagged with the name of the owner and an address, the Department shall notify the owner by regular mail.] Subsequent to the termination, revocation, or expiration of a Lease, any equipment left by a former leaseholder on the Lease premises shall be deemed abandoned and subject to removal. Upon such removal, the former

lessee shall be liable for all fees and costs associated with the removal, transport, and disposal of such property.

C. [The owner may commence the process for return of the equipment by contacting the Department in writing to claim ownership. The written claim must be received before the expiration of the ten-day period in Subsection A hereof. The Department shall return the equipment to the owner/claimant upon claimant's payment of the County of Suffolk's costs to remove, transport and store the equipment. The storage cost for such equipment shall be \$50 per day.] Upon removal under Subsections A or B of this Section, the County shall hold the equipment for 10 calendar days. Upon the expiration of such 10-day period, if no claims of ownership are received and no attempt is made to secure return of the equipment, the equipment shall be deemed abandoned and may be disposed of by the County in any manner the County deems fit, including, but not limited to, sale, donation or destruction of such property. The County shall retain any sale proceeds.

D. [The claimant shall have 20 calendar days after the Department's receipt of a claim of ownership to complete all steps necessary for return of the equipment. After such twenty-day period, the equipment shall be deemed abandoned and may be disposed of in any manner the County deems fit, including, but not limited to, sale, donation or destruction of such property. The County shall retain any sale proceeds.] The owner may commence the process for return of the equipment by contacting the Department in writing to claim ownership under Sections A and B. The written claim must be received before the expiration of the 10-day period in Subsection C hereof. The Department shall return the equipment to the owner/claimant upon claimant's payment to the County of Suffolk of the County's costs to remove, transport and store the equipment. The owner shall be charged the full cost incurred by the County to remove, transport and store such equipment.

\* \* \* \*

### **Section 3. SEQRA Determination.**

This Legislature, as Lead Agency under the State Environmental Quality Review Act, N.Y. Env'tl. Conserv. Law Art. 8 ("SEQRA") and Chapter 450 of the Suffolk County Code, classified the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program as a Type I Action and

7

completed a Generic Environmental Impact Statement (GEIS), for which a Findings Statement was adopted by Suffolk County Resolution Number 1028-2008 on December 15, 2008; and

Pursuant to Title 6 NYCRR Part 617 and Chapter 450 of the Suffolk County Code, a Full Environmental Assessment Form (EAF) was prepared to review potential environmental impacts associated with the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program – Ten-Year Review revisions, included herein, which may not have been specifically addressed in the GEIS for the Suffolk County Aquaculture Lease Program; and

Pursuant to Title 6 NYCRR Part 617 and Chapter 450 of the Suffolk County Code, the Suffolk County Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), considered the EAF and related information received regarding on the Suffolk County Aquaculture Lease Program – Ten-Year Review and the proposed revisions to the Suffolk County Aquaculture Lease Program at its October 21, 2020 meeting and recommended to the Suffolk County Legislature, via CEQ Resolution Number 58-2020, that said revisions would not have a significant adverse impact on the environment; and

This Legislature has independently considered the above mentioned GEIS and

Findings Statement, completed in 2008 for the Suffolk County Aquaculture Lease Program, the EAF and the CEQ recommendation for the SEQRA review of the Suffolk County Aquaculture Lease Program – Ten-Year Review revisions and any relevant testimony concerning the same; and

This Legislature, as Lead Agency under SEQRA, N.Y. Evtl. Conserv. Law Art. 8 and Chapter 450 of the Suffolk County Code, in accordance with the GEIS for the Suffolk County Aquaculture Lease Program and the EAF, hereby classifies this proposed local law as a Type I Action under the provisions of Title 6 NYCRR Sections 617.4 and 617.10; and

Pursuant to Title 6 NYCRR Sections 617.7 and 617.10(d)(3) and Chapter 450 of the Suffolk County Code, this Legislature, as SEQRA Lead Agency, hereby finds and determines that this proposed local law will not have any significant adverse impacts on the environment for the following reasons:

1. The proposed action will not exceed any of the criteria in 6 NYCRR, Section 617.7, which sets forth thresholds for determining significant effect on the environment as demonstrated in the Environmental Assessment Form;
2. The proposal, incorporating amendments to provide greater local control by towns and bay users and citizens over siting and enforcement and to regulate the use of floating aquaculture gear as a matter appropriate to the leasing program, does not significantly threaten any unique or highly valuable environmental or cultural resources as identified in or regulated by the Environmental Conservation Law of the State of New York or the Suffolk County Charter and Code;
3. The Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Program – Ten-Year Review process incorporated substantial input from interested governmental agencies, stakeholders, and the general public – including amendments to provide greater local control by towns and bay users and citizens over siting and enforcement, and to regulate the use of floating aquaculture gear as a matter appropriate to the leasing program – to ensure that the revisions to the Program would not result in significant adverse impacts to environmentally sensitive areas, commercial fisheries, recreational and boating interests and local residents;
4. All necessary and required governmental permits and approvals shall continue to be required prior to the commencement of shellfish aquaculture activity at Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease sites in the Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay;

8

5. The Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program Ten-Year Review revisions will result in increased environmental benefits to the Peconic and Gardiners Bays including water quality improvement associated with an increasing number of filter feeding shellfish, as well as an increase in species abundance and diversity; and

This Legislature hereby adopts a determination of non-significance (negative declaration) and the Council of Environmental Quality is hereby directed to circulate and file all necessary notices in accordance with this resolution.

#### **Section 4. Severability.**

If any clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section, or part of this law or the application thereof to any person, individual, corporation, firm, partnership, entity, or circumstance shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unconstitutional, such order or judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder

thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section, or part of this law, or in its application to the person, individual, corporation, firm, partnership, entity, or circumstance directly involved in the controversy in which such order or judgment shall be rendered.

**Section 5. Applicability.**

A. The deletion on subletting included in § 475-16 Additional terms and conditions of lease., as amended, shall apply to new leases and renewal leases executed after the effective date of this law.

B. The annual rental fees, as established by § 475-17 Fees and rent., as amended, and the Administrative Guidance, as amended, shall apply to new leases and renewal leases executed after the effective date of this law.

C. The remaining provisions of this law shall be applicable on or after the effective date of this law

**Section 6. Effective Date.**

This law shall take effect immediately upon its filing in the Office of the Secretary of State.

[ ] Brackets denote deletion of language.

\_\_\_ Underlining denotes addition of new language.

DATED:

APPROVED BY:

\_\_\_\_\_  
County Executive of Suffolk County

Date:

# **THE BAY USER AMENDMENTS**

to

## **Ten Year Review Revised Administrative Guidance**

Proposed by The SCALP Reform Task Force  
in order to

**FIX SCALP & CURE EXISTING USER CONFLICTS**

and to

**PRESERVE OPEN WATERS & PUBLIC FREEDOMS**

by means of

**INCREASING LOCAL CONTROL & REGULATING CONFLICT-CAUSING FLOATING GEAR**

Suggested Amendments as of 1/29/2021 made to the RAG version 11/20/2020

(Bay User Amendments are in color, underlined, or with strikethroughs for deleted text. Prior version amendments are in black text, with underlines and strikethroughs. Original text moved but unchanged is in color but not underlined.)

**SHELLFISH AQUACULTURE LEASE PROGRAM  
IN PECONIC BAY AND GARDINERS BAY  
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NY**



**Steven Bellone  
Suffolk County Executive**

**Ten Year Review  
Revised Administrative Guidance**

**Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and  
Planning Division of Planning and Environment  
H. Lee Dennison Building  
100 Veterans Memorial Highway  
PO Box 6100  
Hauppauge, NY 11788-0099**

November 20, 2020

**Ten Year Review Project  
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Planning Division of Planning and Environment**

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*Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning Revised Administrative Guidance Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program in  
Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay November 20, 2020*

**Revised Administrative Guidance (RAG)  
Table of Contents**

**Section Page RAG-1**

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>RAG-2</b>
<b>Definitions .....</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>RAG-3 Lease Application and Execution Process.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Eligibility for Shellfish Aquaculture Leases.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3.2 Lease Program</b>
<b>Participants.....</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3.3 Number of Leases</b>
<b>Permitted .....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3.4 Lease Application</b>
<b>Period .....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3.5 Identification of Desired Lease</b>
<b>Area .....</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>3.6 Pre-Application Meeting.....</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3.7 Submission</b>

of Application .....	10	3.8 Review of
Application .....	11	3.9 Establishment of
Application Priority .....	12	3.10 Public
Notice .....	12	3.11 Objections
Regarding Lease Site, Review and Benthic Survey .....	13	
3.12 Decision on Lease Site Eligibility.....	15	3.13 Lease Area
Boundary Survey .....	16	3.14 Lease
Execution.....	17	

<b>RAG-4 Lease Requirements and Procedures.....</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Lease Required .....	18	4.2 Shellfish
Regulations and Submission of Regulatory Permits .....	18	4.3 Lease Site Boundary and
Equipment Marking Requirements.....	18	4.4 Lease Program
Fees .....	19	4.5 Annual Reporting
Requirements.....	20	4.6 Substantial Cultivation/Hardship
Exemption .....	21	4.7 Expansion of Lease
Acreage .....	21	4.8 Lease
Assignment .....	21	4.9 Lease
Relocation .....	22	4.10
Subleasing.....	22	4.11 Lease
Termination/Non-renewal by the County .....	23	4.12 Hardship
Exemption .....	23	
4.13 Lease Termination by Lessee.....	23	4.14 Lease
Renewal .....	24	4.15 Noise and
Lighting .....	25	4.16 General Enforcement
Policy .....	25	4.17 Approved
Waters.....	26	4.18 Water Quality
Changes.....	26	4.19 Harvest and/or Transfer of
Shellfish from Other Waters .....	26	4.20 Handling of
Shellfish .....	26	

*Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning Revised Administrative Guidance Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay November 20, 2020*

4.21 Corporate Applicants .....	27	4.22
Partnership Applicants.....	27	4.23 Limited Liability
Company.....	28	4.24 Local Waterfront Revitalization
Program Consistency.....	28	

**RAG-5 County Administrative Requirements .....** **29**

**Appendices**

**Appendix A - Lease Site Boundary Survey and Map Specifications**

**Appendix B - Marking and Identification of Lease Site Boundary**

**Appendix C - Shellfish Cultivation Plan Outline Sample**

**Appendix D - Business Plan Outline Sample**

**Appendix E- Shellfish Productivity Survey**

**Appendix F - Suffolk County Peconic Aquaculture Lease Monitoring (PALM) Plan Model**

*Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning Revised Administrative Guidance Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay November 20, 2020*

## RAG-1 Introduction

**“The program has proven to be an excellent tool to promote shellfish economic development, and, in the process, improve water quality in Suffolk County Bays.” -Suffolk County Executive Steve Bellone**

Pursuant to Chapter 425, Laws of New York 2004 (2004 Leasing Law), as codified in New York State Environmental Conservation Law §13-0302, the State of New York ceded title to approximately 110,000 acres of underwater lands in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay to Suffolk County for the purpose of shellfish cultivation, and authorized the County to lease those lands under water for that purpose, after preparing cultivation zone maps and adopting regulations governing leases and other matters appropriate to the leasing program. ~~prepare, adopt and implement a shellfish aquaculture lease program for this region.~~

The Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program (Lease Program) in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay established a framework for the leasing of underwater lands for the purpose of shellfish aquaculture that will minimize environmental impacts and user conflicts while supporting the growth of the shellfish aquaculture industry. The Lease Program was adopted by Suffolk County Local Law No. 25-2009 and codified in Chapter 475, Article II of the Suffolk County Code. Implementation of the Lease Program began in 2010 and the successful execution of the first Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Agreement by the December 31, 2010 sunset provision, fulfilled the requirement stipulated in the New York State Environmental Conservation Law §13-0302 (2004 Leasing Law); thus securing the County’s title to approximately 110,000 acres of underwater land in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay.

Since the implementation of the Lease Program in 2010, Suffolk County has conducted nine lease application cycles; the demand for new leases always exceeding the lease acreage that was available under the annual cap limit of 60 acres per year. While the County has executed over 80 Shellfish Aquaculture Leases, as of November 5, 2020, 58 shellfish cultivation leases are in place covering a total of 810 acres in Peconic and Gardiners Bays. Under provisions of the Lease Program, the County was able to add back to the acreage cap, lease acreage that originated from the acreage cap and was subsequently terminated. Each of the 58 leases has provided the opportunity for the establishment of private shellfish farming operation on which the leaseholders are able to cultivate oysters, hard clams and/or bay scallops. The level of interest in the Lease Program continues to grow, and the demand for new leases from a diverse pool of applicants remains strong. however to date the program has experienced a high failure rate with the majority of “leased” sites being vacant.

Also codified in Chapter 475 Article II of the Suffolk County Code, is the document entitled, “Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay Program Administrative Guidance,” dated May 20, 2009, prepared by the Department, incorporated by reference and made a part of as Exhibit A. This document constitutes the regulations of the Lease Program; outlining the administrative procedures, implementation of the Lease Program, and directives for conducting Shellfish Aquaculture under the program. Included in the Law is a provision for the periodic administrative review of the Lease Program and the adopted Shellfish Cultivation Zone, which would allow the County to identify and propose revisions to the program based on the experience gained during the first ten years of operation; as well as changed environmental and socio-economic conditions.

The development of the Lease Program was funded under Capital Project # 7180.110 (Res. No. 150-2005; Into. Res. No. 2226-2004, Amending the Adopted 2005 Operating Budget to Transfer Funds from Fund 477 Water Quality Protection, Amending the 2005 Capital Budget and Program, and Appropriating Funds in Connection with the Aquaculture Leasing Program [CP 7180]). The remaining funds from this original allocation (\$100,000) was utilized to conduct the required Ten Year Review of the Lease Program, as required under the Administrative Guidance that was adopted in August of 2009. The Ten Year Review included the evaluation of the Lease Program in light of early operational experience; the review and amendment of the Shellfish Cultivation Zone and associated maps; and the development of recommendations specifying how the Lease Program should be implemented when the annual acreage cap limit expired after 2019; all which would be considered and adopted by the County.

This Revised Administrative Guidance contains a full description of all aspects of the Lease Program, revised in accordance with the Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay Ten Year Review. As such, it provides the basis to continue the Lease Program beyond the first ten years. This document also contains all the updated definitions, procedures, forms, and required information etc. needed by a potential applicant to apply for a commercial or non-commercial shellfish aquaculture lease in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay, Suffolk County, New York. As such, it provides a detailed “road map” with steps and instructions to be used by new lease applicants when they apply for a shellfish aquaculture lease. Responsibilities and performance requirements of existing leaseholders and prospective lease applicants have also been updated and are described herein.

The Department will continue to be proactive in implementing the Lease Program, e.g., by encouraging prospective shellfish farmers to start new businesses; reducing the burden of administrative and regulatory permit constraints; and responding to changes in the knowledge base relating to shellfish aquaculture in coastal waters.

The Department also recognizes that the public possesses and greatly benefits from a paramount right to navigate across all navigable waters in New York State, that such benefits include economic, health, recreational, environmental, cultural, psychological and spiritual benefits arising from public access to nature, and that the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program cannot and must not interfere with these ancient natural rights and freedoms. Similarly, the public benefits from scenic open water views and access to unspoiled nature, and the preservation of such scenic views and public access to nature is the policy of New York State, Suffolk County and local townships bordering the Peconic Estuary.

The Department notes that in only the last few years, conflicts have arisen over the use of a new kind of aquaculture technology, unanticipated ten years ago. Floating cages, deployed in large contiguous formations, prevent navigation across the surface of leased waters, detract from scenic open water views, degrade many public benefits, and have given rise to user conflicts and litigation, especially when poorly sited in areas with a history of pre-existing use for boating, watersports, fishing and the enjoyment of scenic views. Floating cages, in these circumstances, violate New York State law and the public’s paramount right of navigation, as well as local policies to preserve scenic views and public access to nature, and so must be regulated to prevent

these public harms.

The Department also recognizing that the Phase 1 program design process lacked sufficient input from the full range of bay users, and that public notice and comment provisions for lease applications were flawed during the first ten years of the program, so that lease sites were created and leased, despite being sited in waters with severe user conflicts and a history of pre-existing use. The Department now acknowledges that such conflicted lease sites must now be removed from the program whether leased or vacant.

Accordingly, as a matter appropriate to the leasing program, and in order to avoid further user conflicts, the Department will convene an Floating Aquaculture Gear Lease Committee to advise the Department and the Legislature on the development of regulations for leases using Floating Aquaculture Gear, tailored to local needs, and designed to minimize user conflicts, based on a study of existing regulatory practices in other jurisdictions, and also on study of existing or innovative floating shellfish culture gear designs, siting and deployment practices that do not, or would not, interfere with surface navigation or cause conflicts with other bay users. Local citizens, towns and bay users will also have an increased and democratic say over all aspect of the leasing program, including removal of conflicted lease sites from the program, to insure that the program does not cause conflicts, and has popular support.

The next ten years of the Lease Program is expected to increase private investment in shellfish aquaculture businesses. This, in turn, will expand the marine-based economy of Suffolk County and create jobs that contribute to the quality of life and sense of place in East End communities. The production of large numbers of oysters, hard clams and bay scallops in dense populations on shellfish farms will augment the spawning potential of native shellfish populations. The millions of filter feeding bivalves on shellfish farms will also exert a positive influence on water quality by helping to control nutrient cycling and contributing to the prevention of noxious plankton blooms, such as brown tide. These and other ecosystem services associated with shellfish farms are provided on a sustainable basis at little to no cost to the general public.

## **RAG-2 Definitions**

**2.1 Annual Acreage Cap Limit:** the total acreage of new shellfish aquaculture leases entered into during the second ten years of the Lease Program, also known as Phase 2, shall not exceed 600 acres; however, any unused acreage during a particular year shall be carried over

to the next year and made available for leasing. Leases for new shellfish aquaculture operations shall consist of 10-acre parcels. This limitation shall result in the lease of 60 additional acres per year. This rate of growth for the second ten-year period is consistent with that of the first ten-year period.

**2.2 Approved Waters:** waters which have been classified by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) as certified for the taking of shellfish for human consumption on a regular basis.

**2.3 Aquaculture:** the cultivation of shellfish for human use, consumption, resource restoration or other beneficial use.

**2.4 Aquaculture Lease Board:** a board established pursuant to Section 475-18 of the Suffolk County Code that shall determine which proposed lease sites within the Shellfish Cultivation Zone will be eligible for leasing.

**2.5 Aquaculture Lease Sites Map:** the map that shows the Shellfish Cultivation Zone (as revised in 2020), portions of which have been subdivided by a grid system into 20-acre plots, each of which has been assigned a unique identifying number. Ten-acre leases are located within each plot. The grid system on this map does not apply to oyster grants, which have been identified using a separate numbering system.

**2.6 Department:** Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning.

**2.7 Equipment:** rakes, cages, mesh bags, trays, racks, marker floats, buoys, rafts, anchors, chains, ropes, nets and any other goods, supplies, furnishings, apparatus, etc., used for and in support of shellfish cultivation.

**2.8 Expansion of Lease:** acquisition of additional shellfish lease acreage under the Lease Program may be obtained in some instances by certain eligible lessees through one of the following methods; expansion of lease premises acreage from a five (5) acre lease to a ten (10) acre lease within the lease site, or for an oyster grant owner with a lease covering only a portion of his/her grant, an application to expand the lease to the entire grant parcel.

**2.9 Floating Objects:** shall mean any anchored marker or platform floating on the surface of the water other than aids to navigation and shall include but not be limited to, bathing beach markers, speed zone markers, information markers, swimming or diving floats, mooring buoys, fishing buoys, and ski jumps (NYS Navigation Law Article 1, Section 2).

**2.10 Floating ~~Shellfish~~ Aquaculture Gear:** floats, cages, baskets, mesh bags, trays, nets, tubes or other containers used to contain shellfish or seaweed (as applicable) located at or near the

surface of the water; or within the water column; but not including floating markers, buoys and similar equipment used to mark lease site boundaries or submerged equipment.

- 2.11 Lease Area Boundary Survey:** a physical survey of the proposed lease area, conducted by a New York State licensed land surveyor, which establishes the perimeter of a lease area as it relates to a site's legal description. The requirements and specifications for the lease site boundary surveys are described in Appendix A of the Revised Administrative Guidance.
- 2.12 Lease Site Boundary Survey Map:** a map prepared by a NYS licensed land surveyor that has been signed and sealed, which depicts the subject lease area and includes the site coordinates and a legal description of the lease site boundaries. The Lease Site Boundary Survey map must meet the specifications established by the County as described in Appendix A of the Revised Administrative Guidance.
- 2.13 Legacy Acreage:** lease cap acreage from the initial 2010 lease acreage cap that is available for leasing.
- 2.14 Off-Bottom Culture:** means the raising, breeding or growing of marine plant or animal life, including containment on, or in, any raft, rack, float, cage, box or other similar device or structure in any natural waters of the state (6 NYCRR Part 48.1).
- 2.15 On-Bottom Culture:** means the raising, breeding, growing or planting of marine plant or animal life on, or in, any natural underwater lands of the state (6 NYCRR Part 48.1).
- 2.16 Phase 2:** shall mean the second ten-year period of the Lease Program; beginning upon filing of the Local Law [insert number]-2021, "A Local Law to Amend, Update and Reorganize Chapter 475 Article II of the Suffolk County Code" with the Secretary of State. Phase 2 includes the consecutive years starting in 2021 and ending in 2030.
- 2.17 Private Oyster Grant:** the underwater lands previously granted to private individuals by Suffolk County during the mid 1800s to the early 1900s, for purposes of oyster cultivation, pursuant to Chapter 385, Laws of 1884, and subsequent amendments.
- 2.18 Seaweed Cultivation:** the controlled or partially controlled growing of seaweeds or other macro-algae as permitted by New York State, Suffolk County or other governmental authorities in accordance with applicable Federal, State and local laws and regulations.
- 2.19 Sensitive Area:** an environmentally and socio-economically sensitive area identified through literature search, existing reports/studies, and public outreach, such as scallop harvest areas, submerged aquatic vegetation beds, uncertified shellfishing areas, areas with significant recreational use or scenic open water views, and other areas unsuitable for aquaculture, as identified on *Public Comment and Focus Group Map 2* (Environmentally Sensitive Areas) of the Ten-Year Review.
- 2.20 Shellfish:** means oysters, scallops, and all kinds of clams and mussels (ECL Article 11, §11-0103).

**2.21 Shellfish Aquaculture Lease:** the document that conveys a leasehold interest and the right to conduct shellfish aquaculture activities on Suffolk County owned underwater lands.

**2.22 Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Lands:** those lands conveyed by Suffolk County under a shellfish aquaculture lease document.

**2.23 Shellfish Cultivation:** the controlled, or partially controlled, raising, breeding, growing, and containment of Shellfish in any marine hatchery or through on-bottom or off-bottom culture as permitted by the County of Suffolk, New York State Fish and Wildlife Law (N.Y. Environmental Conservation Law Article 11), and other applicable Federal, State and local laws and regulations. Shellfish Cultivation is the equivalent of Shellfish Aquaculture.

**2.24 Shellfish Cultivation Zone:** the area in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay within which shellfish aquaculture leases may be issued. These areas are shown on the Ten-Year Review Revised Shellfish Cultivation Zone Map dated November 20, 2020, adopted by the County of Suffolk. The zone includes private oyster grants and other areas where the impacts of shellfish aquaculture activities will be minimal.

**2.25 Shellfish Cultivation Zone Map:** the map, dated November 20, 2020, prepared by the Department, depicting the Shellfish Cultivation Zone.

**2.26 Shellfish Seed:** any shellfish measuring less than legal size as established under New York State law or regulation.

**2.27 Substantial Shellfish Aquaculture Activity:** a good faith effort to prepare an aquaculture site; acquire financing, equipment and/or seed; plant, cultivate, or harvest cultivated product; or show other shellfish aquaculture-related activity on a shellfish aquaculture lease. In addition to shellfish cultivation activities, evidence of substantial shellfish aquaculture activity may include documentation in the form of receipts for equipment and/or shellfish seed purchases, landings reports, records of product sales, photographs, or other relevant documents. A lease will be considered not to have substantial shellfish aquaculture activity if lease activity as described above is not documented for two consecutive years in the annual report forms.

**2.28 Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program (a/k/a Lease Program or SCALP):** the program established pursuant to Section 475-9 and, more generally, Chapter 475, Article II, of the Suffolk County Code, as they may be amended and all written County policies, as concerning the program, including, without limitation, this Revised Administrative Guidance, dated November 20, 2020.

**2.29 Town Waters:** Those bay areas indicated on The Shellfish Cultivation Zone Map which are associated with individual towns bordering on the Peconic Estuary, each such area being the Town Waters of the nearest town.

**2.30 Wild Stock:** natural shellfish resources which grow within the waters of Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay, and are not cultivated in any way.

**2.31 2004 Leasing Law:** New York Environmental Conservation Law §13-0302.

**2.3.2 2010 Lease Acreage Cap Limit:** Limitation of 600 acres of new lease acreage that could be leased during the first ten years (2010-2019) of the program implementation, also known as Phase 1. This cap did not include leases issued for former Temporary Marine Area Use Assignments or private oyster grants. The first ten years of the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program began upon the first execution of aquaculture leases in 2010 and ended in 2019. Although the Program was enacted in 2009, no leases were issued until 2010, therefore the Program's start date is 2010.

## **RAG-3 Lease Application and Execution Process**

### **3.1 Eligibility for Shellfish Aquaculture Leases**

A.) Individuals eligible for a shellfish aquaculture lease shall be at least 18 years of age. Each lease applicant is required to provide photo identification, date of birth, a Social Security number and/or federal tax ID number (EIN). All proposed shellfish aquaculture leases must be located within the adopted Shellfish Cultivation Zone. Applicants are required to submit a shellfish cultivation plan meeting the requirements outlined in Appendix C. The aquaculture lease agreement shall be similar to the Shellfish Aquaculture Lease, which is available on the Suffolk County Lease Program website. However, the County reserves the right to make changes to the lease, if necessary.

B.) All lease applicants must submit a shellfish aquaculture business plan, which shall include estimated start-up costs for a commercial shellfish aquaculture operation on the subject lease site and which documents the cost for boat, marina fees, mooring fees, shellfish equipment, shellfish seed stock, etc. as outlined in Appendix D.

C.) In addition to the requirements discussed above, all lease applicants must also satisfy any one of the following criteria:

- i. Completion of a recognized course of study in shellfish aquaculture, marine science or related disciplines; technical training program.
- ii. Prior shellfish aquaculture experience (two or more years) as an employee or apprentice.
- iii. Prior experience (three or more years) as a commercial baymen and/or shellfisherman.
- iv. Additional experience, not listed above, may be taken into consideration by the Department.

### **3.2 Lease Program Participants**

#### *A.) Existing Shellfish Aquaculture Leaseholders*

- i. The Suffolk County Lease Program shall include the existing Shellfish Aquaculture Leaseholders who applied for and obtained a lease during the first ten years (2010 to 2019) of the Lease Program. The first Lease was executed in 2010. However, only those leaseholders who meet the Substantial Shellfish Aquaculture Activity requirements, as defined in the Revised Administrative Guidance, shall be eligible to apply to renew their lease for an additional ten (10) years, within the discretion of the County.
- ii. During the second 10-year period, also known as Phase 2 (2021-2030) of the Lease Program, the Department may issue second leases to existing leaseholders. Leaseholders that can demonstrate a need for a second lease and meet the eligibility requirements described in RAG 4.7 may apply for a second 10-acre lease site in accordance with the procedures described herein.

### B.) *Private Oyster Grants*

- i. Oyster grant owners do not need to apply for a shellfish aquaculture lease if their farm operations are limited to oyster cultivation only. Oyster grant owners that wish to cultivate shellfish species other than oysters on an oyster grant or portions of an oyster grant, must apply for a lease. An oyster grant owner may apply for a lease on his/her entire oyster grant, provided the oyster grant or portions of the oyster grant are located more than 1,000 feet seaward from the mean high water shoreline. Oyster grant holders that apply for a lease on their grant are subject to a full application process, including public review and comment; any such leases issued do not count toward the annual acreage cap limit for new leases. Permits issued by the NYSDEC and/or other regulatory agencies shall identify where the cultivation of species other than oysters may take place within a leased area.
- ii. The Department has identified a number of oyster grants with title conflicts. Leases will not be issued on such grants until all title conflicts are resolved and documentation/proof of same has been submitted to the Department. If during the title vetting process, it is found that a grant is truly in public ownership and has reverted to the County, the underwater lands involved may only be leased if the underwater land is within the Shellfish Cultivation Zone AND DOES NOT CONFLICT WITH ANY EXISTING USES OR USERS OF THOSE PARCELS. However, it should be noted that the reverted grant lands shall not be leased as a grant parcel, but may be divided into 10-acre grid parcels, and shall be subject to new lease area requirements.
- iii. Any privately-owned oyster grant that is taken by the County through tax default procedures shall not be sold at auction. Said parcels should be retained for general County purposes and may be leased for shellfish cultivation if located within the Shellfish Cultivation Zone and outside of an environmentally/socio economically sensitive area AND DOES NOT CONFLICT WITH ANY EXISTING USES OR USERS OF THOSE PARCELS.

### C.) *Leases Subject to Annual Acreage Cap Limit*

- i. Those portions of the Shellfish Cultivation Zone, excluding leased areas or private oyster grants, may be leased subject to the acreage cap limit of 600 acres, which applies to Phase 2 of the program (2021-2030). These leases shall be limited to 10 acres in size, with a cap of 60 acres leased during each year. Any unallocated acreage from a given year may be added to the cap for leasing during a subsequent year or years. Upon completion of Phase 2, a total of 600 additional acres may be leased.
- ii. Applications for new leases received after January 1, 2021 shall be accepted and processed subject to the Phase 2 annual acreage cap limit, in accordance with requirements described herein. Lease applicants must meet requirements set forth in RAG 3.1 above; lease applications may be subject to a random selection procedure. No leases shall be issued after the Phase 2 annual acreage cap limit is reached; however,

this limitation shall not include carry-over from a previous year or legacy acreage from the 2010 Lease acreage cap limit. At the discretion of the

County, legacy acreage from the 2010 annual acreage cap may be issued to existing leaseholders for second leases or an expansion of lease.

*D.) Non-commercial Shellfish Aquaculture Lease*

- i. Non-commercial leases include experimental, educational and resource restoration leases; and may be limited in scope and duration by the Department. Non-commercial leases must be located in the Shellfish Cultivation Zone as mapped and are subject to a full application process. These leases, however, will not count toward the annual acreage cap limit for new leases. Non-Commercial leases cannot be assigned; and shall be subject to termination in the sole discretion of the County.
- ii. Examples of non-commercial leases may include but are not limited to: shellfish aquaculture research projects implemented by a municipality, university, college and other educational institution; community shellfish gardening programs or shellfish aquaculture training program implemented and administered by municipalities, non-profit organizations and/or academic/educational institution; and resource restoration projects sponsored by non-profit organizations and conservation groups.

**3.3. Number of Leases Permitted**

A.) Under the Lease Program, leaseholders shall be limited to two leases at any one time. Lease applicants are not permitted to submit multiple lease applications during a given application cycle. The application for a second lease shall be considered at the discretion of the Department, provided there is acreage available after all eligible applicants requesting one (initial) lease have been processed. Legacy acreage from the 2010 acreage cap limit may be made available at the discretion of the Department to existing leaseholders who can document substantial shellfish aquaculture activities, demonstrate the need for a second lease and meet the eligibility requirements for lease expansion as described in RAG-4.7 Application for a second lease shall require a full application process, including a pre application meeting, a public review and comment period, and approval by the Aquaculture Lease Board, as applicable. The term of a second lease shall be independent of the initial lease term. Oyster grant owners that own more than one oyster grant shall not be subject to this limitation.

**3.4 Lease Application Period**

A.) Applications for leases and/or second leases must be submitted during a timeframe established by the Department for a given application cycle. All applications received by the Department will be stamped with the date they are received, this shall serve as documentation for receipt of the application by the Department. Applications must be received by the Department on the due date established by the Department. Incomplete

applications received on the last day of the application period or any application received after the established date will not be accepted and will be returned. It is anticipated that there will be at least one application cycle conducted by the Department during each calendar year. In addition to an annual lease application cycle, additional lease application cycles may be implemented at the discretion of the Department.

### **3.5 Identification of Desired Lease Area**

A.) For non-oyster grant lease applications, an applicant must identify a preferred lease location and two alternative lease locations as identified on the Aquaculture Lease Sites map. The map will indicate available locations broken down into 20-acre parcels (a 10-acre lease area with a 10-acre buffer area). Each parcel will be identified with a number or alphanumeric designation. Lease Program maps will be available for viewing on the Suffolk County website, at the Department office and at the Suffolk County Clerk's Office. The Department shall make the coordinates for the four corners and center point of each 10-acre lease site, as shown on the Aquaculture Lease Sites map, available on the Lease Program website. The SCALP GIS Map Viewer will indicate which 10-acre lease sites are available for leasing. The lease map identification numbers are as follows:

- i. Lease sites that are subject to an annual acreage cap limit will be identified by a designated grid number, as determined on the Aquaculture Lease Sites map.
- ii. Lease sites added as a result of the Ten-Year Review that was completed in 2020 will be identified with a designated alphanumeric grid number (i.e., T-1, T-2, etc.) as shown on the Aquaculture Lease Sites map.
- iii. All private grants will be labeled with GR designations as shown on the Aquaculture Lease Sites map.
- iv. [Beginning in Phase 2, if the applicant is considering the use of floating aquaculture gear, they should consult the Floating Aquaculture Gear Lease Site Map on the SCALP website when that map becomes publicly available, as these will be the only areas permitting leases using floating aquaculture gear. Floating aquaculture gear is not permitted in any lease sites, other than those sites included in the Floating Aquaculture Gear Lease Site Map on the SCALP website when it become publicly available.](#)

### **3.6 Pre-Application Meeting**

A.) Prior to completion and submission of a new lease application, lease assignment, lease site relocation or lease renewal, the lease applicant and/or leaseholder is required to contact the Department to set up a pre-application meeting. The purpose of this meeting is to familiarize the applicant with the lease application process, review prospective lease areas or sites; and update a leaseholder on any changes to the program. If desired sites are available, subsequent to the pre-application meeting, the applicant may submit an application to obtain a lease on one of the proposed sites. Applications submitted without having satisfied the pre

application meeting requirement will not be considered complete. The County reserves the right to waive this requirement, or may request that this required meeting be conducted virtually. Staff from the NYSDEC Division of Marine Resources shall be invited to attend the pre-application meeting. Applicants and/or leaseholders should be prepared to discuss the proposed shellfish cultivation activities and their proposed cultivation plan.

### **3.7 Submission of Application**

A.) The Department shall provide application forms which must be completed and returned to the Department during the established lease application period. Once an application has been submitted to the Department, a determination will be made as to whether the application is complete. The Department shall provide written notice to the applicant indicating the receipt of a complete application. Incomplete applications will be returned to the applicant with a notice that identifies the information that is missing; provided there is adequate time remaining in the application period, an applicant may resubmit their application with the missing/requested information. Incomplete applications received on the last day of the

application period or any application received after the established due date will not be accepted and shall be returned to the applicant.

### **3.8 Review of Application**

A.) The Department will only consider complete applications received during the established lease application period, and shall make a determination on applicant eligibility based on the following criteria:

- i. An applicant for a lease shall be at least 18 years of age.
- ii. An applicant or lessee shall not have been convicted of significant or repeated civil, criminal or administrative violations of the Environmental Conservation Law or other Federal, State or local law, as it pertains to shellfish, finfish, other marine resources, environmental protection, food sanitation, navigation or operation of a vessel by the applicant or lessee. Such determination shall be made by the Director in accordance with the New York Correction Law Article 23-A.
- iii. An applicant or lessee shall be in compliance, and shall have complied with, the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program, as expressed in this law, the Administrative Guidance and any written policies adopted by the County of Suffolk.
- iv. An applicant or lessee shall be, and shall have been, in compliance with the terms of any existing or previous lease.
- v. An applicant or lessee shall not have submitted false or fraudulent information or made misrepresentations to the Department.
- vi. An applicant or lessee shall have submitted the documentation required for an applicant

or lessee.

vii. An applicant must meet eligibility standards as established in RAG 3.1 of this document.

viii. An applicant or lessee shall have submitted the required application fees and/or rent required by the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program.

ix. A lessee shall have obtained and be in compliance with permits or other approvals required by Federal, State or local law, as necessary for the activities on the Lease premises.

B.) An applicant or lessee shall have the opportunity to submit written comments regarding these criteria or on any other relevant topic to the Director of Planning. The Department shall provide written notice to those applicants determined to be ineligible to participate in the lease process.

### **3.9 Establishment of Application Priority**

A.) Applications for lease sites that will be farmed with gear on bottom, using “trawl gear” techniques to minimize navigational hazards will be given priority over applicants that wish to employ floating aquaculture gear. Once the Department makes a determination on applicant eligibility, it may be necessary to conduct a Random Selection Process (RSP) to determine a priority order for processing lease applications. This will occur, if the aggregate acreage in new lease applications exceeds the acreage available under the annual acreage cap limit, in any given year. The Department will use a RSP that mimics the process developed and used by the NYSDEC in issuing new commercial licenses and permits that are subject to limited entry pursuant to Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Section 13-0328.

B.) In the event a RSP takes place, those lease applicants that are not selected in a given application cycle, will not be given any preference for selection during any subsequent application cycles. In effect, there will be no preference given to those applicants not chosen in a specific year for the following year.

The RSP is described below:

- i. Write all applicants’ names on separate pieces of paper.
- ii. Place all papers with applicants’ names in a “hat.”
- iii. Names will be drawn from the “hat” and assigned a random number.
- iv. Applicants’ names and assigned numbers will be posted for viewing.
- v. Each assigned number will be placed on a ping pong ball.
- vi. The numbered balls will be placed in a “hat.”
- vii. The numbered balls will all be drawn from the “hat.”
- viii. As the numbered balls are drawn from the “hat” the order in which they are

drawn is posted. This will be the order of priority in which the applications are processed.

C.) *The Department may also use the RSP to decide the order of priority that gives preference to one applicant seeking to lease a particular site that is identified in other lease applications. Unless one of the applicants is an existing leaseholder, preference will be given to the existing leaseholder applying for a second lease or relocation.*

D.) *The Department may also use an online RSP to select lease applicants in the event a RSP is necessary. If an online RSP is utilized, Section 3.9 (B) will be updated.*

### **3.10 Public Notice**

A.) Upon acceptance of the completed lease applications and conduct of the RSP, if required, the Department shall issue a public notice regarding all proposed lease sites for the applicants proceeding in the lease application process, in accordance with ECL §13-0302. Notice shall be provided for at least two months by posting such notice in the office of the Department, the NYSDEC Division of Marine Resources, the Office of the Suffolk County Clerk, the office of the town clerk in the towns of Riverhead, Southampton, Southold, East Hampton and Shelter Island, and the office of the East Hampton, Southampton and Southold Town Trustees. Such notice shall also be published in the official newspaper of the County as well as the local newspapers where the lease sites are located, emailed to all who have signed up for notifications regarding SCALP and made available on the Lease Program website. The notice shall include the name of the applicant; proposed lease site(s) including the town where the lease site is located and the respective boundaries; proposed operation type; and proposed cultivation method. The notice will include a 60-day written comment period.

during which the regulatory agencies, municipalities, user groups and general public may submit written comments on the proposed operation and location of the lease and alternative lease sites. The Aquaculture Lease Board shall take into consideration all comments received on a proposed lease site during the public comment period and at its meetings when making its decision on which sites will be available for leasing. (See RAG-5, County Administrative Requirements.) Lease premises shall be located within a site approved by the Aquaculture Lease Board.

### **3.11 Objections Regarding Lease Site, Review and Benthic Survey**

A.) The 2004 Leasing Law contains the requirements that the following lands **not** be included in the Shellfish Cultivation Zone.

- i. Underwater lands within one thousand feet of the high water mark;
- ii. Underwater lands where bay scallops are produced regularly and harvested on a commercial basis;
- iii. Underwater lands where there is an indicated presence of shellfish in sufficient quantity

and quality and so located as to support significant hand raking and/or tonging harvesting; and

- iv. Underwater lands where the leasing will result in a significant reduction of established commercial finfish or crustacean fisheries.

B.) In addition to the State's requirements, the County established additional considerations for underwater lands to be excluded from the Shellfish Cultivation Zone, based on environmental and socio-economic factors such as scenic open water view preservation, or longstanding use of an area for boating, fishing or watersports, as well as impairment of public navigation rights or navigational hazards related to the potential use of floating aquaculture gear.

C.) In addition, beginning in Phase 2, the County has established requirements that the following lands **not** be included in the Shellfish Cultivation Zone.

i. Underwater lands within a one-mile radius of the outer-most points of any harbor, marina or mooring field that holds ten or more boats or moorings during July or August;

ii. Underwater lands located in the Town Waters of a town bordering the Peconic Estuary, which have been identified and excluded by vote of the Town Board of such town, or by a ballot initiative approved by the voters of such town;

D.) The creation of the Revised Shellfish Cultivation Zone was a major component of the Ten-Year Review Project during which, the County reevaluated the factors initially considered during the development of the Shellfish Cultivation Zone, which was adopted in 2009. This was an extensive, multi-phased process that consisted of public meetings, focus group meetings, and meetings conducted in each of the five east end towns. Additionally, the project consultants conducted interviews with bay users, shellfish farmers, academics and regulatory agencies to identify eelgrass distribution and environmentally sensitive areas, as well as recent and historic bay scallop and/or shellfishing grounds. Throughout the public outreach meetings, the County received comments from the various user/ interest groups that utilize and enjoy Peconic and Gardiners Bays. This public outreach effort took over a year to complete and also included a focus on identifying areas of concern for recreational bay users.

D.) The project consultants and Department staff also reached out to the NYSDEC's Division of Marine Resources to obtain data and relevant information regarding essential finfish habitat and areas considered to be environmentally significant by the NYSDEC. All the information that was received and/or collected during public outreach meetings or public comment periods was compiled and subsequently mapped using ArcGIS software for further evaluation. The Public Comment and Focus Group Maps illustrate the results of all the

comments that were received during public outreach meetings that were conducted January 2019 to December 2019. As a result of the public outreach and the information that was

collected, certain areas were then removed from consideration; and other areas seaward of 1,000 feet from mean high water were considered for addition to the Shellfish Cultivation Zone.

E.) Revisions to the Shellfish Cultivation Zone also included the review and update of the privately-owned underwater lands in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay. Grant parcels that were identified as having continued private ownership interests seaward of 1,000 feet from mean high water were included in the Revised Shellfish Cultivation Zone; oyster grants that were acquired by the County will be retained by the County and may be made available for leasing. Existing leases that were issued during the first ten years of the Lease Program, as well as the lease located to the south of Plum Island, which was issued by NYS Office of General Services, were also included in the Revised Shellfish Cultivation Zone.

F.) The Aquaculture Lease Board will consider objections made concerning all the above criteria and any other comments received from the general public relevant to the proposed lease. The Department will notify the lease applicant of any objections and/or comments that are received regarding their application. If an objection is raised pertaining to natural productivity or a commercial fishery during the public comment period, the Department will make a determination as to whether the objection is credible. For an objection to be considered credible, the objector must provide to the Department proper notarized documentation as described below. If the objection is determined to be credible and/or involves an alleged hard clam commercial fishery, the Department shall require the applicant to conduct a benthic survey at the applicant's own expense. Under either of the above circumstances, the lease applicant will have the option to select one of his/her alternative proposed lease sites that is approved by the Aquaculture Lease Board.

i. *Credible Objection Criteria Regarding Natural Productivity and Commercial Fishery*

For the Department to deem an objection regarding natural productivity and commercial fishery as credible, the concerned party must include a copy of his/her commercial harvest license, landings report or documented proof on what was harvested, and sales receipts documenting sales. A notarized letter from the concerned party must also be submitted to the Department, which documents harvest activity within the previous five years in the subject area and would disqualify the leasing of the subject property because the criteria in the 2004 Leasing Law are not met. In addition to commercial interests, municipal, academic or other technically qualified persons who can demonstrate specialized knowledge of the estuary may also comment and should provide documentation supporting their claim. All objections require a notarized letter highlighting the issue in question. The County may request additional information or submittal of forms from the objecting party.

ii. *Benthic Survey*

If a credible objection is raised on an applicant's primary lease site, he/she can then choose to lease one of the remaining alternate lease sites. If a lease applicant wishes to dispute the objection pertaining to the existence of wild hard clams, he/she must conduct

a benthic survey at his/her own expense. An accepted scientific method for performing a benthic survey appropriate for assessing shellfish abundance must be utilized, and a report of findings must be completed by qualified personnel and submitted to the Department.

- a. For hard clams, a mean density of less than two commercially harvestable size clams per square meter (greater than 1-inch shell thickness) would be considered low density and low productivity for clams. This estimate is based on the clam densities found during clam surveys from Long Island water bodies, including Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay.
- iii. Accepted methods for determining clam abundance would be bottom grab samples, dredge samples and/or diver surveys, performed in a scientific manner. Statistically reliable estimates of clam abundance would need to be calculated from field survey work for the lease area in question (see Appendix E).
- iv. Bay scallops are notorious for appearing in different locations from one year to the next, so area restrictions are difficult to apply without extensive data available on short time scales. Because of the transient nature of bay scallop populations, a density estimate is not a reliable way to address scallop productivity. Instead, the presence of scallops would have to be addressed on a case-by-case basis to render a decision as to whether an area is productive for scallops. Similarly, populations of other transient species (e.g. whelks) cannot be adequately assessed by means of a benthic survey. The revised cultivation zone map considered reported commercially viable scallop harvest areas during the ten-year review process.
- v. The County reserves the right to consider any relevant data or information pertaining to a site's productivity in making its decision regarding lease site approval.

iv. The Aquaculture Lease Board will consider objections to both existing and proposed leases based on conflicts with pre-existing users or uses, such as longstanding use of an area for recreational boating or watersports, or for enjoyment of scenic open water views, as well as objections based on impairment of public navigation rights or navigational hazards related to the potential use of floating aquaculture gear. A user-conflict objection will be considered credible either if (a) the history of such pre-existing use can be documented; or (b) ten of more individuals join in such objection. If a credible user conflict objection is raised on an applicant's primary lease site, that site will be removed from the program, and the lessee can then choose to lease one of the remaining alternate lease sites where there is no objection. If a credible user conflict objection is raised on an operating lease site, that site will be removed from the program, and the Aquaculture Lease Board must move the lessee to a lease site where there is no objection, and the lessee may choose from such alternatives as are available.

### **3.12 Decision on Lease Site Eligibility**

A) The Department shall prepare a staff report on the lease application, including proposed findings of fact, and submit the same to the Aquaculture Lease Board. This staff report shall include a summary of each application and the proposed shellfish aquaculture operation, and a synopsis of all comments received on the application in a response to the public notice.

B) The Aquaculture Lease Board shall convene a public meeting during which all potential lease sites identified in the lease applications received under a given application cycle, will be presented for consideration from a regional perspective. This will include a summary of the staff report referred to above. The public will be given the opportunity to present additional comments and information pertaining to proposed lease sites at this meeting.

C) The Aquaculture Lease Board shall make a determination on those proposed sites that may be approved by the County and made available for leasing, and those sites that will be disapproved and not available for leasing during that calendar year. If an objection based on natural hard clam (*Mercenaria mercenaria*) productivity is deemed credible by the Aquaculture Lease Board, the Aquaculture Lease Board may find that a proposed Lease site

is conditionally approved and subject to further sampling as provided in the Administrative Guidance. In this event, the Aquaculture Lease Board shall provide the Director of Planning with specific instructions for further disposition, in accordance with the Administrative Guidance. If a substantial amount of comments and/or objections are received during this meeting, or certain comments require additional time to analyze; the Aquaculture Lease Board may table the subject lease application and reconvene after additional vetting of comments has been conducted and a determination has been made by the Department regarding whether the comment(s) is credible.

D) The Department shall then process all approved lease site applications and/ or conditionally approved lease site applications. At this time, applicants whose proposed site(s) were conditionally approved may either select an alternative eligible site, or choose to conduct a benthic survey to refute the claims of natural hard clam productivity. If the results of the benthic survey indicate productivity below the threshold criteria described in this document (Appendix D), the site in question may be leased and a boundary survey must then be prepared by the applicant or applicant's agent. Should the site prove to be productive based on criteria stated herein, the applicant may either select an alternative eligible lease site, or choose to withdraw from the lease application cycle and forfeit his/her application fee.

E) The Aquaculture Lease Board may make its determination to disapprove lease sites based on one or more of the following conditions:

- i. Whether proposed sites meet the criteria of New York Environmental Conservation Law §13-0302, the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program; and other applicable regulatory criteria.
- ii. Factors affecting the desirability of the sites for shellfish cultivation, including, but not limited to, regional, [social, cultural](#) and environmental factors, [user conflicts, impairment of navigation rights or scenic views from shore, and navigational hazards](#).

### **3.13 Lease Area Boundary Survey**

A.) Pursuant to §475-14 C Article II of the Suffolk County Code, prior to the execution of a lease agreement, the boundaries of premises leased hereunder shall be surveyed by a licensed land surveyor, and a survey map shall be prepared by the surveyor and attached to the shellfish aquaculture lease.

B.) Subsequent to lease site approval by the Aquaculture Lease Board, lease applicants will receive notification regarding the determination(s) made by the Aquaculture Lease Board on the proposed lease site(s). Lease applicants will be required to verify their desire to proceed with a lease execution. It is the responsibility of the lease applicant to procure the services of a NYS Licensed Surveyor to prepare an accurate survey of the lease boundary and establish lease boundaries in the field in accordance with coordinates provided by a professional licensed land surveyor employed by the County and in accordance with the specifications provided in Appendix A of the Revised Administrative Guidance. Upon completion of the physical boundary survey, the applicant's surveyor must prepare a lease site boundary survey map in accordance with the specifications provided in Appendix A. The applicant is required

to submit to the Department six hard copies of the lease site boundary survey map which have been signed and sealed by the land surveyor for attachment to the Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Agreement.

C.) Lease applicants shall have six months from the date of notification to submit the required copies of their final lease site boundary survey map to the Department. The lease applicant is responsible for contracting and paying for the lease site boundary survey. If the required lease site boundary survey maps are not received by the Department within the established six-month period; the County shall terminate the lease application and discontinue the lease execution process.

D.) A lease area boundary survey shall also be prepared for an expansion of lease acreage, or the relocation of a lease, unless the County possesses a current boundary survey for the expansion or relocation area. The lessee shall procure and pay for the cost of such survey and will be required to submit the required copies of the lease site boundary survey map to be attached to the amended lease agreement. The County may require verification by a licensed land surveyor of a lease site boundary survey conducted for a prior lease applicant.

### **3.14 Lease Execution**

A.) Once the applicant has submitted the required eight copies of the lease site boundary survey map, the Department shall prepare the required Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Agreement for execution. The Department will send a draft of the Lease Agreement to the lease applicant to review; the applicant will have 45 days from the date of notice to contact the Department and schedule a date and time for the applicant to come to the Division of Planning and Environment to sign the required lease documents. Once the lease has been executed, a PDF of the document will be sent via email to the leaseholder for their records; a hard copy will also be sent to the leaseholder once the lease has been recorded in the Office

of the Suffolk County Clerk, along with a copy of the Recording Page.

B.) If the lease applicant has not signed his/her Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Agreement within the established 45-day time period, the Department may terminate the lease application and discontinue the lease execution process. Unleased acreage shall be returned to the Annual Acreage Cap Limit and made available for lease during a subsequent lease application cycle.

## **RAG-4 Lease Requirements and Procedures**

### **4.1 Lease Required**

It shall be unlawful for an entity that does not have a shellfish aquaculture lease issued by the County to conduct any type of shellfish aquaculture situated on lands in Peconic and Gardiners Bays under the jurisdiction of the County, with one exception. Owners of oyster grants retain their right to conduct oyster culture on their grant lands, and do not need a lease from Suffolk County for this type of culture activity. All private oyster grant owners that wish to cultivate shellfish species other than oysters, are required to follow the applicable lease requirements and restrictions described in RAG-3.2 Lease Program Participants, A.), B.) and C.) above.

**4.2 Shellfish Regulations and Submission of Regulatory Permit Applications** A.) A lessee must comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, those relating to [equipment](#), cultivation, harvest, handling, tagging, storage, sale, sanitary control and aquaculture of shellfish, [as well as General Condition 1a\). of NWP 48 which states that no aquaculture installation can cause more than a “minimal adverse effect on navigation”](#). Prior to starting any shellfish cultivation activities, leaseholders must obtain all required Federal and State regulatory permits, (including, without limitation, on/off-bottom culture permit, shellfish bed permit, digger’s permit, etc.) [The lease program does not currently allow the use of floating aquaculture gear for any new crop, on account of a high incidence of user conflicts, but may in the future do so, pursuant to regulatory recommendations of the Floating Aquaculture Gear Lease Committee and action of the Legislature.](#)

B.) Leaseholders shall have six months from the date of Departmental notification regarding the Aquaculture Lease Board's decision to submit permit applications to the applicable Federal and State regulatory agencies; hard copies or PDF's of the permit applications shall be submitted to the Department to document completion of this requirement. If the required regulatory permit applications have not been submitted within the established timeframe, this shall be cause for termination of lease by the County. Lessees must submit hard copies or PDF's of all permits or other forms of authorization once they are issued by the respective regulatory agency.

C.) The harvest and landing of wild shellfish by the lessee may only be allowed when such harvest is unavoidable and incidental to the harvest of cultured shellfish. No person shall possess wild undersize shellfish on a lease site without the prior written authorization from NYSDEC. The lessee must also comply with all laws and regulations including, but not limited to, those relating to navigation.

#### **4.3 Lease Site Boundary and Equipment Marking Requirements**

A.) As required by the NYSDEC On-/Off- Bottom Culture Permit, the Leaseholder shall be required to mark either the boundaries of the leased underwater lands and/or the subarea of the leased where shellfish aquaculture activities are taking place. The United States Coast Guard (USCG) is the regulatory agency that determines the type of buoy required to alert mariners of the submerged or floating structures on or within an aquaculture lease area. The required markers, which meet the USCG specifications are described in Appendix B of the Revised Administrative Guidance document. Lessees should contact the local USCG Private Aids to Navigation Team to confirm that they have met all USCG requirements, as well as for approval/verification of marking devices.

B.) Leaseholders are required to submit photos of boundary markers to the Department once they have been deployed on the lease site. Photos of equipment/gear identification markers should also be submitted prior to starting cultivation activities and with annual reporting information. Lessee shall be responsible for making reasonable efforts to maintain lease site boundary markers and verify that they are accurately positioned.

C.) ~~Equipment/gear~~ Buoys for aquaculture equipment/gear will be deployed according to industry best practices, i.e. "trawl gear" methodology with cages placed on bottom and daisy chained together with minimal surface floats to reduce the risk of collision or entanglement with fishing boats and recreational boaters and other watersports. Surface floats and buoys should be spaced at least 40 yards apart from each other to avoid interference with surface navigation. Depending on the type of equipment/gear that is permitted, leaseholders may also need to contact the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to initiate the appropriate chart and Coast Pilot corrections. At minimum, equipment/gear must be permanently marked with the lessee's name, lease site identification number and NYSDEC on/off-bottom culture permit number.

#### 4.4 Lease Program Fees

##### A.) Lease Application Fees

Application fees described below are non-refundable. Application fees shall be charged for an initial lease, lease renewal, expansion of lease, lease assignment and relocation of the lease. A leaseholder that requests to relocate or assign his/her lease shall be charged a higher fee to cover costs associated with the publication of the required public notices. Lease application fees may be waived by the Director for public entities (state agencies, towns, villages, etc.); or for leaseholders that are required to relocate their lease due to changes in environmental conditions.

<b>Application Fees</b>	<b>Non-Commercial 10-Acre Lease</b>	<b>Commercial 10- Acre Lease</b>	<b>Commercial Lease on Oyster Grant</b>
Term	Case-by-case basis	10 Years; option to renew for an additional 10 years at the County's discretion	10 Years; option to renew for an additional 10 years at the County's discretion
Lease Application	\$150 (non-refundable)	\$150 (non-refundable)	\$150 (non-refundable)
Lease Assignment/ Relocation/ and Renewal Application	\$200 (non-refundable)	\$200 (non-refundable)	\$150 (non-refundable)

##### B.) Annual Lease Rental Fees

Leaseholders will be required to pay an annual lease rental fee, as described below. The first annual lease rental fee will be due upon signing of the lease by the applicant. For subsequent years, payment will be due 30 days before the lease anniversary date, i.e., if the lease was issued on January 1<sup>st</sup>, the annual lease rental fee would be due 30 days before that date of each year. Annual lease rental fees may be waived for public entities (state agencies, towns, villages, etc.) at the County's discretion.

<b>Annual Lease Rental Fee</b>	<b>Non-Commercial 10-Acre Lease</b>	<b>Commercial 10- Acre Lease</b>	<b>Commercial Lease on Oyster Grant</b>
Term	Case-by-case basis	10 Years; option to renew for an additional 10 years at the County's discretion	10 Years; option to renew for an additional 10 years at the County's discretion

Years 1 thru 3:	\$100 per lease	- \$200 plus \$5 per acre - \$100 per 10-acre lease for United States Veterans residing in Suffolk County - \$250 plus \$25 per acre for non County residents	-\$200 per oyster grant
Years 4 and 5:	\$200 per lease	-\$250 plus \$25 per acre - \$200 per 10- acre lease for United States Veterans residing in Suffolk County - \$450 plus \$55 per acre for non County residents	-\$250 per oyster grant
Years 6 thru 10:	\$300 per lease	-\$300 plus \$45-acre lease - \$300 per 10-acre lease for United States Veterans residing in Suffolk County - \$600 plus \$90 per acre for non County residents	-\$300 per oyster grant

#### 4.5 Annual Reporting Requirements

A.) Leaseholders are required to complete a Shellfish Aquaculture Leaseholder Annual Report form (Annual Report) every year that they hold their lease and submit the same to the Department, 30-days prior to the lease anniversary date; along with payment of the annual lease rental fee, a completed SC Form 22 *Contractor's/Vendor's Public Disclosure Statement*; and copies of renewed regulatory permits. The lessee shall also be required to submit this report 30-days before the expiration of a lease and prior to applying for a lease renewal, relocation or assignment. The Annual Report shall generally include but is not limited to the following information: description of shellfish cultivation activities, types of gear/equipment used, areas within the lease site that are being used for cultivation, shellfish species being cultivated, quantity of species under cultivation, layout of farming operation, source of seed stock, shellfish landings and quantities brought to market, and self certification of commercial agricultural production as defined by New York State Agriculture and Markets Law Article 25-AA §301, after the first five years of a lease. Photos documenting the maintenance of the required boundary markers; and marking of shellfish equipment and gear will also be required. Additional information regarding gear/equipment supply purchases, product distribution, number of employees, etc. may also be required by the Department. If information regarding civil, criminal or administrative violations which

the lessee was convicted of or found guilty of during the reporting period has not already been disclosed to the Department, leaseholder must disclose this information in the Annual Report form with outcome of the violation.

B.) Hard copies and/or PDF's of required permit renewals or permit amendments issued by U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (if applicable) and/or the NYSDEC (*i.e.*, *NYSDEC Off-Bottom Culture Permit, Shellfish Bed Permit, and Marine Permit Certificate*) must be submitted with the Annual Reporting information.

C.) Annual reports and copies of required permit renewals shall be made available to the public via posting on the SCALP website.

#### **4.6 Substantial Shellfish Aquaculture Activity**

A.) Leaseholders are required to conduct substantial shellfish aquaculture activity in order to retain their lease with Suffolk County. A leaseholder shall be considered to be conducting substantial shellfish aquaculture activities provided he/she can document to the Department the planting or deployment of shellfish, cultivation or maintenance of shellfish, harvest of cultivated product; or documentation of other activities related to shellfish farming within the lease area. Documentation may consist of, but is not limited to, landings reports and records of harvest or product sales. Substantial shellfish aquaculture activities may also include, but are not limited to, the following: actions or steps taken by the lessee to prepare the aquaculture lease site; the purchase of necessary shellfish and/or gear/equipment; application to obtain required regulatory permits; or acquisition of financing. These types of actions or activities may be documented by submitting invoices or receipts of purchase for equipment, buoys, markers, bags, baskets, tags, shellfish seed, and gear for a boat, etc. Photographs or other relevant documents may be submitted. *A lessee will be considered by the Department not to have conducted substantial shellfish aquaculture activity if lease activities described above are not documented for two consecutive years.*

#### **4.7 Expansion of Lease Acreage**

A.) Certain oyster grant owners/lessees may opt for an expansion of lease premises acreage from a five (5) acre lease to ten (10) acres within the lease site. Oyster grant owners that applied for and received a lease on only a portion of their grant parcel may apply for an expansion of lease, which, if approved, would include their entire grant acreage; provided the acre(s) are seaward of 1,000 feet from mean high water.

B.) Leaseholders that can demonstrate a need for a second lease, can document substantial shellfish aquaculture activities on their initial lease site and meet the eligibility requirements may apply for a second 10-acre lease site in accordance with the County lease application procedures. Expansion of a lease or acquisition of a second lease shall require a full application process which includes a pre-application meeting; a public notice and comment period; and approval by the Aquaculture Lease Board.

#### **4.8 Lease Assignment**

A.) A lessee that no longer wishes to retain his/her lease with the County may apply to assign his/her lease to another entity, the "assignee", for the remaining portion of the lease term. Lease assignments shall be reviewed by the Department. Applications shall be rejected if shellfish aquaculture activities have not been put into operation on the subject lease area. The assignee shall be subject to the eligibility standards as specified herein. A lease

assignment is subject to a complete application process with review and public comment; however, the site will not be subject to approval by the Aquaculture Lease Board, as the lease site was previously approved by the Aquaculture Lease Board. A Lease Assignment Application must be submitted by the leaseholder, the “assignor”, along with the required application fee and supporting documentation. No profit shall be made by the lessee in the assignment of a lease.

*B.) For applicants who ultimately wish to have their lease issued to a corporation, LLC, partnership, or DBA, it is recommended that they pursue this during their initial application for a lease, rather than entering into a lease first and then seeking an assignment. While sole proprietors who successfully obtain a lease may subsequently apply to assign their lease to a corporation, LLC, partnership or DBA that they own or are a member of; approval of a subsequent lease assignment is at the discretion of the County.*

#### **4.9 Lease Relocation**

A.) A lessee may apply to relocate his/her shellfish aquaculture operation from his/her existing lease site to another available lease area at the discretion of the Department or during an annual lease application cycle. Leaseholders must submit a Lease Site Relocation Application, application fee and supporting documents requested. The Department has the discretion to consider relocation applications on an emergency basis otherwise relocations applications will be considered at the same time as new applications. A lease site relocation shall be subject to notice, a public comment period and approval by the Aquaculture Lease Board, unless the subject lease site was previously approved by the Aquaculture Lease Board within one (1) calendar year prior to the request; or if the lease site was previously leased and the lease was terminated within the last six months prior to the request. Lease site relocations shall not be subject to the annual acreage cap limit for new leases under a given lease application cycle. [If notice of complaint or lawsuit is filed against a leaseholder, the leaseholder shall have said lease reviewed individually as part of the annual lease application cycle to determine relocation options.](#)

B.) If the relocation is approved by the Department, the leaseholder must satisfy the lease site boundary survey requirements for their new lease area; the lease acreage amount and term of lease shall remain the same. Prior to the conduct of any shellfish farming activities, all required regulatory permits must be amended to reflect the relocation of the shellfish farming operation. Hard copies or PDF’s of the amended permits shall be submitted to the County by the leaseholder. In addition, all required paperwork (e.g. a lease amendment or other necessary documents) to relocate the lease must be executed and submitted to the County by the leaseholder. Leaseholders will be given a specified amount of time to relocate all shellfish, equipment, markers, etc. from their original lease site to the relocation area. Authorization for use of the original lease shall expire and all gear, equipment, markers, etc., must be removed from the original lease area. The final relocation authorization shall be conditioned upon removing all gear and equipment from the former lease site. Any gear and / or equipment left in or on the former lease area may be removed by the County at the expense of the former leaseholder.

#### **4.10 Subleasing**

Subleasing shall not be permitted under new leases or lease renewals executed on or after the effective date of Local Law [insert number]-2021, “A Local Law to Amend, Update and

Reorganize Chapter 475 Article II of the Suffolk County Code,” and this Administrative Guidance.

#### 4.11 Lease Termination/Non-renewal by the County

A.) The County may terminate or deny a lease renewal based on failure to comply with the terms of the lease, Chapter 475 of the Suffolk County Code and/or this Administrative Guidance, or lack of eligibility as described therein. Such failures shall include but are not limited to, failure to pay Lease Program fees, and failure to submit required forms, documents, regulatory permits and/or permit applications. A lease may also be terminated or denied renewal if it is determined that substantial shellfish aquaculture activity, as defined earlier, has not been conducted on the lease site within the preceding year or if it is documented that the lease activities have caused substantial damage to existing environmental conditions. Leaseholders which have been convicted of significant or repeated civil, criminal or administrative violations of the Environmental Conservation Law or other Federal, State or local law, as it pertains to shellfish, finfish, other marine resources, environmental protection, food sanitation, navigation or operation of a vessel shall also be cause for termination or non-renewal of a lease. Subject to the approval of the County Attorney, the Department may include in the lease other conditions, actions or omissions which shall be cause for termination or non-renewal of a lease.

B.) If the County terminates a lease or denies lease renewal and the acreage involved is from the 2010 annual acreage cap limit or the Phase 2 acreage cap limit, this acreage shall be returned to the overall acreage cap and made available for lease in future years; or made available for issuance of a second lease to existing leaseholders.

C.) If a lease is terminated for reasons beyond the control of the leaseholder or at the discretion of the County, an opportunity may be offered to the leaseholder to relocate to a different lease site.

#### 4.12 Hardship Exemption

A.) A lessee, who cannot demonstrate substantial shellfish aquaculture activity as defined herein, may be eligible for a hardship exemption, provided appropriate evidence can be shown as to why no activity or actions have been taken to conduct shellfish aquaculture activities on the lease site. Suitable evidence of hardship includes, but is not limited to documented losses of gear/shellfish; damage to boat or other equipment due to major weather events and natural disasters; water quality data; family or personal medical issues; or financial statements. Issuance of a hardship exemption shall be at the discretion of the County based on review of the requested documentation. Hardship exemptions shall not be granted for more than three years during a lease term. Exemptions would be submitted on an annual basis to the Department.

#### 4.13 Lease Termination by Lessee

A.) A lessee may request to terminate his/her lease at any time prior to the end of his/her lease term. To initiate this process, leaseholders must complete and submit the *Combined Lease Termination Application & Final Leaseholder Annual Reporting Form* (available on the

Lease Program website) to the Department. Upon receipt and review of this document,

the Department will prepare the required lease termination documents; leaseholders shall have the option of coming to the office to sign their termination agreements or may request to have the documents mailed to them for signature. Leaseholders who request that the lease termination documents be mailed to them will be responsible for having the required documents notarized by a Notary Public and return the same to the County for final execution. The lease shall be terminated by the County upon final execution of a lease termination document by both parties, payment of all fees due and owing, and removal of all aquaculture equipment on the lease site. Once the lease is terminated, the lessee shall not be responsible for annual payments for the remainder of the 10-year lease term. Fees already due and owing shall not be refunded at termination. If the lessee terminates a lease or does not want to renew such lease, the acreage involved that was originally part of the acreage cap limit will be added back to the acreage available under the cap limit for lease in future years.

#### **4.14 Lease Renewal**

A.) If a lessee wishes to renew his/her lease at the end of the initial 10 year lease term, he/she must submit a Lease Renewal Application (available on the Lease Program website), along with an application fee and a completed Leaseholder Annual Report Form no later than three months prior to the expiration of the lease term. Recognizing that the Phase 1 program design process lacked sufficient input from the full range of bay users, and that public notice and comment provisions for lease applications were flawed during the first ten years of the program, lease renewals during Phase 2 shall be subject to the same public notice and comment provisions as for new lease applications, with approval in the discretion of the County Aquaculture Lease Board, unless a user conflict objection is determined to be credible, in which case that lease site will be removed from the program, and the lessee may apply for another lease site. Lease Renewals shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the Lease Program in effect at the time of renewal, including but not limited to applicable provisions in the Suffolk County Code, Lease Program policies, requirements, rental fees and other charges current at that time as well as an assessment as to whether continued operation of the lease site is consistent with the Program's stated goal of "minimizing environmental impact and user conflicts". The Department shall notify the leaseholder of either the approval or disapproval of the lease renewal. Subsequent to receiving notification of approval from the Department, the leaseholder must verify his/her desire to renew the lease for an additional term of 10 years. The Department will send a draft Lease Agreement to review and a notice to the leaseholder; the leaseholder will have 45-days from the date of the notice to contact the Department and schedule a day/time for leaseholder to come to the Division of Planning and Environment and sign the required lease documents. The leaseholder shall be required to submit the annual lease rental fee payment to the County upon signature of the lease agreement. Once the lease has been fully executed, a PDF of the document will be sent via email to the leaseholder for his/her records; a hard copy will also be sent to the leaseholder once the lease has been recorded in the Office of the Suffolk County Clerk, along with the Recording Page.

B.) In the event the Department disapproves the lease renewal application, a letter identifying the reasons for disapproval will be sent to the leaseholder; the leaseholder shall be required to remove all shellfish gear/equipment from the lease site prior to the expiration of the lease.

C.) If the leaseholder has not signed his/her Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Agreement within the established 45-day time period, the Department may terminate the lease renewal application and discontinue the lease execution process. The leaseholder shall be required to remove all shellfish gear/equipment from the subject lease area. Upon failure of the former leaseholder to remove his/her shellfish gear/equipment, the leaseholder may be subject to a summary eviction proceeding. If the acreage involved was originally part of an acreage cap

limit, upon repossession of the lease area by the County, the acreage will be added back to the acreage cap and made available for lease during a subsequent lease application cycle.

*Factors for Consideration in Lease Renewal, Lease Relocation, Expansion of Acreage, Assignment or Other Actions Affecting the Lease:*

- i. Whether applicable laws, regulations or the Lease Program have changed materially since the issuance of the existing lease.
- ii. Whether there has been a material change in environmental conditions or shellfish aquaculture technology or methods.
- iii. Factors that would affect the lessee's eligibility for a lease.
- iv. Whether the application to the County is timely, complete, sufficient and accurate.
- v. Any other information deemed relevant by the County.
- [vi. Whether there have been significant complaints against individual leaseholders due to conflicts with existing users of the water.](#)

#### **4.15 Noise and Lighting**

A.) All lessees shall be required to conduct shellfish aquaculture activities in a manner that is respectful of other marine users and the environment. Lessees shall:

- i. Restrict noise generation and use of artificial light for normal operational practices, maintenance of safety, and for harvesting activities;
- ii. Make every reasonable effort to minimize noise during regular farming, cultivating and harvesting activities. Ensure that well-maintained sound suppression devices (i.e., mufflers) are used while operating equipment;
- iii. Ensure that all non-navigation lighting be aimed and of a brightness so as not to cause unnecessary adverse effects on other users and the marine environment, and where possible; and shield such lighting from all but essential directions; and
- iv. Make every reasonable effort to minimize light during night time operations. Night time operations are limited to the maintenance of buoys and other activities permitted by ECL §13-0309.

#### **4.16 General Enforcement Policy**

A.) The County has the authority to enforce shellfish aquaculture lease policies, regulations and applicable statutes which shall include the following:

- i. Authority to enter and inspect – The County has the authority to enter and inspect any and all areas subject to a shellfish aquaculture lease agreement for the purpose of determining compliance with the terms and provisions of the lease.
- ii. Authority to monitor and take samples from any and all areas subject to a shellfish aquaculture lease agreement.
- iii. Violations – Violations of and/or noncompliance with lease stipulations or regulations set forth in the Lease Program may be subject to termination or non renewal of the lease agreement. Upon failure to pay the annual fee or upon other grounds for termination, the lessee may be subject to summary eviction proceedings.
- iv. Permit Regulations - The lessee is responsible for obtaining all necessary regulatory permits and licenses under Federal and State law, including any permits for boundary marker buoys and/or private aids to navigation markers

required by the US Coast Guard and/or US Army Corps of Engineers (marker specifications in Appendix B).

- v. Marking requirements for aquaculture gear/equipment – For identification purposes the lessee shall be responsible for marking all shellfish aquaculture gear/equipment under its ownership, e.g., cages, bags, trays, buoys, etc. Each of which must be marked with the lessee’s name and lease site identification number as identified from the Aquaculture Lease Sites map. Said markings shall be maintained by the lessee year-round and replaced when markings are no longer legible.
- vi. Maintenance and Removal – All shellfish aquaculture gear and the contents thereof are the possession and responsibility of the lessee, who shall be responsible for maintenance and retrieval of any equipment/gear that leaves the leased area. Lessee shall also be responsible for the eventual removal of all equipment/gear. If the equipment/gear is not removed upon termination, revocation, or expiration of the lease, the equipment/gear and its contents shall be deemed abandoned and lessee shall be liable to the County for the cost of locating and removal of equipment/gear.

[B.\) Bay Constables shall have the same authority as the County to enforce shellfish aquaculture lease policies, regulations and applicable statutes in the Town Waters of their respective towns.](#)

#### **4.17 Approved Waters**

A.) Shellfish may only be harvested from certified waters for shellfish harvesting, as determined by NYSDEC.

#### **4.18 Water Quality Changes**

A.) Water quality and water quality classifications of waters within New York State are subject to change due to various environmental conditions as determined by the NYS Dep’t

of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), and in some cases, the lessee may be required to respond to those changes. If such a response is warranted, the County shall not assume any liability for any changes in classification and shall assume no liability to the lessee for damages incurred due to such actions. However, the lessee may terminate the lease or apply to relocate it.

#### **4.19 Harvest and/or Transfer of Shellfish from Other Waters**

A.) The transplanting or relay of shellfish from uncertified waters to lease areas for natural cleansing shall be permitted under the Lease Program, so long as all regulatory requirements from the NYSDEC relating to this type of shellfish aquaculture are met. The relay or moving of shellfish from a lease area, private oyster grant or other certified waters to another lease area located in a different water body may also be allowed, pending required regulatory approval from the NYSDEC, prior to transfer of shellfish.

#### **4.20 Handling of Shellfish**

A.) Lessees shall conduct all shellfish aquaculture activities and operations involving or relating to the possession and handling of cultivated shellfish to prevent contamination and decomposition of such shellfish in accordance with all applicable New York State laws, rules and regulations for sanitary control over shellfish and aquaculture.

#### **4.21 Corporate Applicants**

A.) If the lease applicant is a corporate entity, the following information must be submitted as part of the lease application (for all required information see Lease Application posted on the Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program website).

- i. The date and state of incorporation and copy of the Certificate of Incorporation; ii. The type of corporation (domestic or foreign);
- iii. DBA, if applicable (General Business Certificate);
- iv. The Federal Tax ID Number or EIN;
- v. The names and addresses of all shareholders, who own or control at least 5% of the outstanding stock and the percentage of the outstanding stock currently owned or controlled by each such shareholder;
- vi. The name and addresses of all directors;
- vii. The names, addresses and titles of all officers;
- viii. Whether the corporation, or any shareholder, director, or officer has applied for a shellfish aquaculture lease for underwater lands in Peconic Bay or Gardiners Bay in the past, and the outcome or current status of that application or lease;
- ix. The names and addresses of shareholders, directors, or officers owning an interest, either directly or beneficially, in any other New York State shellfish aquaculture operation, as well as the quantity of acreage attributed to each such person;
- x. Whether the corporation or any officer, director, or shareholder listed in bullet items 5

and 8 above has ever been convicted of significant or repeated civil, criminal or administrative violations of the Environmental Conservation Law or other Federal, State or local law, as it pertains to shellfish, finfish, other marine resources, environmental protection, food sanitation, navigation or operation of a vessel by the applicant or lessee. Such determination shall be made by the Director in accordance with the New York Correction Law Article 23-A.

B.) An officer of the corporation must sign the lease application. The application must be accompanied by a corporate resolution authorizing the application.

#### **4.22 Partnership Applicants**

A.) If the lease applicant is a partnership, the following information must be submitted as part of the lease application (for all required information see Lease Application posted on the Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program website).

- i. The date and state in which the partnership was formed and a copy of either the Certificate of Limited Partnership or documentation of the formation of a General Partnership;
- ii. The names, addresses, and ownership shares of all partners;
- iii. DBA if applicable (General Business Certificate);
- iv. The Federal Tax ID Number or EIN;
- v. Whether the partnership or any partner has applied for a shellfish aquaculture lease for the underwater lands of Peconic Bay or Gardiners Bay in the past and the outcome or current status of that application or lease;

- vi. Whether the partnership or any partner owns an interest, either directly or beneficially, in any other New York State shellfish aquaculture operation, as well as the quantity of acreage from the existing operation;
- vii. Whether the partnership or any partner has ever been convicted or found guilty of a civil, criminal or administrative violation of marine resources or environmental protection law, whether state or federal.

B.) The application must be signed by a partner.

#### **4.23 Limited Liability Company (LLC) Applicants**

A.) If the lease applicant is a Limited Liability Company, the following must be submitted as part of the lease application (for all required information see Lease Application posted on the Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program website).

- i. The date and state in which the LLC was formed (include a copy of the Articles of Organization);
- ii. The type of LLC (domestic or foreign);
- iii. DBA if applicable (General Business Certificate);

- iv. The Federal Tax ID Number or EIN;
- v. The names, addresses, and ownership interest of all members;
- vi. The names, addresses, titles and ownership interest (if any) of all person authorized to manage the LLC and to enter into contracts;
- vii. A copy of the LLC's Operating Agreement;
- viii. A certified resolution that lists all of the members, states who is authorized to manage the LLC, and authorizes entry into the subject Shellfish Aquaculture Lease with the County of Suffolk;
- ix. Whether the LLC or any member owns an interest, either directly or beneficially in any other New York State shellfish cultivation operation;
- x. Whether the LLC or any member has been convicted or found guilty of any civil, criminal or administrative violations of the Environmental Conservation Law or other Federal, State or local law, as it pertains to shellfish, finfish, other marine resources, environmental protection, food sanitation, navigation or operation of a vessel.

B.) A member of the LLC, who is authorized to manage the LLC, must sign the lease application.

#### **4.24 Local Waterfront Revitalization Program Consistency**

A.) Towns and villages should respond to lease application [and lease renewal](#) public notices and provide the Department with information and comment as to whether or not proposed activities described in public notices are consistent with approved Local Waterfront Revitalization Programs, [especially with reference to user conflicts and conflicts with local preservation policies.](#)

#### **RAG-5 County Administrative Requirements**

A.) The Department will be responsible for administering the Lease Program. In this role, the Department will assist the Aquaculture Lease Board in its decision-making activity, as well as seek the cooperation and support of the Suffolk County Departments of Law and Health Services in various aspects of Lease Program implementation as described below.

- i. The Department will be responsible for day-to-day administration of the Lease Program. This responsibility involves activities, such as providing information to the public on the Lease Program; guiding interested parties through the lease application process; responding to inquiries on the Lease Program from government agencies; determinations on lease applicant eligibility; tracking leases through approval; decisions on issuance of leases, lease assignment, termination and renewal;

recordkeeping; processing and preparing required lease documents; and serving as staff to the Aquaculture Lease Board. The Department will also make policy recommendations for any needed legislative action on the Lease Program.

- ii. The Aquaculture Lease Board shall consist of: the Commissioner of the Department of Economic Development and Planning (who shall act as chairperson) or his/her designee; the Director of the Division of Planning and Environment or his/her designee; the Commissioner of the Department of Health Services or his/her designee; one representative of the recreational boating and watersports community from each Town, selected by the Town Board from among the leaders of the local boating and watersports groups that participated in the 10 year review; ~~one representative appointed by the Suffolk County Legislator from District 1 and one representative appointed by the Suffolk County Legislator from District 2;~~ one representative from an organization that works within the Peconic Estuary to be designated by the County Executive.
- iii. The Aquaculture Lease Board shall conduct a public meeting(s) to review all potential lease sites identified in lease applications, and consider all written comments received in response to public notice issuance, as well as oral and written comments made and submitted at the public meeting(s), including Department staff commentary. The Aquaculture Lease Board will make decisions, based on a regional and environmental perspective, on which potential lease sites will be available for lease, as well as those sites that will be disapproved under a given application cycle. (Note that final decisions on approving a lease for any specific site are made by the Director.) The Aquaculture Lease Board shall act by resolution adopted by a majority vote. If additional information is needed or comments are received during the public comment portion of an Aquaculture Lease Board meeting, and the information or comments require additional review or vetting; the Aquaculture Lease Board may table the matter and reconvene at a subsequent meeting to make their determination.
- iv. The Department will seek the cooperation and assistance of the Department of Law in the review of all legal aspects of the Lease Program, including review and execution of shellfish aquaculture lease documents; and termination and eviction of defaulting leaseholders.

- v. The Department shall seek the cooperation of the Department of Health Services (Division of Environmental Quality) to conduct inspections of leased areas; and may implement environmental monitoring which may include collection of data on those specific water quality and ecological parameters that are needed to assess any potential beneficial or adverse impacts on the Peconic Estuary associated with shellfish farms on plots leased by the County. Pursuant to Contract No. 525-8224-1170-00-00001 between the Suffolk County Department of Health Services and

the Research Foundation for State University of New York, The Suffolk County Peconic Aquaculture Lease Monitoring (PALM) Plan was developed. The PALM plan is included in Appendix G; implementation of the monitoring plan shall be subject to available funding. Coordination with ongoing monitoring activities conducted under the Peconic Estuary Program will be essential.

B.) There are a number of actions that are required on a periodic basis to effectively monitor the Lease Program, make adjustments where necessary to assure that the program is being implemented to meet anticipated goals, and address the requirements in the 2004 Lease Law, as discussed below.

- i. The Department ~~will~~may issue an annual report, generally in February of each calendar year, which summarizes the status of the Lease Program; actions taken by the Aquaculture Lease Board, data on lease activities, i.e., number of leases in effect, number of leases issued, etc. for the previous year. This report will be submitted to the Commissioner and may be made available to County officials, agencies and the public.
- ii. The Department may conduct annual inspections of leased areas to verify activities and compliance of the lease agreement. Inspections are subject to the Dept. of Health Service's Division of Environmental Quality's availability and/or funding required to conduct inspections.
- iii. Pursuant to State and Local Law the Shellfish Cultivation Zone shall be subject to review every five (5) years. If it is determined that significant revisions to the Shellfish Cultivation Zone are warranted (i.e., addition or removal of areas based on environmental conditions or conflicts with other users of the bay); the Department may make adjustments, which shall be subject to review and approval by the Suffolk County Legislature. Updates to the Shellfish Cultivation Zone map or other Lease Program maps may be subject to available funding.
- iv. An administrative review of the Lease Program ~~will~~may be conducted by the Department every 10 years to evaluate and potentially amend program components, which will govern program implementation and management for the subsequent 10-year period. This review may include the following:
  - a.) Assessment of the Shellfish Cultivation Zone map to determine if the boundaries and/or areas included in said zone should be changed as a result of

socio-economic, user conflict, environmental and fishery-related considerations. If it becomes necessary to change the boundary of the Shellfish Cultivation Zone, the amended map must be adopted into law.

- b.) Evaluate the prudence of issuing leases larger than 10 acres, but not exceeding

50 acres (with exception to leases on oyster grants).

c.) Evaluate the option of extending or reducing the term of lease, no less than 5 years but not exceeding 25 years.

v. As a result of an administrative review, if it is determined that significant changes to the Lease Program are warranted, such as expansion of total lease area, change in lease area locations, or an increase or decrease in the number of new leases, an environmental review may need to be conducted to assess the potential impacts of such changes. Major policy changes in the Lease Program, such as those listed above would be subject to legislative approval. However, the Department may make non-substantive changes to the existing forms, applications, lease documents, etc. that are referenced in this Revised Administrative Guidance or posted on the Lease Program website, as necessary for implementation of the program, or if deemed necessary by the Suffolk County Department of Law. The Department may also establish policies, guidelines, procedures, timelines and additional forms and/or documents; as necessary, in consultation with the Department of Law. If an administrative review determines changes to the 2004 Leasing Law are warranted the Department may recommend that the County request the NYS Legislature amend Environmental Conservation Law §13-0302.

v. The Department shall convene a new Floating Aquaculture Gear Lease Committee, to recommend revised Administrative Guidance with respect to terms, conditions and regulations for leases for specific sites using floating aquaculture gear, for shellfish or seaweed, as a matter appropriate for the leasing program, and to do the following:

- (a) to fairly represent all local citizens and bay users in this process, to which end The Floating Aquaculture Gear Lease Committee shall seek input from all bay users, and at least 50% of the Committee's members shall not be involved in the aquaculture industry and shall represent and be drawn from other local bay user groups that have participated in the first Ten Year Review process.
- (b) to study how floating aquaculture gear is regulated in other jurisdictions in order to avoid interference in navigation and other user conflicts;
- (c) to study existing or innovative floating or suspended gear designs and deployment practices, in aquaculture and fishing, that do not, or would not interfere with surface navigation or cause conflicts with other bay users;
- (d) to consider alternatives to the current program lease site shapes, patterns and/or locations, in order to identify lease site shapes, patterns and locations for floating aquaculture gear that would not interfere with surface navigation or cause conflicts with other bay users;
- (e) to develop recommendations for best-practice floating aquaculture gear designs, deployment patterns and spacing, as well as lease site shapes and locations – including locations on underwater lands outside current SCALP program boundaries – that would not interfere with surface navigation or cause conflicts with other bay users;
- (f) to develop and propose a Floating Aquaculture Gear Lease Site Map, showing locations and

shapes of lease sites that may deploy floating aquaculture gear, that would not interfere with surface navigation or cause conflicts with other bay users;

- (g) to develop recommendations revised Administrative Guidance for regulations and specific terms and conditions for leases for sites where floating aquaculture gear may be deployed, and also for any other kinds of floating gear or structure used in aquaculture, such as surface floats, markers, buoys, docks, etcetera, so that such objects would not interfere with surface navigation or cause conflicts with other bay users;
- (h) to develop recommendations for a pilot program whereby Floating Aquaculture Gear Lease Committee recommendations may be tested;
- (i) to present to the Legislature all study reports and Committee conclusions and recommendations, proposed maps and suggested amendments to the Administrative Guidance, for possible legislative action, within 24 month of the enactment of this legislation;

C). The workload associated with the implementation and oversight of the Lease Program was extensive and particularly demanding during the first 10 years of the program given the need to educate the public and familiarize shellfish farmers with program procedures; conduct annual lease application cycles; execute and carryout required Lease Program procedures; and manage leases that were issued by the County. The existing staff in the Department, which were assigned to conduct the administrative work required to implement and oversee the Lease Program, shall continue to administer the Lease Program in accordance with the requirements included here within. The County expects that the workload will continue to be intensive once implementation of the second 10 years of the Lease Program is underway and staff begins conducting new lease application cycles; and begins accepting and processing applications for lease renewals. The conduct and processing of new lease applications will continue to accommodate moderate growth in the industry under the established annual acreage cap limit. Monitoring lessee performance and annual lease review will be a continuing function conducted by the staff. Improvements made to the annual reporting information and lease requirements will make leaseholders more accountable; resulting in fewer leases going unused for long periods of time. Department staff will continue to coordinate with other County Departments, regulatory agencies and municipalities to effectively manage the Lease Program, and reduce user conflicts.

D.) Additional resources may be needed for specific program needs during the second decade of implementation, e.g., monitoring/research regarding potential positive and/or negative impacts

of shellfish culture activities on the marine environment; Shellfish Cultivation Zone boundary review; expansion of County jurisdiction within the 1,000-foot buffer and a potential supplemental environmental review; and the programmatic review after the second 10 years of the Lease Program. Projects that implement the Lease Program are eligible for water quality/land stewardship funding since they relate directly and explicitly to “the management of underwater lands subject to the Suffolk County Shellfish Aquaculture Leasing Authority” as indicated in the

Suffolk County Charter, Section 12-2 B.) (1.) (a.) (2) (c.). It is anticipated that a principal source for support for addressing these needs will be the Suffolk County Water Quality Protection and Restoration Program and Land Stewardship Initiative; and is subject to available funding.

## APPENDIX A

### LEASE SITE BOUNDARY SURVEY AND MAP SPECIFICATIONS

*Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning Revised Administrative Guidance Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay November 20, 2020*

#### Appendix A: Lease Site Boundary Survey and Map Specifications

A lease site boundary survey map must be prepared by a NYS Licensed Land Surveyor and must include the following information:

- ③ Lease Site Map ID #
- ③ Reference to “Map 2, Aquaculture Lease Sites” Filed (Add Date), Miscellaneous Map Number (Add Map #).
- ③ Lease Acreage Amount
- ③ Lease Site Coordinates (Latitude/Longitude & State Plane Feet)
  - Four corners
  - Center point
- ③ NW Corner survey marker
- ③ Lease Location
  - Town (s)
  - County
  - State
- ③ Identification of water body where the lease site is located
- ③ Vicinity Map
- ③ Suffolk County Tax Map #(s)
- ③ Surveyors Certification must certify lease to **County of Suffolk** and Leaseholder
- ③ Legal Description/ Surveyor’s Description
- ③ Illustration of lease area with dimensions
- ③ Date the survey was conducted
- ③ Date the map was prepared; and revised date

Maps should be printed on 11 X 17 paper; all final copies must be signed and sealed by the license land surveyor. Leaseholders shall be required to submit eight final copies of the lease site boundary survey map to the Division of Planning and Environment by the date established by the Department.

## **APPENDIX B**

### **MARKING AND IDENTIFICATION OF LEASE SITE BOUNDARY**

*Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning Revised Administrative Guidance Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay November 20, 2020*

#### **Marking and Identification of Lease Site Boundary**

The Leaseholder shall be required to clearly mark and identify the boundaries of the subject lease area using the following guidelines:

- ξ 6th Class Buoy with a minimum of three foot surface expression;
- ξ North East Corner of the lease area must be marked with a highflyer buoy; ξ
- Buoys are required to be yellow;
- ξ Buoys must be radar reflective;
- ξ Buoys must have reflective tape;
- ξ At minimum, buoys must be marked with the following identification:
  - ③ SCALP Lease Site ID#
  - ③ NYSDEC On/off-Bottom Culture (OBC) Permit#

All leaseholders shall be required to obtain Private Aids to Navigation (PATON) Permits for boundary buoys and/or markers from the United States Coast Guard (USCG). To avoid position errors, position information be submitted to the USCG in DD-MM-SS.SSS; all permits are submitted and approved via the following website: <http://www.usharbormaster.com/>.

#### **Off-Bottom Culture**

“Off-bottom culture” includes the cultivation of shellfish on, or in, any raft, rack, cage, box or other similar device or structure in any natural waters of the State, whether that gear rests on the bottom or floats on or below the surface. Leaseholders may deploy gear that rests on the bottom, but currently may not deploy floating aquaculture gear for new crop until the Legislature approves regulation for such gear. Leaseholders that are permitted to deploy any kind of off-

bottom culture gear ~~which includes the cultivation of shellfish on, or in, any raft, rack, cage, box or other similar device or structure in any natural waters of the State~~ shall be required to notify the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The leaseholder shall provide information pertaining to the lease site location and the aquaculture gear specifications, so that NOAA may initiate the appropriate chart and Coast Pilot corrections with respect to a new charted depth. Leaseholders may submit this information online at [https://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/charts/docs/charts-updates/Permit-Public\\_Notice.pdf](https://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/charts/docs/charts-updates/Permit-Public_Notice.pdf) and must include a copy of the permit or verification letter issued by the US Army Corps of Engineers.

If the leaseholder is permitted to deploy floating and/or suspended shellfish culture gear, leaseholders must comply with all requirements specified by the NYSDEC on/off-bottom culture permit; and may be required to obtain a PATON permit for lighted buoys/marks from the USCG. These buoys/marks must also be yellow and must have a yellow light. Typical flash characteristics for Yellow are FL Y 2s/FL Y 2.5s/FL Y 4s.

*Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning Revised Administrative Guidance Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay November 20, 2020*

## **APPENDIX C**

### **SHELLFISH CULTIVATION PLAN OUTLINE SAMPLE**

*Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning Revised Administrative Guidance Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay November 20, 2020*

#### **SHELLFISH CULTURE/OPERATIONS PLAN OUTLINE**

A shellfish culture/operations plan must include a description of the proposed shellfish culture operation in verbal and graphic format. The plan must be as complete and accurate enough to provide an understandable description of the operations, its facilities and anticipated products. Diagrams may be hand drawn or computer generated. Drawings do not have to be to scale, but should be clearly marked and easy to understand.

The plan should include the following:

ξ Name and contact information for the applicant.

ξ Anticipated location for the grow-out area:

- GPS coordinates
- Water depth

ξ Anticipated land support facilities:

- Off-loading facility type and location
- Boat type and equipment

ξ List of permits and licenses needed for the proposed shellfish culture operation ξ

Description of proposed activities on the lease site including methods to be used for shellfish cultivation and maintenance

ξ List of field equipment to be utilized for shellfish grow-out; number and type of shellfish cages, containers, dimensions, etc.

ξ Description of safety and security equipment on the lease, including markers for equipment and lease boundaries.

ξ Type and quantity of shellfish to be raised:

ξ Quantity of shellfish each year for first five years.

ξ Plan for gear recovery; for retrieving out-of-use, damaged and unmoored gear.

ξ Describe anticipated source of seed stock:

- Potential suppliers
- Size of seed stock
- Quantity of seed stock per year

ξ Provide a diagram of lease/site and probably gear deployment, in plan view and cross sectional view.

ξ Attach an 8.5” by 11” cross-section diagram (may be hand-drawn or computer-generated) that depicts the typical bottom profile of the propose lease area with the grow-out gear and mooring equipment (example 1) and overhead view of gear and mooring equipment (example 2). If the profile of the area differs greatly from one end to the other or multiple gears or species will be used/grown, please attach more than one diagram to accurately depict the operation. Each diagram should show the following with mean high and mean low water lines.

*Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning Revised Administrative Guidance Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay November 20, 2020*

ξ The location, estimated maximum number, and size/scale of any cages, bags, nets, floats, anchors, or other containers or predator exclusion devices. Indicate the average depth of these below mean low and high water. Indicate the distance they extend above the bottom or surface.

ξ Provide the dimensions (length by width by height) and describe the makeup of the physical structures to be used (materials type, wire gauge, brand, etc.). If you intend to stack cages, indicate how many cages will be used per stack and the total height of one stacked cage unit.

ξ Plan must show that all equipment and gear placed on the lease be permanently and

individually marked with the lease number. Provide a description of the marking methods and a gear recovery plan (retrieving no longer used/unmoored/broken equipment) that will be used to meet this requirement.

ξ Diagram does not need to be scale, as long as relative size and locations are marked.

SOURCE:

Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Division of Fish and Wildlife

University of Maryland Extension, Maryland Shellfish Aquaculture Financing Program,

<http://www.mdsg.edu/programs/extension/aquaculture/conference2010>

*Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning Revised Administrative Guidance Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay November 20, 2020*

## **APPENDIX D**

### **BUSINESS PLAN OUTLINE SAMPLE**

*Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning Revised Administrative Guidance Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay November 20, 2020*

#### **OVERVIEW OF BUSINESS PLAN CONTENT**

Preparation of a business plan assists in understanding what will be required to start and operate a shellfish aquaculture operation and specifically the economic considerations needed to make the operation viable. The plan basically outlines the following:

- ξ Who you and your partners are and what you will contribute
- ξ What you have to put into the business
- ξ What you know about the product(s) or services you will sell
- ξ What you want to do in creating your business
- ξ How you are going to get your business started and growing

Business plan preparation provides an opportunity for you to put this information into a document

that can be shared with financial institutions that you will seek to borrow from as well as giving you a chance to assess the chances for success. It will give you a roadmap to operating your business and let you know when you might expect it to become profitable. Above all, it gives you a tool for measuring how your business is progressing to let you make corrections as you become more familiar with the business and gain more experience in it.

## **Table of Contents**

This provides you with an organized outline of the sections that you need to develop. The principal topics are:

- I. Executive Summary
- II. Business Description
- III. Products and/or Services
- IV. Production
- V. Market Analysis
- [VI. Community Relations](#)
- [VII. Personnel and Management](#)
- [VIII. Financial Information](#)
- [XI. Appendices and Supporting Documents](#)

### I. Executive Summary

This section is written after the plan is finished and placed at the front of the document before the Table of Contents and after any cover sheet that may be used. In it you briefly describe what you are going to do and how you will operate. The Summary should not take more than a few paragraphs and must highlight the strong points of your business. It should provide the reasons for what you are doing as well as why you believe you are going to be profitable.

The Executive Summary is always placed on a page by itself and should not take more than a single page to complete.

### II. Business Description

*Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning Revised Administrative Guidance Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay November 20, 2020*

In this section you will want to describe your operation. Include historical information on how you came to identify this as an area where you can make a profit, as well as experiences that you have had that will serve to make you more potentially successful. Include information on:

- ξ Mission Statement: A mission statement succinctly defines your business. It describes what you are trying to accomplish and what you value. Mission statements must reveal more than a motive of profit. A mission should contain values, activities, and identity of the farm. Write your statement in a short paragraph with enough detail to provide clear direction while still being flexible. A mission statement is like a book cover. It provides the reader with a glimpse of what story lies ahead.
- ξ Business Contact Information: This should include your business name, address, phone number, email, and the type of business structure you are setting up

(i.e., sole proprietor, partnership, corporation, and coop).

- ξ List the experiences you have had in learning about shellfish including working as a harvester, buyer or shipper; working in a shellfish hatchery or on a shellfish farm.
- ξ Provide the current status of your employment; whether you will get into shellfish farming on a full-time or part-time basis; knowledge you have gained about aquaculture through practical experience, workshops or courses, or on line study.
- ξ Describe the product(s) that your company will produce and sell; farmed shellfish, for human consumption to market size or producing seed for sale; provide custom planting, harvesting or management services to others in the industry or operate solely on your own.
- ξ Describe where your business will be located; the body of water, local port facilities; advantages of certain transportation types available to you and your product(s) and the location of centers of consumption for your products.
- ξ Determine the advantages that your company or product(s) will exhibit over other competitors and describe how you will position yourself to promote your products or services.
- ξ State the goals for your business.
  - Short-term; from getting the business started to years 1 & 2 where some initial harvest could occur.
  - Long-Term (3-5 years): these include further targets and reflect the continued growth of the business and, ultimately, profitable operation. In shellfish, this could include more ground placed in stable production with additional plantings along with the monitoring required to assure a healthy and quality crop.

### III. Products and/or Services

Describe the products and/or services to be provided by your company.

- ξ Shellfish to be sold for human consumption;
- ξ Shellfish seed
- ξ Description of licenses that you have in your business.

### IV. Production

*Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning Revised Administrative Guidance Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay November 20, 2020*

This section provides an overview of the production methods that you are going to use in your business.

#### A. Methods

Describe the production techniques that you will use for your business such as bottom culture of oysters, bottom culture of hard clams.

#### B. Equipment Required

List the items that will be required in your business. You will need to include any vessels that will be owned and operated by you but you can also state the number of boats and trucks.

- ξ Containers for holding cultch (bags, cages, or other containers).

ξ Vehicles (trucks, trailers, etc.)

ξ Quality enhancement equipment (refrigeration, coolers, etc.).

ξ Provide the following:

Item	Number Needed	Years of Use	Cost	Supplier

### C. Quality Control

Explain how you will control the quality of your product. It is important to note how you will keep the crop cool in warm months to prevent the growth of bacteria, as well as the storage and handling characteristics of your business so as to enhance the appearance and quality of it to the consumer. For those using surface gear, explain how you will prevent fecal coliform bacteria in your oysters due to bird excrement dropping into your oyster bags.

### D. Inventory

What inventory will you expect in each of the years that you are forecasting? How many animals will you expect to have on your grounds and what is the grow-out period that you are expecting? Provide information for years 1 to 5.

## V. Market Analysis

Provide information on the market(s) that you are going to target and a strategy for selling your products or services.

### A. Industry

Briefly describe the industry that you are going into in terms of what it is, the size of the competition, the outlook for the future and your place in it.

### B. Customers

Identify the demographics of the customers that you are going to reach.

### C. Market Size and Trend

Market size can be estimated by finding the number of potential consumers for your product in the area or areas that you are going to sell them and figuring out when their patterns of consumption rise and fall.

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### D. Location of Business

Consider the location of your business and how it will aid or affect your bottom line.

## VI. Management Personnel

Identify roles for each of the employees who will be involved in the operation.

### A. Owners and Management Personnel

Identify the owners and managers. Describe who these will be, as well as the experience and skills that they bring to the business.

## B. Personnel Responsibilities and Duties

Describe the personnel in the company and what their roles and responsibilities will be.

## C. Support

Identify support staff needed: Attorney, Accountant/bookkeeper/Insurance Agent; Real Estate Agent; Consultant/Advisor .

## VII. Community Relations and User Conflicts

Provide information on potential user conflicts for your lease site, and how you plan to minimize conflicts

### A. Neighbors

Briefly describe the neighbors you would have, and your efforts to reach out to them prior to submitting your application to determine whether they will welcome you or object to your activities.

### B. Conflicts

Briefly describe the pre-existing history of use at your lease site. If there are such users, will they object to your activities or equipment? .

### C. Community Relations Plan

What is your plan for maintaining good relations with your neighbors and preexisting users of your lease waters?

## VII. Financial Information

Project financial information for the next 2-5 years depending on a loan application, long term goals, or a new enterprise decision.

Balance Sheet (Solvency) – is a detailed listing of assets, liabilities, and net worth at a given point.

Income Statement (Profitability) – is a listing of income, expense, and profit for business operation in a calendar year.

Cash Flow – records time and size of cash inflows and outflows that occur over a calendar year.

### A. Sources of Funding

Sources of funding include personal funds, funds generated by the business, personal/business loans, grants, and private investors. Describe the methods you plan to use to fund the operations or expansion of your business.

### B. Balance Sheet (Solvency)

The balance sheet is formatted with assets on the left hand side and liabilities and net worth on the right hand side.

Current Assets/Liabilities

Intermediate Assets/Liabilities

Long-term Assets/Liabilities

Non-Farm Assets/Liabilities

### C. Projected Cash Flows

This budget estimates the flow of money in and out of the business. It is similar to

the project income statement in that it estimates the cash income and cash expenses.

*Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning Revised Administrative Guidance Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay November 20, 2020*

The cash flow budget estimates the timing and size of cash inflows and outflows that occur over a given accounting period, normally one year.

Cash Inflows:

- ξ Shellfish and equipment sales
- ξ Other aquafarm receipts
- ξ Non-business receipts
- ξ Capital sales
- ξ Borrowed money

Cash Outflows:

- ξ Production expenses
- ξ Capital expenditures
- ξ Loan payments
- ξ Family living expenditures or withdrawal

D. Income Statement (Profitability)

A projected income statement, sometimes called the projected profit and loss statement, is developed to forecast farm profitability. It estimates future income, expenses and profit for the business.

Cash Farm Income – List sources and values of your cash farm income.

Cash Operating Expenses – Include those expenses associated with the operation of the farm business.

Depreciation – Should be included in the income statement because it represents the loss in value of buildings, machinery, and other assets that wear out as a result of production.

Profit or Loss – The projected income statement should give a picture of future business profit.

[E. Risk Management: Farmers using floating gear must be required to carry professional business liability insurance and detail the amount and extent of the liability coverage they carry to cover injury or death due to collisions with gear in the site or rogue gear that has broken free.](#)

**SOURCES:**

Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Division of Fish and Wildlife

The Finance Resource.com – Free Farm Business Plan

University of Maryland Extension, Maryland Shellfish Aquaculture Financing Program, <http://www.mdsg.edu/programs/extension/aquaculture/conference2010>

United States Small Business Administration, [www.sba.gov](http://www.sba.gov)

## **Appendix E**

# **Shellfish Productivity Survey**

## **Suffolk County Aquaculture Lease Program in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay Shellfish Productivity Survey**

### **Background Information**

The intent of the Lease Program is to provide access for shellfish aquaculture on non-productive underwater lands within the Shellfish Cultivation Zone. Establishment of the Shellfish Cultivation Zone was based on a comprehensive review of available information regarding where commercial fishing activities have recently and historically been conducted. Nevertheless, the program recognizes that there is still the possibility that a lease could be proposed where a viable commercial stock exists. The program has provisions for public review of proposed lease sites and for the submission of additional data relevant to fisheries at proposed sites. In some cases, a benthic survey could be required as a part of the lease review and approval process, in order to confirm whether a viable “commercial stock” exists. If a site is proven to have a “natural stock” capable of supporting a shellfish, finfish or crustacean harvest activity, it would not be eligible for lease issuance.

In some cases a benthic survey will be required to determine if a proposed lease site has viable populations of commercially valuable shellfish. For hard clam populations, a density of 2 clams per square meter (/sqm) has been established as the minimum density for indicating a viable commercial clam resource. (Note: it is recognized that clam density alone is not the only factor determining if a site has commercially viable stocks; other factors include substrate type and depth, both of which affect ability to harvest clams.) This criteria was established by considering clam densities found in previous studies of the Peconic/Gardiners Bay system, as well as densities found in other productive Long Island embayments. A density standard for other species harvested from Peconic and Gardiners Bays (i.e., bay scallops, whelks) was considered not applicable because populations of those species are mobile, compared to the relatively sessile hard clam populations. Furthermore, hard clam stocks were cited as a concern expressed in public comment during the lease program development process.

### **Existing Data on Shellfish in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay**

Available data on hard clam populations in the Peconic and Gardiners Bays are limited. Anecdotal information about where clams have been harvested in recent years has been reviewed and incorporated into the establishment of the Shellfish Cultivation Zone. The findings of three prior shellfish inventories were also reviewed. These studies were:

- ξ Shellfish survey of deep waters of the Peconic Estuary by NYSDEC in 1979 and 1980 (NYSDEC 1982)
- ξ Assessment of shellfish resources in the deep water areas of the Peconic Estuary in 1995 (Lewis et al. 1997)
- ξ Assessment of shellfish resources in the tributaries and embayments of the Peconic Estuary, 1997 (Lewis and Rivara 1998)

The 1995 deep water survey (Lewis et al. 1997) was performed to assess the status of the shellfish stock in deeper waters of the estuary (2 meters to 9.1 meters deep), beyond the near shore areas, embayments and tributaries. The survey provided data to compare to the findings of NYSDEC (1982). Areas of the estuary from Flanders Bay east to Gardiners Bay were surveyed. The study area of this survey generally coincides with the Shellfish Cultivation Zone in that it also does not include near shore areas and embayments. The survey consisted of benthic sampling at 124 stations with the use of a hydraulic dredge. The survey found that clams were generally distributed throughout the estuary; 61 of the 124 stations were recorded to have clams. The average density of hard clams was 0.16 clams/sqm, with a maximum recorded density at one station of 4.3 clams/sqm. The following conclusions were made in the report:

- ξ Abundance of clams was less in open bay areas, and somewhat higher in fringe areas nearer to shore.
- ξ Chowder clams comprised the most abundant size class of clams, indicating that stock recruitment has been extremely low.
- ξ The deep water of the estuary “is not currently productive of the commercially harvested species of shellfish” and the deep waters of the estuary are “empty not naturally productive with respect to commercial shellfish.”
- ξ Shellfish aquaculture “may be feasible and would not interfere with natural shellfish production which is extremely low in the deep waters.”
- ξ Abundance of shellfish decreased significantly between the 1979/80 survey and the 1995 survey.
- ξ “The deep waters of the Peconic Estuary are not naturally productive shellfish areas but could support mariculture activities... .”
- ξ Greatest concentrations of shellfish were found at stations within 1,000 feet of the shoreline in most cases.
- ξ Only a small number of scallops were found; this was attributed in part to the conclusion that “most of the deep water areas do not contain suitable scallop habitats.”
- ξ No soft clams were recorded; this was attributable to the conclusions that soft clams tended to inhabit shallow waters.
- ξ The majority of stations had no clams or clams at very low density, and only several stations had clams at densities considered moderate (above 2 clams/sqm).

Lewis and Rivara (1998) documented shellfish abundance in shallow waters (1 foot to 6 feet deep). The report indicated that clams were found at 75 percent of the stations sampled. At those stations where clams were found, the overall abundance was approximately 0.5 clams/sqm. Seventeen stations had clam abundance over 1 clams/sqm. The report made the following conclusions:

- ξ Overall abundance of clams was greater than that found in the deep water survey, but must still be considered low.
- ξ No significant numbers of bay scallops were found.
- ξ Chowder clams were the most dominant size category.
- ξ “Good water quality in many of the creeks with low abundance of naturally occurring stock suggests the ability to continue or expand the shellfish mariculture in those areas.”  
“Numerous areas exist that could support shellfish mariculture activities... .”

## Shellfish Abundance in Other Areas

One of the most productive clam harvest areas on Long Island over the past 10 years has been the Oyster Bay Harbor/Cold Spring Harbor Complex on Long Island's north shore. The Town of Oyster Bay performed a comprehensive shellfish survey in the harbor in 2007 (Town of Oyster Bay, September 2007). The survey only included the public grounds, and not those conveyed under lease to a private shellfish company. The density of clams for the study area was found to be 6.3 clams/sqm, with a maximum of 87 clams/sqm. Areas characterized as low clam abundance had clam densities ranging from 0 to 3.1 clams/sqm. Areas utilized by commercial clambers generally show concentrations in the moderate range (3.2 to 9.5 clams/sqm) and high range (above 96 clams/sqm). The overall density of legal sized clams was approximately 4.3 clams/sqm. An earlier survey of Oyster Bay Cold Spring Harbor performed in 1999, when the bay was considered somewhat less productive, showed an overall density of 3.5 clams/sqm (Town of Oyster Bay, February 2000). A study of Huntington and Northport Bay in 1998 by the Town of Huntington found an average clam density of 7.7 clams/sqm. The Huntington area was considered to be a productive harvest area at the time (Town of Oyster Bay, February 2000). A study of hard clam populations in South Oyster Bay in 2004 found an average density of 3.5 clams per sqm (Town of Oyster Bay, April 2007).

In the 1980s when clam production in the bay was near its peak, a comprehensive clam density survey of the Great South Bay System was performed. This survey found average densities in various sub-areas of the bay ranging from 3.3 clams/sqm to 7.8 clams/sqm in the most productive zones (United States Environmental Protection Agency, October 1981). The overall average of all waters from South Oyster Bay to Moriches Bay was found to be 5.5 clams/sqm. Discussions with Town of Brookhaven Division of Environmental Control and The Nature Conservancy have indicated that clam densities in the Brookhaven portion of Great South Bay have undergone a general, consistent decline since the productive years of the 1970s and 1980s. Clam density in much of Great South Bay under jurisdiction of the Town of Brookhaven and The Nature Conservancy is well below 3 clams/sqm. The Nature Conservancy is working on a hard clam restoration program for the bay and has set a restoration goal of 6 clams/sqm. Clam densities in the Town of Islip and Babylon portions of Great South Bay have also experienced major declines, and the clam fishery is presently at minimal levels.

A report on clam densities recorded in the Town of Islip portion of Great South Bay from 1986 to 2003 is provided by Krauter et al. (2005). Clam density for clams over 1 year old was approximately 6.5 clams/sqm in 1978, when the clam fishing was near its peak production (Krauter et al. 2005). Densities have shown a consistent dramatic decline since then, to a level of approximately 1 clam/sqm in 2003, when the clam fishing was essentially in collapse. The report also provides density data for other East Coast embayments, and densities ranged from 0.23 clams/sqm (Sinepuxet Bay, MD) to 7.72 clams/sqm (Raritan Bay, NJ).

### **Guideline for Assessing Potential Productivity**

Review of the above information indicates that productive clam areas typically have densities of 5 clams/sqm and higher. Densities below 2 or 3 clams/sqm are generally characterized as

relatively low abundance. Available data for the Peconic and Gardiners Bays indicate that most of the open

waters have low abundance of clams, although it is reported that harvestable quantities are present in certain areas.

A density of 2 clams/sqm was selected as the guideline to assess whether an area has harvestable quantities of clams. The 2 clams/sqm guideline is for legal size clams only. The presence of seed clams, although indicative of clam spawning and setting success, does not necessarily mean that an area will ultimately be productive for legal size clams. Predator and mortality can drastically reduce populations of seed clams before they reach harvestable size. The 2 clams/sqm guideline was selected as a reasonable, conservative approximation of potentially harvestable clam stocks, since actual surveys indicate that productive harvest areas typically have a greater density of clams.

As stated above, density criteria were not established for bay scallops and other mobile species. Evidence that an area is productive for species other than clams must be based on documentation that harvestable stock is present, from documented information from harvesters, or data from regulatory/governmental authorities. The program must have a degree of flexibility to account for resources that are not as stable and fixed as hard clam populations.

The County reserves the right to consider any relevant data and information pertaining to a site's productivity in making its decision regarding lease site approval, including the presence of significant numbers of seed clams.

### **Ground Truthing Survey Methodology**

If a potential lessee applicant opts to ground truth a proposed lease site challenged because of reported hard clam resources, a field survey must be performed to determine the density of clams within the subject area. The survey must include benthic sampling suitable to calculate a mean clam density for the subject area. The survey must include an adequate number of sample stations within the subject area to calculate a mean density that is statistically significant. Sampling methods can include bottom grabs, suction benthic samplers, diver surveys, or other scientifically acceptable methods. The number of samples to be taken would depend on the methodology utilized and the area of each sample. Sample sites must be randomly distributed throughout the study area. The survey would have to be conducted by a credentialed investigator who can validate the survey findings and issue a report documenting the methodology, data analysis, and findings.

### **Examples of Possible Sampling Methodologies**

A sample methodology could include the use of a diver survey to collect data on clam abundance. A diver survey would be conducted by utilizing a SCUBA diver to collect all shellfish from a series of stations within the proposed 10-acre lease area. Shellfish should be collected within a fixed sample area (e.g., 1 sqm) by means of a diver-operated suction dredge and/or hand raking.

Approximately 10 stations could be sampled within the 10-acre parcel. Stations should be selected at random within the area. One method to randomly select sample locations is to divide the parcel into a grid, assign a number to each grid square, and utilize a random number generator to pick sample locations. Legal size clams recovered for each station should be used to calculate a density. The mean densities recorded can be calculated by averaging the density for each station. Station locations should be recorded in the field by GPS to an accuracy of approximately 10 feet.

A survey can also be performed by methods previously used by NYSDEC, Marine Science Research Center and Cornell Cooperative Extension (Lewis and Rivara 1998). In this method, a hydraulic clam dredge towed from a boat would be utilized to sample clams within a proposed lease parcel. To standardize the length of the tow, a 200 foot weighted line was released from the boat during the tow to determine the length of the tow. A hydraulic dredge with an opening of one foot, a bar spanning of  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch and a cutting edge set at a dredge penetration depth of 3 inches, was used. The number of clams and other shellfish caught in each tow should be recorded. The catch per tow can be converted into a square meter density based on the total area of bay bottom covered by each tow (calculated as 9.29 square meters in the Cornell Cooperative Extension work). In the 10-acre parcel, it is estimated that 5 tows should be performed in randomly selected areas, in order to calculate a mean clam density.

Another sampling method could utilize a mechanical clam shell bucket operated by a barge mounted crane. Typical buckets cover an area of approximately 1 sq meter. The sediment materials retrieved by the bucket should be washed through a series of grates in order to recover clams and other shellfish from the sediment. Shellfish caught by each grab can be recorded and a density measurement calculated. The density recorded at each station can be utilized to calculate a mean density for the lease parcel. With a sample size of approximately 1 sqm, a total of 10 stations should be sampled within the lease area, at randomly selected positions within the parcel.

A findings report, which provides detailed information on methodology, shellfish density at each station, and mean clam density (with standard deviation and confidence limits), should be prepared by a qualified environmental professional.

The above methodologies are provided as examples; other scientifically valid methods of determining hard clam density can be utilized. Studies may be done objectively by a qualified independent biologist or other specialist.

## References

Kraeuter, John N., S. Buckner and Eric N. Powell. 2005. A Note on a Spawner – Recruit Relationship for a Heavily Exploited Bivalve: The Case of Northern Quahogs (Hard Clams), *Mercenaria Mercenaria* in Great South Bay New York, Journal of Shellfish Research, Vol. 24, No. 4.

NYSDEC. 1982. Assessment of New York's shellfish resources. Completion report prepared by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 161 pp.

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Town of Oyster Bay, April 2007. Draft South Oyster Bay Hard Clam Population Survey.

Town of Oyster Bay, September 2007. Clam Density Survey for the Oyster Bay Harbor/Cold Spring Harbor Complex.

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region II, October 1981. Estuarine Impact Assessment (Shellfish Resources) for the Nassau-Suffolk Streamflow Augmentation Alternatives, Draft Report on Existing Conditions.

## **APPENDIX F**

### **SUFFOLK COUNTY PECONIC AQUACULTURE LEASE MONITORING (PALM) PLAN MODEL**

# **Suffolk County Peconic Aquaculture Lease Monitoring (PALM) Plan**

## **Final Report**

**Submitted to:**

**Suffolk County Department of Health Services  
3500 Sunrise Highway, Suite 124  
Great River, NY 11739-9006**

**by:**

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**Pursuant to Contract No. 525-8224-1170-00-00001 between the Suffolk County Department of Health Services and the Research Foundation for State University of New York**

**September 2017**

1 | Page

**Table of Contents**

**Introduction.....3**

**Authorization of the Peconic Aquaculture Lease Monitoring (PALM).....3**

**Developing the Report.....4**

**The Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program.....5**

**Environmental Impacts of Shellfish Aquaculture.....**

**6**

**Findings/Outcomes of the January 2017 Workshop.....8**

**Recommended Peconic Aquaculture Lease Monitoring (PALM) Program.....10**

**Literature Cited.....15**

**Attachment A.**  
**(Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program Environmental Monitoring Plan, Project Participants)**

**Attachment B.**  
**(Agenda, January 2017 Workshop on Shellfish Aquaculture Please Program Environmental Monitoring Plan Design)**

**Attachment C.**  
**(Budget, Recommended Peconic Aquaculture Lease Monitoring Program)**

## Introduction

The Suffolk County Aquaculture Lease Program (SCALP) provides private individuals and businesses with secure access to marine space in Peconic and Gardiners Bay (hereinafter, “the Peconics”) for the purpose of establishing commercial shellfish aquaculture farms. This report presents and describes recommendations for environmental monitoring that would assist Suffolk County in determining the impacts of SCALP on the ecosystem of the Peconics. In initially identifying areas suitable for shellfish farm leasing, the County strove to include only areas that addressed stipulations in NY ECL § 13-0302, had minimal natural benthic shellfish productivity and that were not important areas for other resource user groups. The County’s conclusions were based on available data and extensive consultation with municipal and state governments, various marine resource user groups, the scientific community and environmental groups.

Notwithstanding this precautionary approach in determining which areas would be included as leasable under the program guidelines, from the inception of SCALP, the County has faced questions and concerns about the potential impacts, harmful or beneficial, of the operation of shellfish aquaculture farms on water quality and overall ecosystem health in the Peconics. Indeed, the County has an on-going concern about this issue based on the fundamental principles of environmental stewardship and responsibility, alone. In the past decade, shellfish and shellfish culture, have been increasingly viewed by resource managers and scientists as providing a wide range of beneficial and valuable “ecosystem services”.

The Peconic Estuary is a complex and dynamic estuarine ecosystem, subject to both natural variability in ecosystem components and the processes that connect them, and human perturbations of these components and processes. These perturbations are caused by a wide range of human activities in and around the Peconics and activities in its watershed. Reliably identifying changes to the Peconic ecosystem that can be attributed largely or solely to the shellfish aquaculture activities permitted under the SCALP will be a daunting task and it should not be underestimated. The recommendations of this report take a clear eyed and realistic view of this issue. They are founded on the best and most current scientific understandings of the ecology of shallow coastal ecosystems such as the Peconics and the body of knowledge that has developed about the environmental impacts of shellfish farming in these systems.

## Authorization of the Peconic Aquaculture Lease Monitoring (PALM)

In the spring of 2015, the Suffolk County Legislature authorized the expenditure of funds in support of Capital Project #7180.114 (*Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Monitoring Program in Peconic and Gardiners Bays*). The objective of this project is to design an environmental monitoring program to assess the potential impacts, positive, benign, or negative, of shellfish farms operating on plots leased by Suffolk County pursuant to SCALP. The proposed monitoring program is an underwater lands management activity authorized and required by Article II, § 475-19 of the Suffolk County Code, a follows:

*Subject to available funding, the Department shall implement an environmental monitoring program and shall seek the cooperation of the Suffolk County Departments of Health Services and Environment and Energy in formulating and implementing the monitoring program. The monitoring program shall include collection*

*of data on water quality and other ecological factors to assess potential beneficial or adverse impacts of the Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program on the Peconic Estuary.<sup>1</sup>*

## Developing the Report

This report was developed in several steps and its contents benefit from and reflect the input of a variety of individuals and groups. At the project's outset, report author William Wise met with a project Steering Committee comprised of representatives from the Suffolk County Department of Health Services, the Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning (Division of Planning and Environment) and the Peconic Estuary Program (a program administered by Suffolk County with base funding provided by US Environmental Protection Agency's National Estuary Program). The objective of the discussion was to review and reaffirm the project development process and timetable and to identify individuals to populate two groups: 1) a small Group of Experts on the science of the environmental impacts of shellfish aquaculture from outside New York State to help assure that the project and its findings/recommendations benefitted from and reflected current state of knowledge about the environmental impacts of shellfish aquaculture in the broadest context, and 2) a larger number of agency and organizational staff knowledgeable on the Peconics and/or local shellfish aquaculture who would constitute a Project Advisory Committee. **Attachment A** to this report lists the membership of the Project Steering Committee, Group of Invited Experts and the Project Advisory Committee.

The project effectively began in early January 2017 with a workshop at Stony Brook University's School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences attended by the invited Group of Experts, Project Advisory Committee and Project Steering Committee to 1) share knowledge about the origins and operation of SCALP, 2) discuss and reach agreement on the essential considerations and issues to be addressed by the environmental monitoring plan, 3) share information and perspectives on the current state of knowledge regarding monitoring/documenting the environmental effects of shellfish aquaculture on estuarine systems, and 4) review the future steps and project timetable and the respective roles of Suffolk County, the Group of Experts, Project Advisory Group, Project Steering Committee and New York Sea Grant in completing the project. The agenda for the 05 & 06 January 2017 workshop at Stony Brook is found as **Attachment B** to this report.

Based on the findings/recommendations reached at this workshop and review of the scientific literature on the environmental effects of shellfish aquaculture and environmental monitoring generally, Mr. Wise of New York Sea Grant prepared a draft report which was reviewed and commented on by the other project participants. Based on these comments, a revised final report was prepared and submitted to Suffolk County. After being reviewed by senior County administrators, the report was revised into its present final form and officially submitted to the County.

<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to Res. No. 56-2012, the former Suffolk County Departments of Planning, Environment and Energy, and Economic Development were integrated into the newly-created Department of Economic Development and Planning, which is now the entity responsible for implementing the Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program.

## The Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program

SCALP was established by Suffolk County Local Law No. 25-2009 (Chapter 475, Article II of the Suffolk County Code). The program, which provides secure access to marine space for private, commercial shellfish aquaculture was developed by Suffolk County for publicly-owned underwater lands in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay. Previously, and pursuant to Chapter 425, Laws of New York 2004 (2004 Leasing Law), as codified in New York State Environmental Conservation Law §13-0302, the State of New York ceded title to approximately 110,000 acres of underwater lands in Peconic Bay and Gardiners Bay to Suffolk County for the express and sole purpose of shellfish cultivation, and authorized the County to prepare, adopt and implement

a shellfish aquaculture lease program for this region.

Suffolk County's leasing authority is limited to the conveyance of underwater land for shellfish cultivation, and does not extend to the regulation of this activity. As such, the County controls: the location of shellfish farms through issuance of leases on underwater land within a formally adopted Shellfish Cultivation Zone; and the extent and intensity of aquaculture use through limits on lease size and number. The 29,969-acre Shellfish Cultivation Zone in the Peconics includes former New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC)-issued Temporary Marine Area Use Assignment plots; historic, privately-owned oyster grants; and other contiguous areas where the impacts/conflicts of shellfish aquaculture activities on environmental resources/socio-economic concerns were expected to be minimal. To use their lease, lease holders must obtain all necessary regulatory permits from relevant government agencies for conducting off bottom and/or on-bottom shellfish culture activities on their leases. In particular, an on/off bottom culture permit and shellfish bed permit must be obtained from the NYS DEC once a lease is issued. The authorized Shellfish Cultivation Zone is predominantly located west of Shelter Island; few areas east of Shelter Island, in Gardiner's Bay and Napeague Bay are available for leasing – see link below for program maps:

**<http://www.suffolkcountyny.gov/Departments/Planning/Divisions/EnvironmentalPlanning/AquacultureLeaseProgram/ProgramMaps.aspx>**

In addition to addressing the access needs of existing shellfish farmers, the lease program was designed to accommodate growth in the industry. Standard leases for shellfish farms consist of 5- or 10-acre parcels. New shellfish aquaculture leases are limited to a total of 60 additional acres per year, for a maximum of 600 acres leased by the tenth year of program implementation. Participants who were previously cultivating shellfish in the estuary were given the opportunity to continue in the program, and private oyster grant owners who wanted to secure lease overlays for the cultivation of shellfish other than oysters were also given this opportunity. Given the structure of the program and various assumptions, the maximum area that could be potentially leased for shellfish farming during the first 10 years of program implementation is 3,173.5 acres. This is less than 2.9% of the area under County lease jurisdiction, and approximately 10% of the designated Shellfish Cultivation Zone. The program also provides municipalities, researchers and not-for profit entities the opportunity to obtain non-commercial shellfish cultivation leases for experimental, educational, and shellfish resource restoration purposes.

The Aquaculture Lease Board (ALB) is responsible for conducting public meetings to review and consider all potential lease sites that were applied for in a given lease application cycle. The ALB rules on each lease application by a majority vote to either approve or disapprove the eligibility of proposed lease sites for leasing. In years when there are more applicants than leases available, a double-blind random selection process determines which applicants move forward to lease their selected sites.

5 | Page

As of this writing (August 2017), approximately 750 acres are currently being leased by the County under SCALP.

Implementation of the lease program has increased private investment in shellfish aquaculture businesses, and shellfish farms have been established at secure locations that do not pose conflicts with commercial fishermen and other bay users. This, in turn, has expanded the marine-based economy of Suffolk County and created jobs that contribute to the quality of life and sense of place in East End communities.

In addition to the direct economic development benefits of SCALP, the cultivation of large numbers of oysters, hard clams and bay scallops in dense populations on shellfish farms will augment the spawning potential of native shellfish populations. The millions of filter-feeding bivalves on shellfish farms should also exert a positive influence on water quality by helping to control nutrient cycling and contributing to the prevention of

harmful algal blooms, such as brown tide. These and other ecosystem services associated with abundant shellfish resources are being provided by SCALP on a sustainable basis at little to no cost to the general public.

## Environmental Impacts of Shellfish Aquaculture

Shellfish aquaculture is a large and growing industry; global production in 2012 reached 15.2 MT (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2014). The majority of this production is in Asia, especially in China. Cultured shellfish production in the United States represents only about 1% of world production; however, US production is growing, especially in the Northeast, due to very high demand. Most shellfish aquaculture requires the use of natural water bodies for part of the culture system. Virtually any human activity conducted in, on or near a natural body of water will have an effect on that body of water. Thus, there is increased concern regarding the impacts of shellfish aquaculture on the environment.

The environmental impacts of shellfish aquaculture can arise from the mass numbers of cultured animals themselves and their interaction with the environment, as well as from various culture practices and the introduction into the marine environment of equipment that serves as hard substrate for epifaunal organisms (Dumbauld et al., 2009). The expanding shellfish aquaculture industry in the Northeast grows bivalve molluscs: oysters; clams and scallops. These filter-feeding organisms strain food particles from the water column. The Eastern oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*) can filter up to 55 gallons of water/day (Rice, 2008). Shellfish filtering and clearance can alter the suspended particle load in the water column, affecting turbidity levels. In filtering plankton and other organic materials, shellfish can influence the phytoplankton community in terms of abundance and species composition. Filter-feeding shellfish remove nitrogen from the water column and it is sequestered in the tissues of the animal. This nitrogen is then removed from the environment when the animal is harvested. Bivalves produce feces and pseudo-feces as waste products and the deposition of these materials on the seafloor can alter the physical and chemical environment of the bottom (Newell, 2004). In poorly-flushed and/or low current flow environments, these alterations can produce negative consequences, such as increased sediment oxygen demand and the development of anaerobic conditions. This deposition may also increase the amount of organic matter in sediments and lead to changes in the benthic invertebrate community (Forrest et al, 2009).

In an unpublished study prepared for The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Doall and Peterson (circa 2008) found relatively few and minor differences in sediment organic matter levels and the number of benthic organisms between hard clam spawner sanctuaries established on TNC-owned bottom land in Great South Bay and areas immediately outside (25 m) the sanctuaries. The species richness, however, of several groups of

6 | Page

benthic invertebrates was somewhat greater on average within sanctuary areas than outside them. Planted hard clam densities in the several sanctuaries examined averaged 7.7 – 12.0 clams m<sup>-2</sup>. The authors note a potential explanation for the similarity in benthic sediments and invertebrates between sanctuary and adjacent areas was that the density of clams in the sanctuaries was insufficient to produce much difference.<sup>2</sup> The density of farmed oysters in the Aquaculture Lease Program is substantially higher than these clam densities. In the work by Doall and Peterson, the differences between the several sanctuaries examined (and their adjacent external areas) were typically greater than the differences between a sanctuary and its external area, suggesting an inherent spatial heterogeneity in the benthic environment and community of central Great South Bay.

Bivalves play a pivotal ecological role in estuarine ecosystems. Thus, artificially maintaining mass numbers of bivalves in close proximity to each other, as on a shellfish farm, has the potential to affect an estuarine system in many ways. Until a decade or so ago, this reality was viewed primarily through a negatively-tinted lens by some in the environmental community and among wild shellfish harvesters. That is, the focus was primarily on the negative effects on an estuarine system that might ensue from the development of shellfish aquaculture. In recent years, this view changed considerably. There is now considerable interest in what many see as the positive influences of expanded shellfish populations, cultured or natural, on the health and

function of estuarine ecosystems. Gallardi (2014) presents a comprehensive assessment of the disparate ways shellfish aquaculture can affect the environment, parsing the effects into water column and nutrient impacts, sediment and benthic habitat impacts, effects on native pelagic and benthic species and the introduction of non-native species, with an extended discussion of the putatively beneficial possibilities of shellfish aquaculture in terms of phytoplankton bloom control, the isolation and bio-extraction of excess nutrients, reduction in turbidity and increase in the depth of light penetration to the benefit of SAV.

In the most comprehensive treatment of the issue now available, Shumway (2011) and her contributors were able to identify only two aquatic ecosystems worldwide that had been clearly and significantly compromised by the introduction of shellfish aquaculture among more than two hundred that were examined. Most documented negative impacts were very localized. Relatively little work has been done, however, on some topics that may be of significant interest to Suffolk County, the NYS DEC and others in terms of SCALP and its effects on the ecosystem of the Peconics, such as assessing the effects of shellfish farming on native finfish stocks. Given the general mobility of most finfish species, these effects may be quite difficult to document.

The literature on the effects of shellfish aquaculture on the environment suggests that the nature and extent of these putative impacts are almost always highly site-specific and depend on such factors as the species under cultivation, animal culture densities, the size of the farm, the physical characteristics of the water body in which the farm is located and the specifics of the culture operation itself. These factors are known for the shellfish culture now underway in the Peconics and this knowledge provides a foundation for the identification of the most likely positive and/or negative impacts of concern and how to design a monitoring program to determine if they are indeed occurring.

Intensive oyster culture as practiced on eastern Long Island often results in an accumulation of dead oyster shell material on the bottom below/in the immediate vicinity of culture cages/racks, etc. (M. Doall, personal communication). These shells are deposited as a result of sorting/handling cultured oysters or damage to the culture gear during storms and a subsequent release of cultured animals. The addition of shell material to the benthic sediments can change habitat complexity by the provision of settlement sites for a variety of

<sup>2</sup> The action of water current to distribute materials evenly across planted and unplanted areas is another possible explanation.

7 | Page

benthic invertebrates and shelter for crustaceans and finfish. The added shell material can also alter the sediment chemistry by buffering the sediments from acidification, raising the pH and potentially improving the survival of recently settled juvenile bivalves.

## **Findings/Outcomes of the January 2017 Workshop**

### Opening Presentations: Shellfish Lease Program Overview; Current Farming Practices and Related Environmental Characterization Work in the Peconics

*Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program Status:* 47 leases have been executed as of December 2016; of these, 27 leaseholders have secured the necessary permits to operate and 18 leaseholders are actually working their lease. Ten (10) additional leases are pending execution under the 2016 solicitation. Thus, if all 18 active leases are on the 10-acre plots, and the entire lease in each case is being actively farmed, less than 200 acres of the Peconics are being farmed under the lease program. This is barely more than 0.1% of the approximate 160,000 acres of water surface area of the Peconic Estuary system, of which, 110,000 acres is under Suffolk County lease jurisdiction. Thus, at present, and for the foreseeable future even under the most optimistic projections of program growth, the County's Shellfish Aquaculture Lease Program has a tiny footprint in the Peconics.

*Farming Practices on Leases:* Virtually all farmers are using structure like cages, bags, racks, etc. to hold their

animals. Eastern oyster is the most popular animal to cultivate, primarily for its relatively fast rate of growth and, thus, time to market as well as a strong consumer demand.

*Suffolk County Water Quality Monitoring in the Peconics:* Routine water quality monitoring in the Peconics began in the mid-1970's and continues to the present. Stations are distributed throughout the system. Currently, the monitoring frequency is monthly, but short bursts of more frequent monitoring have been at times undertaken, especially in response to pervasive and/or persistent Harmful Algal Blooms. Routinely monitored parameters include a variety of physical factors (temperature, secchi depth, irradiance level; dissolved oxygen, salinity, conductivity), nutrients levels (various nitrogen & phosphorous compounds) as well as coliform bacteria, suspended solids, chlorophyll-a, and phytoplankton community composition.

*Small Mesh Trawl Survey:* Since 1987, the NYS DEC has conducted a small mesh trawl survey in the waters of the Peconics west of Shelter Island, primarily for juvenile finfish. Each month, 16 of 77 standard reference stations are randomly selected and sampled. Reference stations are approximately 1' latitude x 1' longitude, or 650 acres in size. Target species in this program include: scup, tautog, winter and summer flounder, weakfish and horseshoe crab. Basic physical water quality parameters are measured at each station. Data from this survey were an important contributor to a ranking in 2010 of areas in the Peconics by importance as finfish habitat by the NYS DEC. These rankings are used by NYS DEC in commenting on specific lease site applications and in making permitting decisions. Areas ranked highly as fish habitat are considered not suitable for shellfish aquaculture leasing by NYS DEC.

*Benthic Mapping in the Peconics;* With support from the Peconic Estuary Program (PEP) and Suffolk County, scientists at Stony Brook University's School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences have mapped benthic communities over roughly 2/3 of the Peconics in three sequential phases over the period 2001-2008. In the work, multi-beam echo-sounding images were ground-truthed with sediment/biological samples to identify

the spatial pattern of sedimentary regimes and associated benthic faunal assemblages. Most of the mapped areas are in the western part of the system.

#### Major Points of General Agreement Among Workshop Participants

ξ *A targeted monitoring program will be most useful:* The more targeted an environmental monitoring program, the more likely it will produce useful information. As a financial investment by the County, a monitoring program designed to answer questions about a specific potential environmental impact of shellfish farming on leased land in the Peconics is more likely to produce useful information than a program designed to detect any and all possible impacts.

ξ *The current size and scale of shellfish farming on leased land in the Peconics are extremely small, making system-wide environmental effects practically impossible to detect:* The current size and scale of shellfish farming on leased land in the Peconics is insignificant in terms of its likely impact on the environment. The natural variability of the system and the large number of human activities and influences on it make it exceedingly unlikely that a monitoring program could reliably and credibly reveal any system-wide impacts of shellfish farming, which are almost assuredly very small at the current scale of operations.

ξ *The focus of any environmental monitoring effort directed at shellfish farming on leased land in the Peconics should be changes/impacts that occur and are detectable on the leased grounds and in their close vicinity:* Understanding the immediate, localized impacts of shellfish farming provides a foundation for projections of what more systemic impacts might occur as the number of leases and the aggregate size of the leased area increases.

ξ *Detecting the impacts of shellfish farming operations on water quality in the Peconics, system-wide or even in areas immediately around the farms themselves, will not be possible at the current scale of the program and an attempt to do so would not be a wise use of available monitoring resources:* Intensive monitoring of water quality parameters in waters immediately adjacent to commercial oyster farms in Rhode Island's coastal salt ponds, which are much smaller and more enclosed than the Peconics system, was unable to detect any observable effects (D. Leavitt, personal communication, 05 January 2017).

ξ *Research and monitoring conducted in the United States and elsewhere have, by and large, not revealed large and systemic negative environmental impacts from shellfish aquaculture of the type being conducted on leased lands in the Peconics:* Most studies have found either no significant environmental impact from shellfish culture, or in some cases, positive impacts on the environment. Those instances where negative environmental impacts were found usually involved excessive stocking/culture densities or poor site selection (generally, low rate of flushing). Almost universally, these negative effects were localized and confined to the immediate area of the farm(s).

ξ *The environmentally positive, ecosystem service-enhancing effects of shellfish aquaculture remain largely unrecognized by the general public.* These benefits can include:

- Shellfish aquaculture is a sustainable and green industry.

9 | Page

- On-bottom shellfish harvest helps to improve sediment quality by loosening and dispersing silt and muck, and helps add oxygen to bottom waters and sediments.
- Adult oysters can filter on the order of 50 gallons of seawater in a single day as part of their natural feeding process. Shellfish feed on phytoplankton, thereby improving water quality and clarity by removing particulates, excess nutrients, organic material, viruses, and bacteria from the water column. Improved water clarity enhances habitat for sea grasses such as eelgrass and other submerged aquatic vegetation.
- Shellfish help control harmful algal blooms, like Red Tide, by removing algal cells before they accumulate to harmful levels.
- Shellfish beds/culture structures can provide critical ecosystem functions by creating structure and habitat for other species such as crabs, worms, and juvenile fish, that provide a food source for fish and other marine species. The nooks and crannies in oyster beds create 50 times the surface area of an equal expanse of flat bottom. Culture cages/baskets, etc. whether on-bottom or suspended attract a distinct community of colonizing epifauna and fish that prey on them
- Shellfish beds stabilize sediments helping to protect the shoreline from erosion.
- Shellfish remove nitrogen from the environment in shellfish tissues that are removed when the animals are harvested

**\*Although not necessarily as a part of this project, which focuses more narrowly on environmental impacts, the Project Advisory Group strongly suggested that Suffolk County should undertake an educational campaign to highlight these benefits.**

ξ *Shellfish farmers' livelihoods depend on good water quality. They are a natural constituency for water quality improvement programs and initiatives, including those under the County's aegis.*

ξ *Installation and operation of a shellfish farm alters the physical habitat in the area of the farm. These changes may affect benthic community structure/productivity and fishery productivity. A monitoring program to document any such changes associated with shellfish farming on leases in the Peconics*

*may be feasible and should become the principal focus of this monitoring program design effort:* The cages, racks, and other equipment used in the type of culture operations found in the Peconics represent new, hard substrate that will be colonized by fouling organisms, which in turn may attract fish. Bio-deposition of fecal matter and localized changes to bottom currents attributable to equipment emplacement may produce changes to the benthic sedimentary environment. Will these changes be significant? Does the placement of shellfish farm structures and equipment provide new habitat that actually increases the system's capacity for fish production or does it simply concentrate fish? Does the construction and/or operation of the shellfish farms in the Lease Program harm local finfish population? To what extent are benthic community structure/productivity altered on leased and farmed ground? These are probably tractable, although difficult questions to answer. As stated previously, any system-wide effects of SCALP on benthic and fish communities are likely minute at the current scale of the leasing program and would likely be undetectable.

### **Recommended Peconic Aquaculture Lease Monitoring (PALM) Program**

The monitoring program recommended here is based on literature review of the general understanding of the environmental effects of shellfish aquaculture and, importantly, on the consensus views expressed at the January 2017 workshop by the Invited Experts Group, the Project Steering Committee and the Project

10 | Page

Advisory Committee. These views are significantly informed by practical experience in previous attempts to document the environmental impacts of shellfish aquaculture and by specific knowledge of the Peconics system and the type of shellfish culture operations now underway there and anticipated in the future.

The program recommended here looks solely at near-field impacts of farming operations. As has been noted, the size and scale of the current farming operations are so small compared to the size of the system they operate in that any attempt to detect and document far-field, system-wide effects would be futile and a waste of time and resources. This was the conclusion of the invited and the Project Advisory Group at the workshop.

The monitoring program recommended below is premised on this notion: if no apparent alteration in the sediment bottom characteristics, benthic communities or the presence/abundance of fishes can be documented on the farmed areas when compared with similar unfarmed areas, there is little need for the County to invest in further environmental impact monitoring, at least until such time as the area of the Peconics that is farmed increases dramatically.

There was substantial discussion at the workshop about the potential benefits of a public education and promotional campaign about the ecosystem and direct economic benefits of a vibrant and growing shellfish aquaculture industry in the Peconics. This may be a worthwhile and meritorious activity, as might a survey of the views of County residents about the aquaculture industry and its benefits/detriments, which was also brought up at the workshop. However, both these ideas fall well outside the scope of the current contract between Suffolk County and New York Sea Grant and, thus, they are not discussed in more detail here.

#### Directing Questions

These are the questions that the recommended monitoring program would attempt to answer:

1. When a shellfish farm is installed and operates in an area, what changes occur after two years of operation at the farm site in the following parameters?

ξ Sediment bottom characteristics (i.e., grain size, % organics, etc.)

ξ Benthic invertebrate community (i.e., species composition, densities, etc.)

ξ Finfish presence/abundance and use of the area

## 2. What aspect(s) of the farm and its operation are most likely responsible for any documented changes?

### BACI Approach

A Before-After-Control-Impact approach is recommended. This approach examines the *Before* (pre-farm baseline) and *After* (two years' operation) characteristics of a target area(s), as well as to compare a *Control* or reference area with the *Impact* area (target site). *Before* and *After* sampling will determine how the parameters under investigation changed at the target site through time from its historical, natural condition. *Control* and *Impact* sampling will allow effects of the farm to be discerned from natural variability, random events, and underlying trends in the larger area. The closer the *Control* site is to the pre-farm conditions of the target area in terms of the monitored parameters, water depths, current environment, etc., the greater degree of discernment that can be achieved.

The monitoring should be done on two target sites, each with a control site. Monitoring at all sites would begin a year before construction of the farm on the two target sites. This is necessary to get a true pre-farm

11 | Page

baseline. A three-year study is recommended to balance the need to capture a range of natural variability with the cost of an extended monitoring program.

While the far-field, system-wide impacts of shellfish farming on leased land in the Peconics at present are almost surely undetectable, there may be one potential impact that could be readily detectable – increased settlement of larval oysters (M. Doall, personal communication). Bags of shell could be placed in strategic locations throughout the Peconics, based on the location of areas of concentrated farming and prediction of larval trajectories from these areas using hydrodynamic modelling. A persistent increase in the recruitment of larval oysters at these locations might be reasonably attributed to the farming on leased areas and/or increased abundances of oysters in non-farmed bottom brought on by the spawning of farmed animals. However, monitoring of oyster settlement would need to be continued for substantially longer than three years to establish that any such increases in settlement were not simply reflective of natural variability.

### Organizing the Monitoring Program

There are alternative ways to organize the monitoring program. In all cases, it is assumed that the County will hire a contractor(s) to conduct the monitoring program:

1. Administratively, the cleanest way to undertake the recommended monitoring program is for the County to hire someone to construct and operate the farm in the two target zones and run the monitoring program entirely apart from the Lease Program (although the farming system installed in the target areas would need to be representative of the type of culture operations employed on the leases). This is likely to be the most expensive approach, depending on the arrangements the County works out with the farm contractor regarding proceeds from the sale of his crop.
2. The County could work with prospective lease-holders to identify the two target areas that would be put into culture operation a year hence. The County would then initiate the monitoring work in advance of the two target areas being developed by the lease-holders. The uncertainties associated with the pace of farm development under the lease program may make this approach difficult.
3. The County could work with existing lease-holders to identify two target areas that have already been developed and in operation for at least two years and monitor those sites and their companion control sites. This approach is not really a BACI approach as there is no true pre-farm baseline characterization data being taken, although an un-farmed area immediately adjacent to the farm could be used as a surrogate.

The monitoring program described below assumes that either #2 or #3 of the alternative ways of organizing the program is eventually selected. That is, the County itself does not pay for both the establishment/

operation of the farm and the actual monitoring program itself (Alternative #1).

The recommended monitoring program encompasses water column/sediment and fish community sub programs. These are handled separately in the estimated budget (Attachment C).

#### Sampling Location

At each target and control site, a 1-acre plot would be marked off using GPS/GIS. All sampling would occur within these plots

#### Monitoring Duration

The monitoring program will run for three (3) years.

12 | Page

#### Monitoring Frequency

All sites would be sampled four times during the April-December period each year. The following samples would be conducted at five (5) randomly-selected stations per site during each sampling.

#### Water Column Sampling

- ξ Surface/bottom water temperature, salinity and dissolved oxygen (YSI, Inc. probe) ξ
- PAR (Photosynthetically Active Radiation)

#### Sediment Sampling (diver)

- ξ Grain size and organic content
- ξ Biogeochemical measures (sediment porosity, sediment oxygen demand)
- ξ Shell abundance; density/species composition of invertebrates settled on shell; pore water pH

Sediment sample processing would follow procedures employed in the Peconic Estuary Benthic Mapping work funded by the PEP and Suffolk County, and conducted by Stony Brook University.

#### Invertebrate Community Sampling

- ξ Sediment samples for invertebrate identification and enumeration (diver)
- ξ Epifaunal organisms colonizing objects emplaced on farm (diver)

#### Fish Community Sampling

The fish community in the vicinity of the farm and in control sites will be challenging to sample representatively. Multiple approaches will be used to document the abundance and species composition of fishes present in target and control areas over time. The same sampling gear(s) should be used in both target and control areas. One common fish sampling gear, a trawl, cannot be practically used on a farmed area because of obstructions and its use is not recommended here. The initial gear used to sample fish at the monitored sites will be fish traps, Go-Pro type cameras on stationary mountings and an acoustic monitoring system comprised of a bottom-mounted sonar unit, an onshore data receiving/processing station and a wireless data communication system.<sup>3</sup> Initial soak time for fish traps will be two days.

The approach to monitoring the fish community in target and control areas may evolve over time based on experience with the different monitoring gear and the estimated quality/utility of the data they produce.

#### Projected Cost

The projected three-year cost of the field monitoring and sample work-up/analysis described above is

conservatively estimated at \$232,905 for the water column/sediment monitoring and \$322,485 for the fish monitoring; the difference basically being the purchase of the acoustic camera and fish traps in the first year

<sup>3</sup> Recommended instrument is the ARIS Explorer 3000 high-frequency imaging sonar, manufactured by Sound Metrics, Inc., of Bellevue, Washington. Unit employs multiple frequencies: 3.0 MHz for target *identification* at a range up to 5 m and 1.8 MHz for target *detection* at a range up to 15m. The instrument, essentially an acoustic camera, can provide continuous high-resolution images of fish within a radius of 15m with 360° coverage.

13 | Page

of the fish work. Doing the water column/sediment and fish monitoring concurrently cuts down on boat time costs.

If the farmers whose farms are being monitored can contribute, for example, boat time to the effort, the cost may be less. Attachment C provides an itemized budget of the major costs associated with the described monitoring project. This assumes the work would be done under contract at an academic research institution such as the School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences at Stony Brook University. Having the work performed by a for-profit consulting firm is another option.

Below is an explanation of the projected costs:

**Personnel:** Two teams, one for fish monitoring and one for sediment/benthic monitoring. Each team comprises a faculty member, a full-time graduate student and an undergraduate student.

**Fringe benefits:** Fringe rates on faculty are at the summer rate.

**Equipment:** The budget assumes that the contractor already possesses most of what is needed to conduct the monitoring program. \$81,000 is budgeted in Year One of the fish work for the purchase of a sophisticated fish identification acoustic system well adapted to capture images of especially demersal species such as flatfish as well as ten (10) fish traps.

**Boat rental:** Assumes 10 days' rental annually at \$600/day for a vessel based at the Stony Brook Southampton Marine Station

**Travel:** Primarily travel to & from boat for project personnel

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## **Invited Experts:**

### **Monica Bricelj**

Professor, Institute of Marine and Coastal Studies, Rutgers University  
Ph.D. Stony Brook University

### **Sandra (Sandy) Shumway**

Professor, Marine Sciences Program, University of Connecticut at Avery Point  
Ph.D. University College of North Wales

### **Gary Wikfors**

Chief, Aquaculture and Enhancement Division, Northeast Fisheries Science Center, National Marine Fisheries Service/NOAA  
Ph.D., University of Connecticut

### **Dale Leavitt**

Professor, Feinstein School of Social and Natural Sciences, Roger Williams University  
Ph. D., University of Maine

### **Project Advisory Group**

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**Debra Barnes**, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation

**Wade Carden**, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation

**John Maniscalco**, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation

**Carl LoBue**, The Nature Conservancy

**Tom Carrano**, Town of Brookhaven

**Michael Frisk**, School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences, Stony Brook University

**Robert Cerrato**, School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences, Stony Brook University

**John Dunne**, Town of East Hampton

**Martin Byrnes**, Town of Islip

**Michael Doall**, oyster farmer, lease-holder

**Ian Wile**, oyster farmer, lease-holder

**Bassem Allam**, School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences, Stony Brook University

### **Project Steering Committee**

**Alison Branco**, Peconic Estuary Program

**Walter Dawydiak**, Suffolk County Department of Health Services

**Michael Jensen**, Suffolk County Department of Health Services

**Chris Lubicich**, Suffolk County Department of Health Services

**Nancy Pierson**, Suffolk County Department of Health Services

**DeWitt Davies**, Suffolk County Department of Economic Development/Planning

**Susan Filipowich**, Suffolk County Department of Economic Development/Planning

## **Thursday, 05 January**

0830 Registration; continental breakfast

0900 Welcome (Swanson); introductions, workshop goals (B. Wise/D. Davies)

0930 Overview Peconic Aquaculture Lease Program (S. Filipowich)

0945 Description of farming practices (Rivara)

Existing environmental characterization efforts

1000 SCDS water quality monitoring (M. Jensen)

1015 NYSDEC small mesh trawl survey (NYS DEC)

1030 PEP Program-related activities (A. Branco/M. Sclafani)

1045 Benthic community mapping (B. Cerrato)

1100 Coffee break

1115 Thoughts/comments from non-NYS experts

1200 Discuss/resolve some issues (full group discussion [fgd])

- near-field vs system-wide impacts
- scaling of impacts w/lease program growth
- understanding/accounting for natural variability
- reference stations or randomized sampling?

1245 Lunch

1330 Most likely impacts of concern? (fgd)

1430 A sampling program to detect/gauge impact (small group discussion) 1545

Coffee break

1600 Small groups report on proposed sampling schemes

1630 Reaction/comment on small group reports (fgd)

1715 Preview of Day 2

1730 End

## **Friday, 06 January 2017**

0900 Recap, Day 1 & results (B. Wise)

0930 Has anything important been left out? (fgd)

1000 2009 Preliminary Monitoring Program Report by Cashin Associates; a starting point? (fgd)

1030 Coffee break

1045 Develop outline/TOC for recommended monitoring program (fgd)

1145 Next steps/closing remarks (B. Wise/D. Davies)

1200 End

**Water Column/Sediment Sampling Year 1 Year 2 Year 3** 1. Personal Services

a) Salaries Principal Investigator 1 month \$7,500 \$7,500 \$7,500 Graduate Student 12 months \$26,000 \$26,000 \$26,000  
Undergraduate Student 3 months \$6,000 \$6,000 \$6,000

b) Fringe Principal Investigators @ 14% \$1,050 \$1,050 \$1,050 Graduate Students @ 14% \$3,640 \$3,640 \$3,640  
Undergraduate Students @ 5% \$300 \$300 \$300 **Subtotal \$44,490 \$44,490 \$44,490**

2. Non Personal Services

a) Boat Rental \$6,000 \$6,000 \$6,000 b) Travel \$800 \$800 \$800 c) Materials & Supplies \$3,000 \$3,000 \$3,000 **Subtotal \$9,800 \$9,800 \$9,800**

3. Indirect Costs

a) 50% on-campus [60%]; 50% off-campus [30%] **\$23,345 \$23,345 \$23,345 Total Costs per year \$77,635 \$77,635 \$77,635**

**TOTAL Costs for 3 years \$232,905**

**Fish Sampling Year 1 Year 2 Year 3** 1. Personal Services

a) Salaries Principal Investigator 1 month \$7,500 \$7,500 \$7,500 Graduate Student 12 months \$26,000 \$26,000 \$26,000  
Undergraduate Student 3 months \$6,000 \$6,000 \$6,000

b) Fringe Principal Investigators @ 14% \$1,050 \$1,050 \$1,050 Graduate Students @ 14% \$3,640 \$3,640 \$3,640  
Undergraduate Students @ 5% \$300 \$300 \$300 **Subtotal \$44,490 \$44,490 \$44,490**

2. Non Personal Services

a) Acoustic camera \$80,000 \$0 \$0 b) Fish traps (10 @ \$100 per) \$1,000 \$0 \$0 c) Boat Rental \$6,000 \$6,000 \$6,000 d) Travel \$800 \$800 \$800 e) Materials & Supplies \$5,000 \$5,000 \$5,000 **Subtotal \$92,800 \$11,800 \$11,800**

3. Indirect Costs

a) 50% on-campus [60%]; 50% off-campus [30%] **\$24,205 \$24,205 \$24,205 Total Costs per year \$161,495 \$80,495 \$80,495**

**TOTAL Costs for 3 years \$322,485**