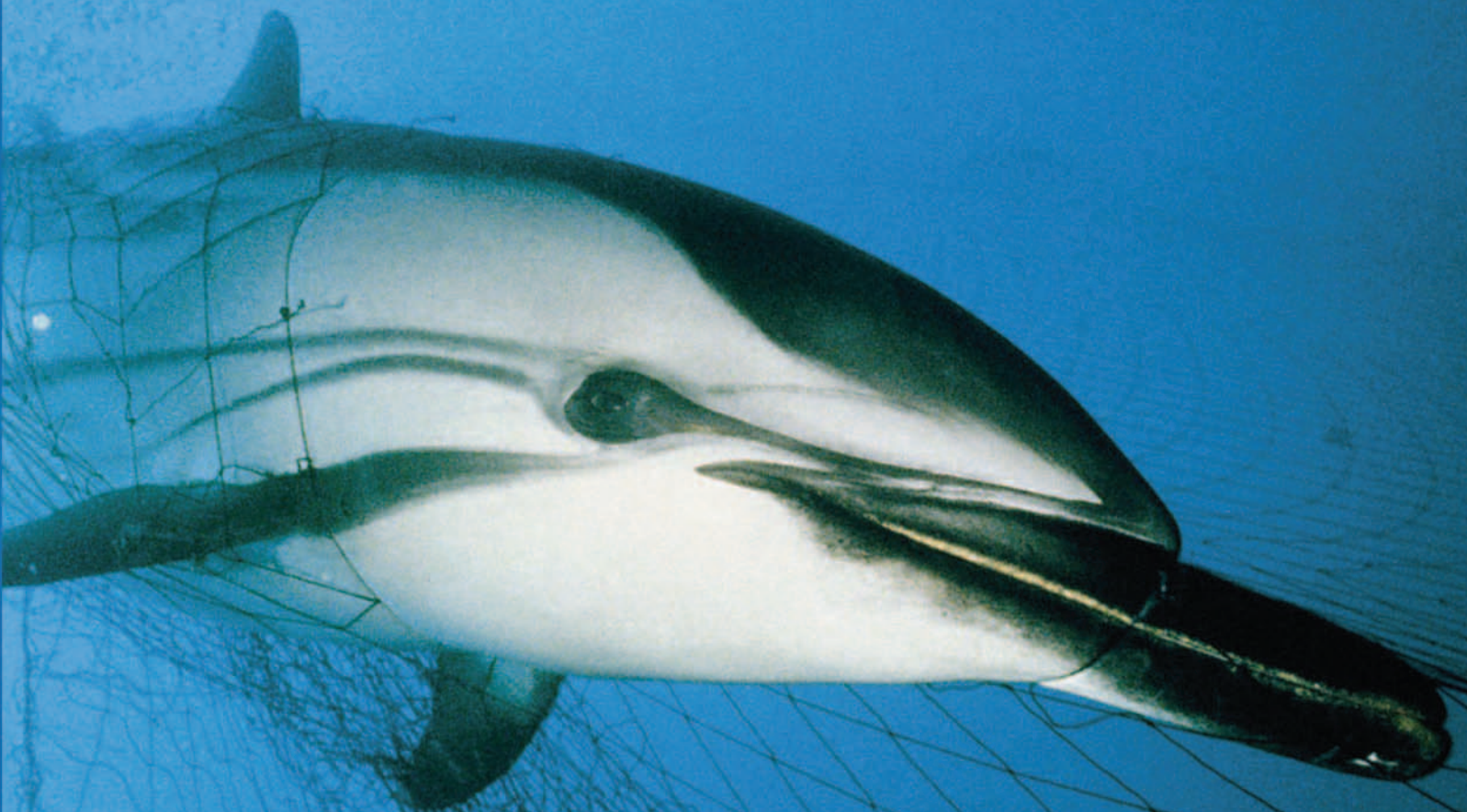


POINTLESS PERIL

[DEADLINES AND DEATH COUNTS]



Marine mammals, such as whales and dolphins, are some of the most beloved creatures in the ocean. Each year thousands of marine mammals are unnecessarily killed by commercial fishing operations in U.S. waters. According to the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy, this “dirty fishing” is one of the biggest threats to the future of marine mammal populations.

In the United States, laws exist to protect marine mammals from harm by human activities. More than 30 years ago, Congress enacted the Marine Mammal Protection Act to stop the decline of dolphins, whales, manatees, polar bears and other ocean animals.

In 1994, Congress improved the Marine Mammal Protection Act by adding new measures to protect marine mammals from harm by commercial fishing operations. Most important was the requirement that the federal government reduce the killing and injury of marine mammals in commercial fisheries to negligible levels (often called the Zero Mortality Rate Goal or ZMRG). At the time, Congress set April 30, 2001 as the deadline for the government to reach this goal, but the deadline has since passed without reaching the goal.

According to analysis conducted by Oceana, nearly 10,000 marine mammals could have been saved in the last five years if the federal government had fulfilled its responsibilities under the Marine Mammal Protection Act. If the government would enforce the law, the number of marine mammals harmed or killed each year by commercial fishing operations would be cut by more than one-third.

According to the most recent data available from the federal government, **more than 4,600 marine mammals were harmed or killed last year by commercial fishing operations in the United States.** The following chart provides a summary of these interactions:

Whales.....	249
Dolphins and Porpoises.....	1014
Seals and Sea Lions.....	3410
TOTAL.....	4673

The Marine Mammal Protection Act requires that commercial fisheries reduce their interaction with marine mammals to “insignificant levels.” This requirement is called the Zero Mortality Rate Goal and is sometimes referred to as ZMRG. The Zero Mortality Rate Goal currently protects approximately 50,000 dolphins, whales and other marine mammals annually — that otherwise would have no protections — from harm by commercial fishing operations¹.

In 2004, the Bush Administration further clarified the Zero Mortality Rate Goal, by creating, for the first time, a clear scientific definition of what it means to reduce the catch of marine mammals to insignificant levels. **The Zero Mortality Rate Goal is defined as 10 percent of the number of animals that can be removed from a population without impairing the population’s ability to reach or maintain an optimum sustainable level,** referred to as the “potential biological removal level” or PBR.

When Congress established the Zero Mortality Rate Goal it also set April 30, 2001 as the deadline for achieving the goal. However, **five years after the deadline, the Zero Morality Rate Goal has not yet been reached** for many fisheries and the federal government continues to allow commercial fishing operations to harm and kill dolphins, whales and other marine mammals at illegal levels.

Oceana conducted an analysis of the most recent stock assessment reports available for each of the marine mammal populations managed by the National Marine Fisheries Service, the federal agency responsible for management of fisheries in U.S. waters.

¹ Based on the most recent stock assessment information available, PBR allows for the taking of approximately 57,000 animals a year while ZMRG only allows for 5700.

This analysis reveals that **nearly 10,000 marine mammals could have been saved in the last five years if the federal government fulfilled its responsibilities** under the Marine Mammal Protection Act and met the April 30, 2001 deadline to achieve the Zero Mortality Goal.

The findings of the analysis also include the following:

- **27 populations of marine mammals have not met the Zero Mortality Rate Goal, including 10 in the Atlantic/Gulf of Mexico and 17 in the Pacific/Alaska.**
- **If the Zero Mortality Rate Goal was enforced, at least 1,900 marine mammals would be saved each year**
- **As a result of the failure to enforce the Zero Mortality Rate Goal, at least 533 dolphins and porpoises, 27 whales and 1,332 seals and sea lions are illegally harmed or killed each year**

The analysis presented in this report is limited to those species where quantitative information is available. As a result, the numbers presented in this report underreport the harm caused by commercial fishing operations to marine mammals. In reality, the actual number is probably significantly higher.

The Marine Mammal Protection Act requires the National Marine Fisheries Service to publish Stock Assessment Reports for all populations of marine mammals under its jurisdiction. The data compiled in the Stock Assessment Reports are used by the federal government to evaluate the progress of each fishery towards achieving the Zero Mortality Rate Goal. But now, **more than a decade after the reporting requirement was established, the federal government still does not have complete information** for many marine mammal species, which continues to prevent it from effectively managing our ocean wildlife.

Pacific/Alaska Marine Mammals not reaching the Zero Mortality Rate Goal²

SPECIES	STOCK	ZMRG	ESTIMATED ANNUAL TAKES	TAKES ABOVE ZMRG
False Killer Whale	Hawaiï	0.1	6.8	6.7
Harbor Porpoise	Gulf of Alaska	25.5	40.3	14.8
Harbor Porpoise	Monterey Bay	0.1	4.5	4.4
Harbor Porpoise	Morro Bay	0.1	9.5	9.4
Harbor Porpoise	Washington Inland waters	2	15.2	13.2
Humpback Whale	Eastern North Pacific	0.16	0.8	0.64
Humpback Whale	Central North Pacific	1.29	4.2	291
Humpback Whale	Western North Pacific	0.13	0.69	0.56
Killer Whale	Alaska Resident	1.12	2.5	1.38
Killer Whale	Gulf of Alaska, Aleutian Islands, and Bering Sea Transient stock	0.31	2.5	219
Minke Whale	Canadian East Coastal	3.1	3.4	0.3
Northern Right Whale Dolphin	California, Oregon, Washington	16.4	23	6.6
Short-Finned Pilot Whale	California, Oregon, Washington	0.12	1	0.88
Sperm Whale	California, Oregon, Washington	0.18	1	0.82
California Sea Lion	California	833.3	1476	642.7
Harbor Seal	California	189.6	389	199.4
Steller Sea Lion	Western U.S.	231	30.7	76
TOTALS		1097	2011	914

HUMPBACK WHALES



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Humpback whales are baleen whales that weigh more than 35 tons as adults and can grow to up to 50 feet. Humpback whales from the Central North Pacific population spend the winter and spring in the Hawaiïan Islands and then migrate to northern British Columbia and Alaska. Commercial fisheries currently take nearly four times as many humpback whales as permitted by law. If the Zero Morality Rate Goal were enforced, three humpback whales from this population could be saved each year.

² There are 17 species that ZMRG cannot be determined for in this region. It is likely that some of these stocks would have take rates over ZMRG if data were sufficient to determine ZMRG.

Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico Marine Mammals not reaching the Zero Mortality Rate Goal³

SPECIES	STOCK	ZMRG	ESTIMATED ANNUAL TAKES	TAKES ABOVE ZMRG
Bottlenose Dolphin	Western North Atlantic- Coastal	21.1*	878*	66.7
Common Dolphin	Western North Atlantic	89.9	119	29.1
False Killer Whale	North Gulf of Mexico	0.61	1	0.39
Harbor Porpoise	Gulf of Maine- Bay of Fundy	74.7	427	352.3
Humpback Whale	Gulf of Maine	0.13	2.6	2.47
North Atlantic Right Whale	Western North Atlantic	0	2.2	2.2
Pygmy Sperm Whale	Western North Atlantic	0.3	6	5.7
Risso's Dolphin	Western North Atlantic	16	51	35
White-Sided Dolphin	Western North Atlantic	36.4	38	1.6
Harbor Seal	Western North Atlantic	549.3	1032	482.7
TOTALS		788	1767	978

* Numbers are combined for all the various management units within this stock.

HARBOR PORPOISES



© Ari Friedlaender

Harbor porpoises are among the smallest marine mammals, reaching less than 6 feet in length as adults. The Gulf of Marine/Bay of Fundy population of harbor porpoises can be found along the northern part of the Atlantic coast. During winter months, porpoises travel south to the warmer waters of the mid-Atlantic region, and many of them get caught and killed by fishing gear along this annual migration.

Commercial fishing operations currently take more than 5 times the number permitted by law. If the Zero Mortality Rate Goal were enforced more than 350 porpoises could be saved each year.

³ There are 19 species that ZMRG cannot be determined for in this region. It is likely that some of these stocks would have take rates over ZMRG if data were sufficient to determine ZMRG.

Recent challenges for Marine Mammals from Congress

Since its passage in 1972, the Marine Mammal Protection Act has had many success stories, such as blue whales and humpback whales, whose populations—once near extinction—at last are increasing. Yet many other marine mammals are still in trouble and need the protections provided under these laws.

The Zero Mortality Rate Goal is the only proactive measure to protect individuals from every marine mammal population from harm by commercial fishing operations. The Zero Mortality Rate Goal requires commercial fishing operations to reduce their interactions with marine mammals regardless of the condition of the specific mammal population. So the Zero Mortality Rate Goal protects healthy populations of mammals before they are in trouble, while ensuring that populations in decline are protected from further damage to help them recover.

The deadline is the action-forcing mechanism to require commercial fisheries to achieve the Zero Mortality Rate Goal. Yet now, rather than working harder to meet the Zero Mortality Rate Goal, some members of Congress want to do away the deadline altogether. Instead, Congress should insist that the government enforce the law.

The Marine Mammal Protection Act was enacted by Congress to protect our valuable nature resources. It is one of our country's landmark conservation laws and is the best chance to ensure healthy and abundant populations of dolphins, whales and other marine mammals. **Congress should prevent any weakening of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, by ensuring that the Zero Mortality Rate Goal and its associated deadlines are kept intact.**

Marine Mammal Death Count

SPECIES	REGION	STOCK ASSESMENT YEAR ¹	PBR	ZMRG	MEAN ANNUAL TAKES	TAKES ABOVE ZMRG
Dolphins and Porpoises						
Atlantic Spotted Dolphin	N. Gulf of Mexico	2005	248	248	0	-24.8
Atlantic Spotted Dolphin ²	W. N. Atlantic	2005	357	35.7	0	-35.7
Bottlenose Dolphin	CA coastal	2003	19	0.19	0	-0.19
Bottlenose Dolphin	CA, OR, WA offshore	2003	31	3.1	0	-3.1
Bottlenose Dolphin	Gulf of Mexico- Bay Sound and Estuarine	2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bottlenose Dolphin	Hawaii	2005	20	2	0.2	-1.8
Bottlenose Dolphin	N. Gulf of Mexico- coastal	2005	n/a	n/a	0	n/a
Bottlenose Dolphin	N. Gulf of Mexico-Continental Shelf	2005	204	20.4	0	-20.4
Bottlenose Dolphin	N. Gulf of Mexico-Oceanic	2005	16	1.6	0	-1.6
Bottlenose Dolphin	W. N. Atlantic coastal	2005	211.2 ³	21.1 ³	878 ³	66.7
Bottlenose Dolphin	W. N. Atlantic offshore	2005	714	71.4	27	-44.4
Clymene's Dolphin	N. Gulf of Mexico	2005	105	10.5	0	-10.5
Clymene's Dolphin	W. N. Atlantic	2005	31	3.1	0	-3.1
Common Dolphin	W. N. Atlantic	2005	899	89.9	119	29.1
Dall's Porpoise	Alaska	2005	1537	153.7	375	-116.2
Dall's Porpoise	CA, WA, OR	2003	729	72.9	7	-65.9
Fraser's Dolphin	Hawaii	2005	79	7.9	n/a	n/a
Fraser's Dolphin	N. Gulf of Mexico	2005	4.3	0.43	0	-0.43
Fraser's Dolphin	W. N. Atlantic	2005	n/a	n/a	0	n/a
Harbor Porpoise	Bering Sea	2005	393	39.3	2	-37.3
Harbor Porpoise	Gulf of Alaska	2005	255	25.5	40.3	14.8
Harbor Porpoise	Gulf of Maine- Bay of Fundy	2005	747	74.7	427	352.3
Harbor Porpoise	Inland WA	2003	20	2	15.2	13.2
Harbor Porpoise	Monterey Bay	2005	10	0.1	4.5	4.4
Harbor Porpoise	Morro Bay	2005	10	0.1	9.5	9.4
Harbor Porpoise	N. CA- S. OR	2002	259	25.9	0	-25.9
Harbor Porpoise	OR, WA- coastal	2003	290	29	3.2	-25.8
Harbor Porpoise	S.E. Alaska	2005	90	9	3	-6
Harbor Porpoise	San. Fran- Russian R.	2005	63	6.3	0.8	-5.5
Long-Beaked Common Dolphin	CA	2003	242	24.2	11	-13.2
Northern Right Whale Dolphin	CA, OR, WA	2003	164	16.4	23	6.6
Pacific White-Sided Dolphin	CA, WA, OR - N and S	2003	382	38.2	5.4	-32.8
Pacific White-Sided Dolphin	Central N. Pacific	2005	n/a	n/a	4	n/a
Pantropical Spotted Dolphin	Hawaii	2005	59	5.9	0.8	-5.1
Pantropical Spotted Dolphin	N. Gulf of Mexico	2005	799	79.9	0	-79.9
Pantropical Spotted Dolphin	W.N. Atlantic	2005	30	3	0	-3
Risso's Dolphin	CA, OR, WA	2003	115	11.5	3.6	-9
Risso's Dolphin	Hawaii	2005	14	1.4	n/a	n/a
Risso's Dolphin	N. Gulf of Mexico	2005	17	1.7	0	-1.7
Risso's Dolphin	W.N. Atlantic	2005	160	16	51	35
Rough-Toothed Dolphin	Hawaii	2005	132	13.2	n/a	n/a
Rough-Toothed Dolphin	N. Gulf of Mexico	2005	16	1.6	0	-1.6
Short-Beaked Common Dolphin	CA, WA, OR	2003	365.6	36.5.6	93	-272.6
Spinner Dolphin	Hawaii	2005	17	1.7	0	-1.7
Spinner Dolphin	N. Gulf of Mexico	2005	70	7	0	-7
Spinner Dolphin	W.N. Atlantic	2005	n/a	n/a	0	n/a
Striped Dolphin	CA, OR, WA	2003	92	9.2	0	-9.2
Striped Dolphin	Hawaii	2005	71	7.1	n/a	n/a
Striped Dolphin	N. Gulf of Mexico	2005	46	4.6	0	-4.6
Striped Dolphin	W. N. Atlantic	2005	639	63.9	0	-63.9
White-Beaked Dolphin	W.N. Atlantic	2005	n/a	n/a	0	n/a
White-Sided Dolphin	W.N. Atlantic	2005	364	36.4	38	1.6
Whales						
Baird's Beaked Whale	Alaska	2005	n/a	n/a	0	n/a
Baird's Beaked Whale	CA, OR, WA	2003	1.5	0.15	0	-0.15
Beluga Whale	Beaufort Sea	2005	324	32.4	0	-32.4
Beluga Whale	Bristol Bay	2005	32	3.2	0.5	-2.7
Beluga Whale	Cook Inlet	2005	2	0.2	0	-0.2
Beluga Whale	E. Bering Sea	2005	298	29.8	0	-29.8
Beluga Whale	E. Chukchi Sea	2005	74	7.4	0	-7.4
Blainville's Beaked Whale	Hawaii	2005	9.6	0.96	0.8	-0.16
Blainville's Beaked Whale	N. Gulf of Mexico	2005	0.8 ⁴	0.08 ⁴	0	-0.08
Blainville's Beaked Whale	W. N. Atlantic	1995	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Blue Whale	E. N. Pacific	2005	14	0.14	0	-0.14
Blue Whale	Hawaii	2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Blue Whale	W. N. Atlantic	2002	n/a	n/a	0	n/a
Bowhead Whale	W. Arctic	2005	95	9.5	0.2	-9.3
Bryde's Whale	Hawaii	2005	3.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Bryde's Whale	N. Gulf of Mexico Oceanic	2005	0.3	0	0	0
Cuvier's Beaked Whale	Alaska	2005	n/a	n/a	0	n/a
Cuvier's Beaked Whale	CA, WA, OR	2003	11	1.1	0	-1.1
Cuvier's Beaked Whale	Hawaii	2005	69	6.9	n/a	n/a
Cuvier's Beaked Whale	N. Gulf of Mexico	2005	0.7	0	0	0
Cuvier's Beaked Whale	W. N. Atlantic	2005	20	2	0	-2
Dwarf Sperm Whale	CA, WA, OR	2003	n/a	n/a	0	n/a
Dwarf Sperm Whale	Hawaii	2005	116	11.6	n/a	n/a
Dwarf Sperm Whale	N. Gulf of Mexico	2005	5.8 ⁵	0.58 ⁵	0	-0.58

¹ The 2005 stock assessment reports are NMFS draft documents

² Undifferentiated spotted dolphins

³ Numbers are combined for all the various management units

⁴ All mesoplodon species combined

⁵ Dwarf and pygmy sperm whales combined

SPECIES	REGION	STOCK ASSESSMENT YEAR	PBR	ZMRG	MEAN ANNUAL TAKES	TAKES ABOVE ZMRG
Dwarf Sperm Whale	W. N. Atlantic	2005	3	0.3	0	-0.3
False Killer Whale	Hawaii	2005	1	0.1	6.8	6.7
False Killer Whale	N. Gulf of Mexico	2005	6.1	0.61	1	0.39
Fin Whale	CA, OR, WA	2003	15	1.5	1	-0.5
Fin Whale	Hawaii	2005	0.2	0.02	n/a	n/a
Fin Whale	N.E. Pacific	2005	114	114	0.6	-0.54
Fin Whale	W. N. Atlantic	2005	4.7	0.47	0.4	-0.07
Gervais Beaked Whale	N. Gulf of Mexico	2003	0.8 ⁶	0.08 ⁶	0	-0.08
Gervais Beaked Whale	W. N. Atlantic	1995	n/a	n/a	34 ⁷	n/a
Gray Whale	E. N. Pacific	2005	442	44.2	74	-36.8
Humpback Whale	Central N. Pacific	2005	129	129	4.2	2.91
Humpback Whale	E. N. Pacific	2005	1.6	0.16	0.8	0.64
Humpback Whale	Gulf of Maine	2005	1.3	0.13	2.6	2.47
Humpback Whale	W. N. Pacific	2005	1.3	0.13	0.69	0.56
Killer Whale	Alaska Resident	2005	112	112	2.5	1.38
Killer Whale	AT1 transient stock	2005	0	0	0	0
Killer Whale	Eastern North Pacific-Southern Resident	2005	0.8	0.08	0	-0.08
Killer Whale	GOA, AI, and BS Transient	2005	3.1	0.31	2.5	2.19
Killer Whale	Hawaii	2005	2.5	0.25	n/a	n/a
Killer Whale	N. Gulf of Mexico	2005	09	0	0	0
Killer Whale	Northern Resident (British Columbia)	2005	2.16	0.216	0	-0.216
Killer Whale	W.N. Atlantic	2005	n/a	n/a	0	n/a
Killer Whale	West Coast Transient stock	2005	n/a	n/a	0.3	n/a
Long-Finned Pilot Whale	W.N. Atlantic	2005	247	24.7	201 ⁸	n/a
Longman's Beaked Whale	Hawaii	2005	3.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
Melon-Headed Whale	Hawaii	2005	14	n/a	n/a	n/a
Melon-Headed Whale	N. Gulf of Mexico	2005	22	2.2	0	-2.2
Melon-Headed Whale	W. N. Atlantic	2005	n/a	n/a	0	n/a
Mesoplodont Beaked Whale	CA, WA, OR	2003	6.5	0.65	0	-0.65
Mesoplodont Beaked Whale	W.N. Atlantic	2005	20	2	0	-2
Minke Whale	Alaska	2005	n/a	n/a	0.3	n/a
Minke Whale	CA, WA, OR	2003	5.8	0.58	0	-0.58
Minke Whale	Canadian E. Coastal	2005	31	3.1	3.4	0.3
Minke Whale	Hawaii	2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
North Atlantic Right Whale	W.N. Atlantic	2005	0	0	2.2	2.2
North Pacific Right Whale	E.N. Pacific	2005	n/a	n/a	0	n/a
Northern Bottlenose Whale	W.N. Atlantic	1998	n/a	n/a	0	n/a
Pygmy Killer Whale	Hawaii	2005	3.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pygmy Killer Whale	N. Gulf of Mexico	2005	2.6	0.26	0	-0.26
Pygmy Killer Whale	W.N. Atlantic	2005	n/a	n/a	0	n/a
Pygmy Sperm Whale	CA, OR, WA	2003	1	0.1	0	-0.1
Pygmy Sperm Whale	Hawaii	2005	41	n/a	n/a	n/a
Pygmy Sperm Whale ⁹	N. Gulf of Mexico	2005	5.8	.58	0	-0.58
Pygmy Sperm Whale	W.N. Atlantic	2005	3	0.3	6	5.7
Sei Whale	E. N. Pacific	2003	0.1	0	0	0
Sei Whale	Hawaii	2005	0.1	0.01	n/a	n/a
Sei Whale	Nova Scotia	2003	n/a	n/a	0	n/a
Sei Whale	W. N. Atlantic	1998	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Short-Finned Pilot Whale	CA, WA, OR	2005	1.2	0.12	1	0.88
Short-Finned Pilot Whale	Hawaii	2005	60	6	0.8	-5.2
Short-Finned Pilot Whale	N. Gulf of Mexico	2005	16	1.6	0	-1.6
Short-Finned Pilot Whale	W.N. Atlantic	2005	247	24.7	201 ¹⁰	n/a
Sowerby's Beaked Whale	W.N. Atlantic	1995	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sperm Whale	CA, OR, WA	2003	1.8	0.18	1	0.82
Sperm Whale	Hawaii	2005	11	1.1	0	-1.1
Sperm Whale	N. Atlantic	2005	5.7	0.57	0.2	-0.37
Sperm Whale	N. Gulf of Mexico	2005	2.2	0.22	0	-0.22
Sperm Whale	N. Pacific	2005	n/a	n/a	0.45	n/a
Stejnegers Beaked Whale	Alaska	2005	n/a	n/a	0	n/a
Trues Beaked Whale	W.N. Atlantic	1995	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Seals and Sea Lions						
Bearded Seal	Alaska	2005	n/a	n/a	2	n/a
California Sea Lion	CA	2003	8333	833.3	1476	642.7
Gray Seal	W.N. Atlantic	2005	n/a	n/a	141	n/a
Guadalupe Fur Seal	CA	2000	104	10.4	n/a	n/a
Harbor Seal	Bering Sea	2005	379	37.9	31	-6.9
Harbor Seal	CA	2005	1896	189.6	389	199.4
Harbor Seal	Gulf of Alaska	2005	868	86.8	36	-50.8
Harbor Seal	OR, WA- coastal	2003	1343	134.3	14.6	-119.7
Harbor Seal	SE AK	2005	2114	211.4	36	-175.4
Harbor Seal	W.N. Atlantic	2005	5493	549.3	1032	482.7
Harbor Seal	WA inland	2003	771	77.1	296	-47.5
Harp Seal	W.N. Atlantic	2005	n/a	n/a	36	n/a
Hawaiian Monk Seal	Hawaii	2005	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hooded Seals	W.N. Atlantic	2005	n/a	n/a	16	n/a
Northern Elephant Seal	CA Breeding	2002	2513	251.3	86	-165.3
Northern Fur Seal	Eastern Pacific	2005	14546	1454.6	15	-1439.6
Northern Fur Seal	San Miguel Island	2003	180	18	0.6	-17.4
Ribbon Seal	Alaska	2005	n/a	n/a	1	n/a
Ringed Seal	Alaska	2005	n/a	n/a	0.45	n/a
Spotted Seal	Alaska	2005	n/a	n/a	32	n/a
Steller Sea Lion	Eastern	2005	1967	196.7	5.12	-191.58
Steller Sea Lion	Western	2005	231	23.1	30.7	76

⁶ All mesoplodon species combined

⁷ All beaked whale species combined

⁸ Long-finned and short-finned pilot whales combined

⁹ Dwarf and pygmy sperm whales combined

¹⁰ Long-finned and short-finned pilot whales combined

Method of Analysis

Oceana staff used the Stock Assessment Reports produced by the National Marine Fisheries Service to compile the Zero Mortality Rate Goal (ZMRG) level and estimated annual fishery takes for all marine mammal stocks that had this data available. The number of estimated takes was then subtracted from the ZMRG take level to determine how many takes would have to be reduced to get each stock to ZMRG levels. In many cases, the result was a negative number, which indicated that ZMRG had already been reached. For many other stocks, it was a positive number and additional reductions in takes are needed for the stock to be in compliance with existing law (See tables 1 and 2).



Elizabeth Griffin, Courtney Sakai, Gilbert Brogan,
Michael Hirshfield, Beth Lowell. April 2006.
Pointless Peril: Deadlines and Death Counts. Oceana.