***CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE ADVISORY COMMISSION***

***\*\*\*THREE HUNDREDTH MEETING\*\*\****

HELD AT CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE, Marconi Station

Area, Park Headquarters, South Wellfleet, Massachusetts, on Monday, November 16, 2015, commencing at 1 p.m.

SITTING:

Richard Delaney, Chairman Larry Spaulding

Don Nuendel Lilli Green Joseph Craig Sheila Lyons Mary-Jo Avellar Mark Robinson Maureen Burgess

Robert Summersgill, alternate Bill Clark, alternate

Nat Goddard, alternate Also present:

George Price, Superintendent

Kathy Tevyaw, Deputy Superintendent Lauren McKean, Park Planner

Robert Cook, Acting Chief of Natural Resources and Science Chris Hartsgrove, Park Ranger

Mary Hake, Natural Resource Specialist

Jayne Aaron, Environmental Planner, EA Engineering, Science and Technology, Inc.

Martha Hevenor, Planner - Cape Cod Commission Sarah Korjeff, Planner - Cape Cod Commission

Audience members

**LINDA M. CORCORAN** **CERTIFIED COURT REPORTER**

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# P R O C E E D I N G S

1. MR. DELANEY: I am honored and pleased to call
2. together the 300th meeting of the Cape Cod National
3. Seashore Advisory Commission. And we will take more
4. time with it later in the day after the meeting to
5. ponder that fact and remember it, but it is a really
6. special day for a special organization that has been
7. instrumental in the 50 plus years of Cape Cod National
8. Seashore, and we should reflect on that.
9. The meeting has been called to order officially.
10. We have an agenda in front of us, and I would like to
11. just before we start with the agenda and the official
12. business of our commission -- poignantly and sadly, one
13. of our members is not here, Tom Reinhart. He passed
14. away. There was a very nice memorial service for him
15. yesterday in Wellfleet. Some of you I know attended.
16. But I'd just like to have us stop even before we get to
17. the business and the celebration to remember Tom for his
18. contributions on behalf of the Town of Wellfleet, not
19. only for the Commission but all the other work that he
20. did on behalf of the environment here on Cape Cod for
21. all his life. Very active, very committed, very
22. passionate and a guy who was not afraid to challenge us
23. a little bit at this table. He'd often do it with a
24. little wry smile, and you could tell he was kind of
25. amusing himself with it, but he always would come at
26. some of our issues from a slightly different angle. But
27. it was always right on -- often right on point. He was
28. a terrific guy, so we miss him already.
29. But I do want to have a moment of silence at the
30. beginning of this meeting for all of us to reflect on
31. Tom Reinhart and his contributions to the Commission.
32. (Moment of silence was held.)
33. MR. DELANEY: Thank you.
34. Even somewhat of a double-barrel hit to Wellfleet,
35. another equally important person, not a member of our
36. commission but very active at Cape Cod National
37. Seashore, Gooz Draz died in the last couple of weeks as
38. well. And his work, not at this table but around
39. Wellfleet, was equally important for us, and I know
40. George, Superintendent Price, asked if he could offer a
41. couple of thoughts at this time in memory of Gooz.
42. So, George?
43. MR. PRICE: One of the things about Tom, I think he
44. was well-known in the community. I was called by *The*
45. *Banner* to say a couple of words, and the first thing
46. that came to my mind about Tom was he really cared about
47. the Cape and he cared about his community. And when he
48. sat at this table, he wasn't exactly just giving me a
49. pass every time something came up about the Seashore.
50. He was there to speak his mind, and I think he did. I
51. respected him for that.
52. Gooz I met out of the blue during the whole
53. McMansion debate, which was centered around the large
54. house which has been known as the Blasch house which
55. overlooks the mouth of the Herring River. And this was
56. quite a controversial piece. You may remember the Park
57. Service actually took the town to court, lost the first
58. round, were taking it to the second round for appeal
59. when the federal government decided to sell. Gooz came
60. forward with others. In fact, Peter Watts, who has also
61. represented Wellfleet, Tom Reinhart, and others came to
62. us and said to Lauren and I, "Is there a possibility of
63. -- you know, how can we -- how can this happen? How can
64. it happen in the National Seashore District of all
65. places?" And we explained the issues where in our
66. legislation basically it's the town bylaws and zoning
67. that actually manages that. It's not the federal
68. government. The town has promulgated the zoning bylaws
69. and planning regulations. The Seashore had agreed, but
70. the way it was being interpreted by the current people
71. on those boards at the time had allowed it to happen
72. obviously. And then even the federal government wasn't
73. able to change anybody's heart on that one.
74. So Gooz came forward. And I think about him in
75. this room because they used this almost as a study hall.
76. He and some of the committee members would meet, and
77. they actually did a lot of research. They drafted
78. language. They redrafted it. They redrafted it again.
79. And over the period -- Lauren, what was it? Like a year
80. and a half, I guess, right?
81. MS. McKEAN: Mmm-hmm.
82. MR. PRICE: Then over the objections of the town
83. boards, they presented it to a town meeting, and there
84. was a successful vote. And what that did was that gave
85. a new requirement of zoning within the Seashore District
86. in the Town of Wellfleet.
87. (Ms. Lyons and Mr. Clark enter the room.)
88. MR. PRICE: And I don't know if you see my Park
89. newspaper. Every year I usually do a superintendent's
90. article, and that year I put "Wellfleet, a Town of
91. Heroes" because no one called up Gooz and said, "We want
92. you to do this." He wasn't doing it because of the Park
93. Service. He was doing it because of his community. And
94. Tom and Peter and others, it resonated with them, so
95. that's why he came forward to do that.
    1. After he did that, he then backed away. He wanted
    2. to do his own private agenda, his own family, his own
    3. property, and his own other initiatives. We would have
    4. other people call up and ask, you know, "Can we find out
    5. how this was done?" Gooz wasn't interested in getting
    6. accolades for it or pursuing being the expert on it. He
    7. basically stepped forward. I was equating this because,
    8. of course I'm an historian, I always think of the
    9. Citizen Soldier. His time -- this is Gooz Draz we're
    10. talking about.
    11. MS. LYONS: Yes, yes.
    12. MR. PRICE: His time was to step forward on
    13. something he felt very passionate about. He made a
    14. difference, and then he stepped back. And I really
    15. always respected the man for that. You know, 60 years
    16. old is not old.
    17. MS. LYONS: No.
    18. MR. PRICE: You know, we think of his family at
    19. this time and really appreciate his legacy for what he
    20. did for the Town of Wellfleet and for the National
    21. Seashore.
    22. Thank you.
    23. MR. DELANEY: Thank you, George.
    24. Other comments? Yes, Lilli?
96. MS. GREEN: I miss both of them tremendously. They
97. were both good friends. And since Tom is on the
98. Commission, I did bring a card for Janet and the family,
99. and I'll pass it around, if you'd like.
100. MS. LYONS: Thank you, Lilli.
101. I don't know if you spoke about Tom's memorial
102. yesterday.
103. MR. DELANEY: I mentioned it, but if you want to
104. reflect on what happened there yesterday, you're welcome
105. to.
106. MS. LYONS: No, it was really an amazing tribute.
107. I got there and upstairs, downstairs was being filled.
108. There was a line. The line outside was just really
109. incredible. It was a beautiful service in its own
110. right. It was really a celebration of Tom, of all the
111. things that he was, all of those -- you know, Tom had a
112. range of qualities. They went from very thoughtful and
113. understanding and deliberative to he could be very
114. blunt. You know, there were a lot of different words
115. that came out. Everybody chuckled because everybody had
116. those experiences with him. But he really cared, and
117. he's cared for a long time, as did Gooz. I just saw
118. Gooz right before. I hadn't seen him in over a year,
119. and it was -- I met him at Sam's maybe three weeks
120. before, and it was just so good to see him. So it made
121. it a double shock. It was a real loss for the
122. community. We lost several people, you know, older
123. people who were once the same caliber of involvement and
124. they're older now, a couple of people. Mrs. Rowe, Maude
125. Rowe died. So it was a real big loss for Wellfleet this
126. -- and for the Outer Cape and for all of us. But it was
127. quite a tribute to Tom.
128. MR. DELANEY: As it should have been.
129. MS. LYONS: He would have been -- he would have
130. loved to have been there.
131. MR. DELANEY: Thank you, Sheila.
132. MS. LYONS: Thank you.

# ADOPTION OF AGENDA

1. MR. DELANEY: Okay, so moving on, you have been
2. sent an agenda, and we will, as we always do, vote to
3. adopt it unless I hear suggestions for changes or
4. additions.
5. MS. BURGESS: So moved.
6. MS. LYONS: Second.
7. MR. DELANEY: All those in favor, signify by saying
8. aye.
9. BOARD MEMBERS: Aye.
10. MR. DELANEY: Okay, good.

# APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING (SEPTEMBER 14, 2015)

* 1. MR. DELANEY: We start in with the first item or
  2. the second item actually, which are the minutes from our
  3. previous meeting, and they have been duly recorded as
  4. always.
  5. Thank you.
  6. And we look to our representative, our scribe from
  7. Eastham, to tell us whether or not they're accurate.
  8. MR. NUENDEL: Well, thank you, sir.
  9. I started reading these again like I normally do,
  10. and I got to thinking about all the hard work,
  11. especially at this 300th meeting we're having today --
  12. all the hard work that goes into taking our words that
  13. we're sharing today and putting them on paper.
  14. And I've got to just say thank you, Linda. That's
  15. got to be quite the challenge for you to do this, and we
  16. really appreciate it. I'm sure everyone feels that way
  17. around the table.
  18. MR. PRICE: Yes.
  19. MS. LYONS: Yes.
  20. MS. BURGESS: Indeed.
  21. MR. DELANEY: Yes, thank you. Well stated.
  22. THE COURT REPORTER: Thank you.
  23. MR. DELANEY: Any changes or recommendations or
      1. corrections on the minutes?
      2. (No response.)
      3. MR. DELANEY: I hear none, so I'll ask for a motion
      4. to accept.
      5. MS. LYONS: So moved.
      6. MR. DELANEY: Second?
      7. MS. GREEN: Second.
      8. MR. DELANEY: All those in favor, signify -- in
      9. favor of approval of the minutes as printed, signify by
      10. saying aye.
      11. BOARD MEMBERS: Aye.
      12. MR. DELANEY: Opposed?
      13. (No response.)
      14. MR. DELANEY: Okay, good.

# REPORTS OF OFFICERS

* + 1. MR. DELANEY: Reports of Officers.
    2. My report only will be as the chair to note that
    3. this is, once again, the 300th meeting of this group.
    4. The very first meeting was here in this room. It was

20 March 2, 1962. There had been a previous meeting, but

1. it really was an organizational meeting in February --
2. on February 16, 1962, in Washington that our first
3. chair, Hank Foster, traveled to by train because of the
4. pending snowstorm that jeopardized it. There ended up
5. being a derailment on the way down, and he was two hours
6. late but still showed up, took the gavel, and then held
7. that -- this for many, many years. If you haven't had a
8. chance to read his book about us -- and I hope there are
9. still copies around -- this is kind of a treasured
10. report, but it's really a terrific document. And he
11. details, as only Hank could, discussions and the
12. background and the politics and who said what, including
13. members. A great history of some of the early battles
14. that involved people who sat in these chairs before us.
15. And I won't take too much time with this, but it
16. was really fun to see some of my former colleagues,
17. namely Dr. Barbara Mayo, founder of the Center, but
18. very, very active in the early years of this commission.
19. Actually, Hank divides us into early years and early
20. years today. But Barbara was very involved in helping
21. the Park devise the off-road vehicle management plan and
22. the pond management plan, and there were several
23. references to her in this document that would say what
24. outstanding work she did. She did documents that were
25. precise, science-based, thought -- well-reasoned, and
26. that was her. She was wonderful. We've lost her.
27. MS. LYONS: Yeah.
28. MR. DELANEY: Also mentioned is Dr. Herb Whitlock,
    1. a name that's worth remembering. He was one of the
    2. founding presidents of the Association for the
    3. Protection of Cape Cod back then. It's changed its name
    4. since. He lived in Eastham right out on Nauset Marsh,
    5. and he was a very, very steady, strong, determined voice
    6. among us to move the Park forward.
    7. So we could go on and on, and maybe when we get to
    8. the reception at the end of the day, which will be at 3
    9. o'clock, we'll have a chance to reflect and share these
    10. stories among ourselves. There will be some other names
    11. to mention, but I wanted to mention those three key
    12. people who sometimes get overlooked but were one of many
    13. of our predecessors who helped bring us to where it is
    14. today.
    15. So that's my comment as the chair. We don't often
    16. have a chair's report, so it was good to be able to do
    17. that.

# REPORTS OF SUBCOMMITTEES

* 1. MR. DELANEY: Now, I'll ask for reports from the
  2. subcommittees.
  3. UPDATE OF PILGRIM NUCLEAR PLANT
  4. EMERGENCY PLANNING SUBCOMMITTEE
  5. MR. DELANEY: And, Maureen, you've been extremely
  6. busy and productive as well, and I just will introduce

1. this topic by saying it was three, four years ago when
2. you brought this topic to our attention, the issue of
3. Pilgrim.
4. MS. BURGESS: Yes.
5. MR. DELANEY: And it seemed like a daunting
6. assignment. How could we ever get this huge plant and
7. this bureaucracy in Washington to pay attention to
8. what's going on here? So I'm not going to pat ourselves
9. on the back yet, but we're making great progress.
10. And would you like to report on that progress,
11. please?
12. MS. BURGESS: Sure, reporting on the Pilgrim
13. Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Planning Subcommittee.
14. And, Mr. Chairman, since you -- in light of that
15. introduction, I just want to thank you and the
16. committee. When I came on as an alternate in the
17. Commission in 2011, this Pilgrim plant was coming up for
18. relicensing, and it was 40 years old. And in my mind I
19. thought all of the things that we concentrate on in this
20. commission would be secondary if -- moot. All of our
21. concerns would be moot if there was a disaster at
22. Pilgrim because all of our natural resources are bay.
23. All the things that we care about would have been
24. destroyed. So thank you for creating this ad hoc
25. subcommittee and for keeping it on the agenda. I'm very
26. appreciative.
27. Well, we last met in September, and a lot has
28. happened. If you remember, in September we were talking
29. about the recent downgrading of the Pilgrim Nuclear
30. Power Plant in Plymouth because of the repeated safety
31. violations, and the NRC had downgraded it to one of the
32. three worst plants in the country. Over these past few
33. years, we as a commission have taken a stand where we
34. could -- usually in the form of letters either to the
35. NRC or to the Governor and also in support of
36. legislation.
37. Well, shortly after our meeting the whole issue of
38. the cost seemed to come to a head, and as a result of
39. the repeated safety violations and shutdowns, Ms.
40. Sheehan, a spokesman for the NRC, said that last year's
41. inspections cost the company $1.8 million and that
42. inspectors spent 6,500 hours at that plant at a rate of
43. $279 an hour. So economics were really in the
44. crosshairs, and I think we all realized that eventually
45. it would be sort of a follow the money trail. As you
46. read back in October, the cost seemed to really come to
47. the forehead, and Entergy decided that they would close
48. the plant down in 2019 really because they just couldn't
49. keep up with the cost of making the safety -- taking
50. into consideration the safety violations and the
51. operational failures, and they just I think realized
52. that they couldn't make a profit anymore.
53. So with that announcement I just want to bring to
54. everybody's attention it's my time to back up and say,
55. "Okay, it's closing down. You don't have to think about
56. it" because right now it's a very critical time based on
57. their very -- based on Entergy's very sloppy management
58. of the plant since they've had it. I think there is a
59. concern that during this move towards the
60. decommissioning they may very well continue to ignore
61. the requirements made by the NRC to upgrade safety.
62. Christine Legere in the *Cape Cod Times,* I'm sure you've
63. seen, just keeps pointing out more and more safety
64. violations that are being -- you know, bringing them to
65. our attention.
66. One of the dangers is that they will walk away
67. without an adequate decommissioning fund, and they may
68. try to just mothball the plant, which they are allowed
69. to do for 50 years before they actually get all of the
70. spent nuclear waste out of the fuel pool. So our
71. senator, Dan Wolf, had already proposed legislation
72. before we even heard of the announcement that it was
73. going to close, and he had proposed two bills. One
74. would impose a $10,000 annual charge for each spent fuel
75. bundle that remains in the pool. So that move largely
76. should incentivize Entergy to try to get those fuel
77. assemblies out of the fuel pool and into dry cask
78. storage. Currently they have about -- each assembly
79. holds multiple fuel rods, which are the rods which
80. contain the pellets of uranium which then are used to
81. boil water, which then turns the turbines that makes the
82. electricity. So there's about 280 of those spent
83. assemblies crowded into these fuel racks in the very
84. vulnerable spent fuel pool.
85. So that was one bill that's on the table, and
86. another one by Senator Wolf would impose a $25 million
87. annual fee which would go into a decommissioning fund.
88. So the idea is that every plant in Massachusetts would
89. have that requirement to put $25 million into a
90. decommissioning fund.
91. So actually after our last meeting and after the
92. announcement of the closure in 2019, I did on behalf of
93. the chair's approval, did on behalf of our commission go
94. to the statehouse for a speak out to address -- to bring
95. the issue of let's not be lulled into a false sense of
96. security now; let's make sure that this decommissioning
97. is done right. And it was a speak out to encourage the
98. Governor and legislatures to stay on top of this and to
99. be active in overseeing the decommissioning process. So
100. I have those remarks, remarks Lauren put in your packet,
101. so you can see those. It's also -- the whole commentary
102. with various speakers is available. I can give you a
103. link for -- you can watch the entire thing, if you'd
104. like.
105. Another thing you have in your packet is a copy of
106. the letter that we sent to the two chairs of the Public
107. Health and Safety Commission, which Sarah Peake's bills
108. came before. That was H.2030 and H.2031. And our
109. commission sent a letter in support of that legislation,
110. so you have that in your packet. And you also have a
111. copy of our latest letter, which goes to the chairs of
112. the Joint Committee on Telecommunications, Utilities and
113. Energy, and that committee will be having a hearing
114. tomorrow at 1 p.m. on Beacon Hill. And both are Senator
115. Wolf's bills, S.1797 -- that's the one establishing the
116. fee on the storage of spent nuclear fuel in pools -- and
117. Senate Bill 1798, which has to do with the establishment
118. of a fund to provide monies for the post-closure
119. activities at all nuclear power stations. And I will be
120. testifying at that hearing on behalf of the Commission.
121. There will be a number of people testifying. Actually,
122. if you're interested, I have the panels that will be
123. testifying. You can see which panel I will be on
124. representing the Commission. So I'm looking forward to
125. that. This testimony had to be very, very, very
126. carefully crafted because we had to make sure that we
127. weren't mentioning public health and safety as we were
128. with Sarah's bills, but the impetus really had to be on
129. the economics. And so it took quite a few revisions to
130. get the testimony just right.
131. So with that I just also wanted to tell you that
132. our study that we did, that we commissioned back in
133. 2014, an analysis of the impact of a disaster at the
134. Pilgrim Nuclear Power Generating Station, we are going
135. to be referencing tomorrow. And I have been told by
136. Seth Rolbein, the senator's aide, and also Mary Lampert
137. from Pilgrim Watch and several other people how they
138. have used our study that we commissioned through UMass-
139. Amherst in support of the legislation or programs that
140. they've spoken in favor of.
141. And I was speaking with Ted Thomas. You remember
142. our colleague from -- former alternate from Wellfleet,
143. and Ted gave me permission today -- and it's all sort of
144. coming together -- to tell you -- I did not know who the
145. anonymous donor was who funded the $5,000 that was
146. required for the study. Well, guess who it was? It was
147. Gooz.
148. MR. DELANEY: Oh, my goodness.
149. MS. LYONS: Wow.
150. MS. AVELLAR: Wow.
151. MS. BURGESS: Yeah, and that's the gentleman that
152. you just mentioned that passed away. So this is his
153. obituary. So it was Gooz who funded it. And Ted wanted
154. me to -- he felt that the time was right that we could
155. mention it, and I think it would be great if we wrote a
156. little letter to his family and thanked him for that.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 13 | MS. | LYONS: | Absolutely. |
| 14 | MR. | DELANEY: | What an amazing story. My goodness. |
| 15 | MS. | BURGESS: | What an amazing story, right? |
| 16 | MR. | DELANEY: | Wow. |
| 17 | MS. | AVELLAR: | I'll move that the letter be written. |
| 18 | MS. | LYONS: | Second. |
| 19 | MS. | GREEN: | And I'll second it. |
| 20 | MS. | LYONS: | We'll both second that. |
| 21 | MS. | BURGESS: | So unless anybody had any questions, |
| 22 | that's -- |  |  |
| 23 | MR. | DELANEY: | Thank you. That's a lot to digest. |

24 That's really, really amazing all the way around.

1. MS. BURGESS: Yes, it is.
2. MR. DELANEY: This whole chapter -- and I think
3. we're not declaring total victory yet, but I believe
4. this will be the latest chapter. This whole issue of us
5. tackling Pilgrim, commissioning the economic study,
6. having local people on an outside committee, like Gooz,
7. all part of it and you leading the charge to the
8. statehouse with our senators is worthy of the latest
9. chapter in the history of the Seashore, of the Advisory
10. Commission. It's really amazing stuff.
11. Yes?
12. MS. AVELLAR: The thing that really bothers me the
13. most about Pilgrim is what I perceive to be total
14. silence from our congressional delegation. You never
15. hear anything from them.
16. MS. BURGESS: Oh, no, no, no.
17. MS. AVELLAR: I don't get the *Cape Cod Times*. I go
18. to town hall and read it. I mean, I don't feel like
19. they've taken the lead. I mean, the Nuclear Regulatory
20. Commission, are they on board with this?
21. MR. DELANEY: Maureen can address that very easily.
22. MS. LYONS: Markey especially.
23. MS. BURGESS: I didn't include it in the packet,
24. but just when Pilgrim announced that they were going to
25. move towards closing, the entire congressional
26. delegation from Massachusetts wrote a letter supporting
27. the need for oversight of the process so that they don't
28. walk away and not provide money for decommissioning and
29. make it safe by putting the fuel in dry storage, in dry
30. cask. So they did, all -- the entire delegation.
31. MS. AVELLAR: It just seems to me that if it wasn't
32. for Sarah and Dan --
33. MS. BURGESS: Markey is very --
34. MS. LYONS: Markey has been very remarkable about
35. this and Elizabeth Warren. And Keating, I think you
36. have to -- you know, I'm not giving him a pass.
37. MS. AVELLAR: And he lives nearby.
38. MS. LYONS: He's a new guy and he also has
39. Plymouth, so he does have to -- he responds to when it's
40. right there. We talked about this a long time ago, and
41. he said, "It's going to be economics that will bring
42. that down," and it is. And that's why it's good to
43. focus on the economics because, unfortunately, that's
44. what people can respond to and wrap their head around of
45. how much this could cost the state. What will happen to
46. these 350 people who work there now? We have four years
47. to either redirect, retrain, ensure that they will have
48. something at the end of this. I think that has to be
49. really part of the conversation. And what is going to
50. be the liability from hereon between the state, Entergy,
51. federal? So now it's easier. When you have that in
52. your district, it's -- you know, sometimes you get mad
53. at people for not stepping up, but they wouldn't be
54. there when you do need them if they put themselves out
55. there earlier maybe. So I'm sure that's what he's --
56. but they are all involved, and they're all supportive
57. and some more actively. But Markey has done some great
58. requests and legislation and studies he's asked for,
59. constantly putting the pressure on.
60. MR. DELANEY: Again, thank you.
61. Any questions of Maureen on the Pilgrim issue?
62. MS. AVELLAR: Thank you, Maureen.
63. MR. DELANEY: Yeah, please let the record show it's
64. a huge service you've done for all of us leading the
65. subcommittee while you were also the chair of another
66. subcommittee. So I'm going to come right back to you
67. and make a note that we need some more chairs of
68. subcommittees to volunteer next year.
69. NICKERSON FUND UPDATE
70. MR. DELANEY: But Maureen's also been leading our
71. effort with the Joshua A. Nickerson Fund. I'll just
72. say, by the way, another name that's mentioned
73. prominently in the history of the Commission.
74. But would you give us an update on that issue as
75. well? Thank you.
76. MS. BURGESS: Sure. Just briefly, the committee
77. did meet with Dr. Sophia Fox, who's taking over as the
78. research monitor for Megan Tyrrell. And we worked on --
79. Sophia had some ideas of possible additional funding
80. mechanisms, and we did work on improving the RFP, the
81. requests for proposals, and the cover letter. So that's
82. in the works.
83. I did ask her, Lauren, if she had it, if she could
84. send it to you when everyone had, you know, put their
85. thoughts in, but I guess it didn't get to you yet. I
86. was going to have it distributed. So that's in the
87. works.
88. MR. DELANEY: Good.
89. And there is a handout in your materials.
90. MR. ROBINSON: I'm responsible for that.
91. MR. DELANEY: Thank you for your contribution to
92. the subcommittee too.
93. MR. ROBINSON: Well, I haven't been on the
94. subcommittee. I've just been kind of looking in over
95. the threshold and cheering them on a little bit.
96. What I just drafted up has not even been vetted by
    1. the Friends group, so I apologize for getting out ahead
    2. of them, but I'm hoping that Bruce Hurter, who
    3. represents the Friends and has been active in this
    4. committee, will take this to them with the idea that we
    5. need to get more money into that fund. That was the
    6. premise. And so by using some little snippets of case
    7. studies of how this money has been useful -- the whole
    8. idea is that it's basic research, but it's also applied
    9. research, research that can be used by management staff
    10. decision-makers to run the Seashore on a sound science
    11. basis. And I think that there can never be enough money
    12. for that. But I hope that the Friends -- they do have a
    13. section of their website that encourages people to
    14. donate to this fund, among other projects that they're
    15. involved with.
    16. But I think with the Centennial year coming up,
    17. that would be the time to kind of get this out a little
    18. bit more, so I'm hoping that those of you who are
    19. involved with the Friends group can kind of do some
    20. cheerleading with them, and hopefully they will want to
    21. use this as a springboard to double the fund. I don't
    22. know how they've done so much with so little, frankly.
    23. MR. DELANEY: Yeah. Well, thank you, Mark. It's
    24. worth stating again that one of the operating principles
97. of our commission is to make our recommendations based
98. on the best available science, and here is the mechanism
99. by which we produce young scientists who can understand
100. that and help produce the science in the future. So
101. it's very germane to our operating principles and to our
102. issues. So thanks, Mark.
103. MR. ROBINSON: Thank you for your cogent quote in
104. here.
105. MR. DELANEY: I just noticed that. You made me
106. sound better than I deserve. Thank you.
107. (Laughter.)
108. MR. DELANEY: Okay, so when it comes time for your
109. own income tax forms to be made at the end of the year
110. and you're looking for deductions for those millions of
111. dollars we all make, maybe you could send a couple bucks
112. to the Friends.
113. All right, thank you both, and I think that is it
114. for subcommittee reports, so now I'll turn to
115. Superintendent Price and ask you to do your report for
116. us.
117. Thank you.
118. MR. PRICE: Rich, thank you very much.

# SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

1. MR. PRICE: We have a couple of topics on the
   1. Superintendent's Report for this meeting.
   2. As you know, for a number of months, we've been
   3. anticipating the rollout of the shorebird management
   4. plan, and for a variety of reasons, it's been held up.
   5. We also have Pat -- there was just a big shout-out
   6. about the Friends. Pat Canavan just walked in, who's
   7. the president of the Friends.
   8. AUDIENCE MEMBER (PAT CANAVAN): I brought my own
   9. chair.
   10. MR. PRICE: Oh, okay.
   11. (Laughter.)
   12. MR. PRICE: So as it turns out, this meeting now
   13. basically -- rather than the normal topics that I go
   14. through, we basically have asked that there be two
   15. presentations. The first one would be the shorebird
   16. management plan, and then the second one is on the Outer
   17. Cape bike and pedestrian plan. I appreciate the fact
   18. that our colleagues from the Cape Cod Commission are
   19. here.
   20. So I think the challenge is going to be, Mr. Chair,
   21. to manage the time so that we can have both
   22. presentations at the same time. Also, you and I didn't
   23. talk about this ahead of time, but a thought might be
   24. that after the shorebird management plan you might
2. entertain the public comment for that piece and then do
3. the bike and pedestrian and then the public comment for
4. that piece. That just might be --
5. MR. DELANEY: That's a good suggestion. Let's do
6. that, yeah.
7. SHOREBIRD MANAGEMENT PLAN
8. MR. PRICE: So jumping into the plan, under NEPA,
9. the National Environmental Protection Act, when we need
10. to come up with major decision-making requirements, we
11. go through a NEPA process.
12. Many of you will recall that about five years ago
13. the whole idea of predator management became very acute,
14. specifically as it was involving the terns and the
15. piping plovers, and we actually put forward a plan that
16. was going to have to be a very specific, selective
17. predator plan. It was made clear to us that the Park
18. had not done a sufficient overall planning program under
19. NEPA, and we undertook that process. Little did I know
20. it was going to take five years, three division chiefs,
21. a contractor, and I can't even count the number of hours
22. that we've devoted to this because, although Mary Hake
23. is seen as the point person on this as our natural
24. resource person overseeing the shorebird plan, it's been
25. an interdisciplinary effort from interpretation, from
26. planning, from our law enforcement rangers really across
27. the board.
28. And actually, Jayne, I think you're our second or
29. third contractor, so it has been a long piece.
30. I just want to mention a couple of things to start
31. off. Number one, it's all on the web. Mary did print
32. off one copy. It's about this thick (indicates)
33. because, as it turned out, this is from our view not
34. just about predator management. It's about an overall
35. shorebird management plan, which had never been codified
36. in the plan before like this. So the more we got into
37. it, the more effort was really gleaned on it. So as you
38. take a look at it, it talks about our managed beaches.
39. It talks about our open space. It talks about off-road
40. vehicles. It talks about a lot of things, many of which
41. the plan basically codifies very closely to the way we
42. operate right now, but it puts out different options
43. there. So you'll hear things like flexible management,
44. and we're not shying away from, yes, predator
45. management. Predator management basically is a tool
46. that natural resource management people use, especially
47. at seashores. It's used up and down the East Coast, by
48. my colleagues at other national seashores, and it's used
49. extensively here in Massachusetts. So it's not a new
50. thing. It's just that our process puts it on the table
51. under a spotlight that people get to see what's going
52. on.
53. I had a little experience yesterday. Yesterday
54. morning -- I don't know if anybody else saw -- there was
55. a Sunday morning program on CBS, but there was a section
56. by a National Geographic photographer who has spent a
57. couple of decades photographing animals that are on the
58. verge of extinction. And in his program, which is on
59. display now in the National Geographic headquarters,
60. there are many animals that he photographed years ago in
61. zoos that that was the last surviving member of that
62. species that's now extinct. And we're in a position
63. here at the Seashore, specifically with piping plovers,
64. with the terns that we have, with the red knots that we
65. have -- we're at ground zero for these animals. So we
66. have both the legal and a mission responsibility in the
67. National Park Service to not just protect as is but also
68. to allow the species to become viable so that it will
69. not be on the list in the future. So that's something
70. that is very, very important to us for sure, but there's
71. no question that when we talk about the hot button
72. issue, at least as it's been expressed, we're not
73. pretending that that's a small thing. From our
74. perspective it's just one of the many things that you'll
75. hear about in this piece.
76. So basically following NEPA requirements last
77. Monday, if you recall, two weeks ago we sent out a press
78. release letting people know when it was going to be
79. hitting the streets. Last Monday we sent out a press
80. release saying it hit the streets. Today we're
81. reviewing this with this body. Tomorrow afternoon we
82. will be having a workshop at the Salt Pond Visitors
83. Center, a public program where we'll be able to --
84. people will be able to get a better understanding of
85. what's going on. And basically we posted it for a 30-
86. day review.
87. Two things. Number one, we already were requested
88. by Sharon from the Humane Society, who has been a
89. regular attendee at these meetings trying to keep tabs
90. on what's happening in this process, saying over the
91. holiday period the feeling that that was too short a
92. review for such a complicated document. We heard that
93. comment. We considered it. We consulted our solicitor.
94. So I do want you to know right at this meeting we're
95. adding an additional 30 days to that review period. So
96. that would take it to January 9. So we'll be sending
97. out a press release shortly after this meeting to that
98. effect. In the Park Service under NEPA, with this for
99. an EA, typically we understand 30 days is the process.
100. Sometimes it's 45, but we're going to go with 60. So
101. there's no sense in playing around with that date. I
102. just want you to know out of the box here that's what's
103. happening right now, okay.
104. So basically what I would like to have happen is
105. we'll -- Mary has put together with our staff a
106. PowerPoint. And you all have met Mary. She's presented
107. updates in the past.
108. I also would like to introduce Jayne Aaron. Jayne
109. is an environmental planner from EA Engineering,
110. Science, and Technology, Incorporated.
111. You're located in?
112. MS. AARON: Denver.
113. MR. PRICE: Denver, okay.
114. So Jayne came out both for this meeting and she'll
115. be with us tomorrow to help us walk through so that we
116. can understand the nature of this plan.
117. Mary?
118. MS. HAKE: Thanks, George.
119. Thanks, everyone. I just need to get this started.
120. I'm not familiar with this machine. My first challenge.
121. MR. PRICE: Okay. You do that.
122. MS. HAKE: We'll take a one-minute break here.
123. (Pause.)
124. MS. HAKE: So I'm glad that Maureen got you
125. involved in a little bit of a complex situation with the
126. Pilgrim because this is another topic that is
127. complicated and multifaceted. So I appreciate you being
128. here and listening to the story.
129. So first just an overview of what we're going to
130. talk about today, just a little bit of overview on the
131. Cape Cod National Seashore, why it's important to
132. shorebirds. Some key legislation. Jayne is going to do
133. the section on NEPA, the purpose and need, why we need
134. this project, and discuss the four alternatives that are
135. within the EA that we looked at.
136. As most of you know, the mission of the National
137. Park Service is to preserve unimpaired the natural and
138. cultural resources and values of the National Park
139. System for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of
140. this and future generations. So that's from management
141. policies. But more specifically, what makes Cape Cod
142. National Seashore so important and special is that the
143. Great Outer Beach is the last relatively undeveloped
144. beachfront in Massachusetts. It's one of the largest
145. expanses of contiguous beach on the East Coast of the
146. United States and provides important habitat for a wide
147. range of wildlife, including shorebirds.
148. So just to introduce you again to those shorebirds
149. that we're talking about, we have the nesting
150. shorebirds, including the piping plover, the least tern,
151. and the American oystercatcher. But as we have
152. developed our shorebird management plan here, we've
153. realized how important Cape Cod National Seashore is to
154. migrating and staging shorebirds. Staging is a term
155. that's used meaning migration but you stay around for a
156. while, for a few months, and that's what roseate terns
157. do. And Cape Cod National Seashore is probably the most
158. important migrating area for that species.
159. The common tern and the recently listed federally
160. threatened red knot.
161. As George mentioned, when we were writing this,
162. there is key legislation that we must follow, mandates
163. that help us in the direction for our management
164. policies and plans for the EA, and they include such
165. large framework items like the Organic Act, but then
166. more specific things like the Endangered Species Act,
167. which protects federally listed species like the piping
168. plover, roseate tern, and red knot, but then even
169. broadly the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, which
170. protects all migratory birds, about 1,000 birds. It
171. protects their nests and where they live. And then NPS
172. policies, which I stated before, and there are various
173. sections that holds the Park Service responsible for
174. protecting plants and animals and helping in their
175. survival. And then there are smaller things like
176. memorandum of understanding between the Park Service and
177. Fish and Wildlife Service cooperatively trying to
178. protect migratory birds.
179. And now tag team to Jayne.
180. MS. AARON: Thank you.
181. The National Environmental Policy Act, NEPA as we
182. refer to it, is a procedural law, and it's one of the
183. key pieces of legislation and the whole reason why I'm
184. here. But again, it is a procedural law, and it serves
185. two primary purposes. The first is for federal
186. government decision-makers to make informed decisions,
187. and that is done through analyzing the potential impacts
188. of an action prior to that action being taken, and those
189. impacts can be both beneficial or they can be negative.
190. And so that is documented, and it's used to inform
191. whoever the final decision-maker is within the federal
192. government.
193. The second key purpose of NEPA is to inform the
     1. public of what the government is up to and allow the
     2. public to weigh in to the process. So those are two
     3. very key things that NEPA does. But another key thing
     4. that the Park Service uniquely looks at when they're
     5. doing any type of planning for the management of the
     6. park unit is, what is the purpose of that park unit?
     7. The 400 and some-odd units within the National Park
     8. Service system all were set aside by Congress because
     9. they were a very unique, special place. And no two park
     10. units are the same, so we need to consider while we're
     11. developing plans how to preserve what was important to
     12. make Congress set this aside for the public. I won't
     13. read that to you because I'm sure you all know it by
     14. heart, but obviously it is the very special and unique
     15. cultural and natural resources here, but it's also the
     16. uniqueness of the Cape itself through its human
     17. activities and its distinctive ambience. And the Park
     18. Service can't just be looking at preserving it for the
     19. here and now. They have to be looking at it for
     20. generations to come. So we're constantly having to
     21. project out 20, 30, 40 years and trying to preserve this
     22. park purpose so that future generations can enjoy those
     23. same specialness and those special features and whatnot.
     24. The Park is developing an environmental assessment
         1. under NEPA, and that has a very specific process.
         2. Again, it's a procedural law. It starts out with the
         3. Park Service pulling together an interdisciplinary team
         4. because something that a biologist decides is a good
         5. thing to do may have a severe impact on what law
         6. enforcement is trying to do or what the culture resource
         7. people are trying to do. So you get everybody around
         8. the table to talk through all of the possible
         9. alternatives and actions that can be taken and what are
         10. the issues going to be and, in order to do that, what
         11. data is needed in order to assess the impacts to the
         12. environment. Then you formulate the purpose and need.
         13. Why do we need to take this action? What problem are we
         14. trying to solve?
         15. Then the next step is involving the public and
         16. agencies. There are other agencies, state and federal,
         17. that have jurisdiction over certain things; such as the
         18. State Historic Preservation Office will have
         19. jurisdiction over State Cultural Resources, so you
         20. engage them. But this is the first phase in NEPA where
         21. you engage the public, and the public weighs in during
         22. the scoping process so they can identify what the issues
         23. are from their perspective because, again, they may be
         24. looking at something from a completely different angle
194. than we are. They also may have ideas on what some of
195. these actions might be and weigh in to what the
196. alternatives could look like. And then, what are their
197. concerns?
198. Then we take all that information, and we develop
199. the actual document and conduct the assessment. That
200. document goes out to the public, which just occurred.
201. And again, this is the second phase in this process
202. where the public can weigh in and provide comments on
203. the environmental assessment. We look at all of those
204. comments, address those comments, and then prepare the
205. decision document.
206. As mentioned, this process started in 2011 with
207. internal scoping and then went through the public
208. scoping process; then the development of the EA, which
209. was just recently published; and tomorrow we have a
210. public meeting which, again, brings the public and the
211. Park Service together to talk about, get questions
212. answered, that sort of thing. Then during and after the
213. end of the comment period, we analyze all the comments
214. received and prepare the decision document.
215. And now I'll hand it back to Mary.
216. MS. HAKE: Thanks, Jayne.
217. So Jayne talked about the purpose and need. So the
     1. purpose of the project is we want a comprehensive,
     2. integrative, and adaptive approach to the protection and
     3. management of shorebirds for breeding, feeding, and
     4. sheltering, and we're looking to achieve and maintain
     5. shorebird recovery methods, which we'll talk about a
     6. little more further on. And we also want to provide
     7. habitat for migrating and staging shorebirds to rest and
     8. feed and to provide that multiple use in the Park and
     9. recreational opportunities for the public.
     10. The need for the project is that the shorebird
     11. recovery objectives are not being met. The productivity
     12. -- productivity, meaning the number of chicks that
     13. fledge per pair, that fly away each year -- is declining
     14. below these levels needed to help the species recover,
     15. and the major cause is unnatural levels of predators
     16. keying into these nesting areas. And just an example
     17. is, in 2015, 63 percent of the nests that were lost were
     18. due to predation. So it's a serious condition that's
     19. occurring.
     20. We also know that there are new approaches that
     21. have been developed to manage predator impacts, and
     22. George touched on that, selective predator management,
     23. removing those individuals that are creating the biggest
     24. impact at a certain window of time for these threatened
218. and endangered species. And again, new information such
219. as studies that we're doing about roseate terns, about
220. the importance of migrating birds to the Seashore as
221. well as changing beach conditions, sea level rise,
222. global warming, frequent storms, intense storms. These
223. 100-year storms that are happening every four or five
224. years now are creating a large impact on our beach
225. ecosystem, and people and wildlife are really beginning
226. to share a shrinking beachfront or coastline.
227. Before we get into the alternatives, which is next,
228. we just thought we'd give just a really quick overview
229. of what is an alternative. This environmental
230. assessment has four. So NEPA requires the National Park
231. Service to look at a range of options and projects, and
232. Jayne touched on this. So these alternatives can be
233. evaluated by the Park, and a preferred alternative is
234. selected. This is the option that best fits the purpose
235. and need, and the Park Service has picked a preferred
236. alternative. The public and agencies are then asked to
237. evaluate it, as Jayne mentioned, and there are four.
238. So what we thought we'd do is, if anyone on the
239. board has a question about what we just discussed about
240. NEPA, we would stop here just in case there were any
241. questions.
     1. Anyone have any questions? Yes?
     2. MR. SPAULDING: Who makes the final decision for
     3. the National Park Service?
     4. MS. HAKE: The National Park Service would make the
     5. final decision, incorporating all the public comments
     6. that were --
     7. MR. SPAULDING: But is that the director or --
     8. MS. HAKE: Well, it would be George.
     9. MR. SPAULDING: That was my question.
     10. MR. PRICE: Actually, once I'm satisfied that our
     11. staff, our solicitor, our regional environmental people
     12. are all on the same page, I then recommend that to the
     13. region. The regional director takes my advice as well
     14. as the compliance office in Philadelphia. So it's the
     15. regional director's signature that's actually on the
     16. final policy document based on our feedback and
     17. recommendations.
     18. MS. AVELLAR: What is the alternative that you've
     19. chosen? I couldn't figure it out.
     20. MR. PRICE: We're going to get to it.
     21. MS. AVELLAR: Oh, it's a surprise?
     22. MR. PRICE: No.
     23. MS. AVELLAR: I couldn't figure it out by reading
     24. the thing.
         1. MR. PRICE: Okay.
         2. MR. DELANEY: Okay, so thank you on process.
         3. MS. HAKE: Okay, here we go. Okay, so now we're
         4. going to get into alternatives, and first just an
         5. overview of each alternative.
         6. So Alternative A is the no action. That means what
         7. we're doing right now. Nothing would change. So we
         8. would continue current procedures for managing and
         9. protecting shorebirds as we define in our current
         10. management procedures. So staff would continue to
         11. follow and implement all existing policies and programs,
         12. and we would expect that shorebird productivity would
         13. likely remain low and not meet those recovery goals as
         14. we have been experiencing over the past several years.
         15. Realize for piping plovers we have not reached the Fish
         16. and Wildlife Service recovery goals in the last five
         17. years, and we've only reached them in four out of the
         18. last fifteen years. So this -- yes, George?
         19. MR. PRICE: Just a clarification because this came
         20. up in an earlier conversation this morning. The United
         21. States Fish and Wildlife Service is the lead agency on
         22. endangered species. So that's the group that actually
         23. has set the standard federal agency-wide. So all
         24. federal agencies, all state agencies are required to
242. take a look at their standards.
243. MS. HAKE: Correct.
244. MR. PRICE: So Joe had asked me was this Fish and
245. Wildlife telling us what to do. Well, I don't look at
246. it that way because they're the legal agency charged
247. with that responsibility. It's kind of like OSHA is
248. charged with safety. EPA is charged with environmental
249. protection. So we as a government agency subscribe to
250. their guidelines and laws and policies as well. So
251. that's the perspective of Fish and Wildlife Service when
252. you talk about -- which is why those standards are
253. important to us.
254. MS. HAKE: Thanks, George.
255. And in Alt. A, our no action, what we're doing
256. right now, we are only using nonlethal methods for
257. predator management, basically predator exclosures that
258. you see out, and we're going to get into that in more
259. detail.
260. Alternative B is increased protection and flexible
261. management, and this is our preferred alternative.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 21 | MR. | PRICE: Right, Mary-Jo. |
| 22 | MS. | AVELLAR: Thank you. |
| 23 | MR. | PRICE: Underline it. |
| 24 | MS. | HAKE: So it would provide an integrative, |

1. comprehensive, and adaptive management plan to protect
2. special status shorebird species and likely meet and
3. possibly exceed that species recovery goal that we're
4. talking about by managing predator impacts through
5. lethal selective predator removal. And it also combines
6. some additional recreational use restrictions to protect
7. shorebirds while maintaining constant and predictable
8. access at other specific high visitor use areas.
9. Alternative C is the same as Alternative A, so it's
10. managing shorebirds as described in Alt. A with
11. additional predator management options, including lethal
12. removal. So basically think of Alt. C as the no action,
13. what we're doing now, plus selective predator removal.
14. And there would also be a total ban on kitesurfing,
15. including at Duck Harbor.
16. Alt. D, Alternative D, is maximum shorebird habitat
17. protection. So this is improving shorebird productivity
18. entirely through protective measures, preventing
19. disturbance by birds -- disturbance by birds by visitor
20. activities. So basically what that means, from March 15
21. to October 15, all historic shorebird use areas and
22. other priority habitats, including entire sections of
23. beach -- so from the bluff toe to the water line -- and
24. access points would be closed to visitor use. So it
25. would be about 27 miles. So that includes ORV access,
26. pedestrian access, except at the six lifeguarded
27. beaches, boats, pets, and aerial recreational
28. activities. And this alone may not achieve that
29. recovery goal due to the intense predator impacts on
30. shorebirds. So there would be no lethal removal of
31. predators in Alt. D.
32. So now we're going to get down into the nitty-
33. gritties, and these are the topics that we analyzed in
34. the environmental assessment.
35. So the first one is symbolic fencing. That's that
36. fencing that you see on the upper beach, and what's
37. common to Alternatives A, B, and C is that this fencing
38. is used to identify the habitat for nesting, migrating,
39. and staging shorebirds along that upper beach. And it's
40. about 27 miles, as I mentioned. We install most of this
41. by April 1 or soon after that with the exception of
42. areas that we flexibly manage, which we'll talk about in
43. a little bit, and then we start removing this fencing
44. starting July 1, and all of it is taken down by October.
45. And here's just a map to show you over the last ten
46. years where we have had piping plovers nesting in the
47. Park, and realize this represents where symbolic fencing
48. is up. So when you hear 27 miles, you think, oh, my
49. gosh, that's a lot and realize my shorebird staff have
50. really big arms from pounding in all those posts. So
51. that's a huge area where we would have that fencing up
52. and for Alt. D perhaps where there would not be access.
53. So now we're just going to go briefly into each
54. alternative on the different topics.
55. So for Alt. A, for the protective buffer, we would
56. follow state and federal guidelines for piping plovers
57. and least terns. For American oystercatchers, we would
58. sort of evaluate on a case-by-case basis. And with
59. concurrence from the Fish and Wildlife Service, four of
60. our six lifeguarded beaches would not be fenced early in
61. the season. And these sections could be fenced if there
62. was plover activity, but we could also consider them for
63. flexible management since we want to keep these areas of
64. high use open to the public.
65. For Alt. B, piping plover and American
66. oystercatchers, the fencing would be the same as Alt. A,
67. except for least terns. It may depend on the management
68. scenario. And we up it to six lifeguarded beaches in
69. Alt. B that would not be fenced -- well, it would be
70. partially or all of it would not be fenced. Some of it
71. is fenced at Race Point North that's extremely wide and
72. would be considered for flexible management, again
73. providing for that consistent use of high visitor use
74. areas. And main pedestrian access paths to the
75. lifeguarded beaches will remain open regardless of
76. shorebird activity.
77. Alt. C, again, remember is very similar to Alt. A,
78. so in this situation it's the same. And here you'll see
79. a sort of a common thread of what Alt. D is. So all
80. beaches, upper and lower, access points with historic
81. shorebird use and suitable habitat would be symbolically
82. fenced from March 15 to October 15, except at those six
83. lifeguarded beaches.
84. So what is flexible management? Flexible
85. management is underprotecting nesting piping plovers to
86. prevent high recreational use beaches from closing. So
87. if a piping plover started nesting on a lifeguarded
88. beach, we would have the option to underprotect that
89. pair so that people could still utilize that beach. And
90. because this deviates from the Endangered Species Act,
91. it requires what's called a Section 7 take permit from
92. the Fish and Wildlife Service.
93. So under the no action alternative, what we're
94. doing right now, we already have concurrence from Fish
95. and Wildlife Service to flexibly manage, if needed,
96. three piping plovers on these high visitor use areas.
97. There would be no flexible management on parking lots,
98. the Pole Line Road, or the Inner Dune Road.
99. In Alt. B, it gets raised to five pairs, so there's
100. a little more flexibility. I will say we've only used
101. this once in the past five years, so it's not -- it's
102. not something that is used that often, but we would have
103. that capability. Parking lots, if any of you remember,
104. at Head of the Meadow, which was closed due to some
105. shorebird activity, it would remain open regardless in
106. Alt. B, again providing for visitor use, and the Pole
107. Line Road and Inner Dune Road could be considered for
108. flexible management.
109. Alt. C would be the same as Alt. A, and Alt. D
110. would be the same as Alt. B.
111. Moving on to pedestrian restrictions, again, 27
112. miles of the upper beach is closed in Alt. A, meaning
113. what we're used to, where we see the birds nesting on
114. the upper beach. The lower beach in general is left
115. open, although there are sometimes high tide and
116. complete beach closures to provide an adequate buffer
117. from disturbance to these birds, but we do our best to
118. try to create detours to provide for that visitor
119. access. And staging and migrating shorebirds, with
120. concentrations of 100 or more, we may put up
121. informational signs and, in some areas, area closed
122. signs asking pedestrians to walk around these staging
123. and migrating birds.
124. Alt. B would be the same as Alt. A but less
125. restriction on lifeguarded sections of beach and
126. increased restrictions to protect staging and migrating
127. shorebirds. Okay, Alt. C would be the same as Alt. A,
128. and again, Alt. D is the same in that it's very
129. restrictive. All beaches upper and lower would be
130. closed, and the six lifeguarded beaches would be open.
131. Boats, motorized and nonmotorized boats, including
132. kayaks, in Alt. A, we close sections of narrow beach to
133. piping plovers. If the beach is wide enough, we can
134. have boats landing and people on it and piping plovers
135. nesting. It's these narrow sections that if we can't
136. provide the necessary buffer we would need to close.
137. And other sections of narrow beach, intertidal zone with
138. nesting and/or concentrations of staging, migrating
139. shorebirds may be temporarily closed. And if any of you
140. are boaters, you know on Jeremy Point we do this where
141. we close a section but provide other areas for boat
142. landing.
143. In Alt. B, portions of Coast Guard spit in Eastham
144. would remain open unless further information such as our
145. roseate tern study that we're in right now indicates
146. total closure is warranted or if plovers are nesting
147. again on narrow sections of beach where we can't provide
148. that necessary buffer. And historically important
149. staging of feeding areas and channels in Nauset Marsh
150. could be closed because these are very important resting
151. areas, those exposed flats in Nauset Marsh. And from

8 July 15 to October 15, additional intertidal areas,

1. tidal flats would be closed due to or for the protection
2. of these migrating and staging birds to rest and to feed
3. during their long migration, many to South America.
4. Alt. C, same as Alt. A, Alternative A, and Alt. B
5. is that same, that all beaches, upper and lower, with
6. historic shorebird use would be closed to boats as well.
7. For pets, common to all alternatives is that pets
8. are required to be on a leash, and beaches that don't
9. have these nesting birds are open for pets on leash to
10. enjoy the Seashore.
11. For the no action, for Alternative A, like we do
12. right now from April 1 to September 30, we close that
13. south side of Coast Guard in Eastham to pets as well as
14. Jeremy Point, and then other beaches we close when the
15. shorebirds lay eggs, and we keep them closed until those
16. chicks fly or have fledged. So it reopens when they
17. fledge. And we also could close areas where there are
18. 100 or more staging and migrating shorebirds, and that
19. could include the marsh side of Hatches Harbor.
20. In Alt. B, we're going to extend that pet closure
21. at Coast Guard and at Jeremy Point to October 15 instead
22. of September 30, and it will add sections at Hatches
23. Harbor and Herring Cove because of this, the importance
24. of these areas to migrating and staging shorebirds. And
25. for nesting shorebirds, the closures would occur earlier
26. because we would not wait until those eggs were laid.
27. We would start closing it when the birds arrived and are
28. courting so that they don't get disturbed or killed by a
29. dog off a leash. The closures would be that symbolic
30. fencing where we see that breeding, feeding, and
31. sheltering. And areas of 100 or more staging or
32. migrating shorebirds we could close for the protection
33. of the migrating birds. And the beaches would reopen to
34. pets when those postbreeding adults and fledging young
35. are gone.
36. Alternative C would follow what we're doing right
37. now, Alternative A, and again, Alternative D would have
38. about 27 miles of beach closed for all uses, including
39. pets, from March 15 to October 15.
40. Moving on to aerial recreation, common to all
    1. alternatives is we would ban aerial activities above and
    2. within 200 meters of posted shorebird use areas and
    3. lifeguarded beaches; for example, handheld kites, remote
    4. radio-controlled planes, and para and hang gliding, and
    5. we also have a ban on drones. And this is just a
    6. picture that I took at Coast Guard in Truro of a
    7. paraglider flying over a nesting area on that beach, and
    8. birds perceive that as a threat and are disturbed by it.
    9. So for aerial recreational activities, what we do
    10. right now is we have banned kitesurfing on all open
    11. waters on the ocean and bay side seasonally from March
    12. 15 to October 15. There is an exception at Duck Harbor
    13. on a town-owned section of beach where if there are no
    14. nesting birds within 200 meters, kitesurfers are welcome
    15. to launch and go out a quarter mile and kitesurf.
    16. In Alternative B, it's the same as A, but we would
    17. also ban para and hang gliding from March 15 to October
    18. 15. And Alternative C would be the same as Alternative
    19. A and a total ban of kitesurfing, including Duck Harbor.
    20. In Alternative D, again, all beaches, upper and lower,
    21. with historic shorebird use would be closed from March
    22. 15 to October 15, plus Alternative B.
    23. Our last topic is selective predator management.
    24. What is it? So humans have dramatically altered
41. ecosystems, and one result is what we call subsidized
42. predators. Species of wildlife that are
43. opportunistically taking advantage of human-provided
44. foods and their populations have become artificially
45. elevated because of that. Lethally removing individual
46. predators, keying into these nesting shorebirds will
47. help protect rare and threatened species. So moving
48. individual predators of these species that are
49. artificially elevated in populations to create that
50. window of time so that these shorebirds can nest and
51. have young and succeed and we can reach those recovery
52. goals.
53. So it's narrowly focused on time and space. So
54. we're just talking about a very small window of time
55. that these birds are nesting and when we would do the
56. selective predator management. So it would reduce this
57. predation during this very critical time; again, that
58. window of time. Because there are so few individuals
59. that would be taken, it would not affect the overall
60. population of these predators, and if individual
61. predators are removed, it is likely that nest and chick
62. loss, nest abandonment, and adult mortality would
63. decrease and overall productivity would increase. And
64. as George mentioned, there are many national parks that
65. are already implementing selective predator management.
66. And in Massachusetts over 30 sites use selective
67. predator management in their programs, and they saw a
68. correlation between increased productivity and the use
69. of selective predator management. A secondary benefit
70. would be a shorter nesting season. Realize these guys
71. nest up to six times, so that just prolongs the nesting
72. season because if they lose a nest, they'll lay another
73. one and lay another one. So that gets the nest laid
74. very late into the season. So if we can get those birds
75. in and produce some young, it would provide for more
76. flexibility in managing visitor use. We may be able to
77. open areas sooner because we would not have the birds
78. sitting on nests.
79. So in Alternative A, in the no action, again, it's
80. just nonlethal methods through education, garbage
81. management, predator exclosures around piping plover
82. nests, and tern shelters, little houses for the terns to
83. kind of sneak in and get away from perhaps a predator.
84. They also like to get out of the sun.
85. In Alternative B, which is our preferred
86. alternative, it would include the nonlethal, but we'd
87. also add a little bit more trying to manage our garbage
88. because, remember, garbage is what these predators are
89. feeding on. These subsidized predators are taking
90. advantage of potato chips that are left on our beaches.
91. And it would also include lethal, targeting individuals
92. or small groups of predators that are selectively
93. preying on shorebirds. It may include shooting,
94. trapping, and avicides. And realize that over 20 sites
95. within New England use avicides to selectively remove
96. predators, specifically crows. Coyotes and crows are
97. our two main predators that are doing the main impact on
98. our nesting birds.
99. Alternative C would be the same as what I just
100. discussed and went over, Alternative B. And Alternative
101. D, the maximum shorebird habitat protection, would be
102. Alternative B but with no lethal predator management.
103. So basically more garbage management and perhaps
104. electric fencing. In Alternative B, I failed to mention
105. that we would also try electric fencing, which is
106. sometimes used for least terns and colonial nesters.
107. I know that was a lot to digest, and I didn't want
108. to take too long so I went through it quickly, and I
109. appreciate your patience. I think what --
110. MR. PRICE: So, Mr. Chair, just a couple of things.
111. I suggest that we take a few questions while they're
112. fresh in mind with Mary just finishing, but I do want to
113. be sensitive to our colleagues from the Commission as
114. far as their presentation as well. I know one of them
115. has to leave a little early. So maybe we could just do
116. a couple of clarifying questions now, turn it to them,
117. and then open it up to the floor.
118. MR. DELANEY: Thank you, first of all, for a good
119. presentation.
120. Perhaps you should just go back to the one slide
121. that has the four alternatives listed.
122. MS. HAKE: Well, we have one slide for each of the
123. alternatives.
124. MR. DELANEY: Oh, okay. I think we probably have
125. it, but there's a lot to digest.
126. MS. HAKE: Well, I know.
127. MR. DELANEY: Okay. All right, so let's start with
128. questions. Larry?
129. MR. SPAULDING: Is the comment period -- does it
130. just relate to which alternative? If you, say, prefer
131. one alternative but there's an aspect of that
132. alternative that you don't think is good, can that be
133. included?
134. MS. HAKE: Absolutely.
135. MR. SPAULDING: So it's not restricted? You've
136. just got to say that you like A or B?
     1. MS. HAKE: Yeah, what we want is whatever feedback
     2. you feel on the document, so it definitely can include
     3. that.
     4. MR. SPAULDING: My second question is, with respect
     5. to the lethal predator removals, who makes that decision
     6. if it's adopted?
     7. MR. PRICE: Basically what this would be doing is
     8. giving us -- this plan would set it out as an
     9. authorization, and basically as the manager, I would be
     10. relying on the staff as to what the picture looks like
     11. out there and compare that with how it's been looked at
     12. with other places. So it's not a wholesale blanket.
     13. MR. SPAULDING: Right.
     14. MR. PRICE: But this plan is basically an
     15. authorization. And then basically we would manage the
     16. predation management the same way we manage everything
     17. else; our ability to do it, the safety of it at the
     18. time, the necessity of it, and then we would do an
     19. evaluation.
     20. MR. SPAULDING: So you would be the one that would
     21. make the decision then?
     22. MR. PRICE: Pardon me?
     23. MR. SPAULDING: Would the superintendent make the
     24. decision?
         1. MR. PRICE: Well, nested under our division, yes.
         2. MR. SPAULDING: Right.
         3. MS. HAKE: And we also contract through USDA.
         4. MR. PRICE: Right.
         5. MS. HAKE: They are the experts, and that's who the
         6. people who do selective predator management throughout
         7. the state, throughout the Atlantic Coast -- they use
         8. that agency. That is the lead agency.
         9. MR. DELANEY: Mary-Jo?
         10. MS. AVELLAR: I have two questions. The first one,
         11. in Provincetown at least, we seem to be seeing a
         12. decrease in the coyote population, and there's been
         13. complaints that the Park Service allows them to be
         14. killed to the point where the foxes are taking over. We
         15. don't see raccoons or skunks anymore, and we're not
         16. seeing coyotes that much anymore. And you're talking
         17. about crows and coyotes, so my question is, have you
         18. seen a decrease in the coyote population at least in my
         19. town?
         20. And the other comment is, when you were doing the
         21. predator management in the past, there was such a hue
         22. and cry against it, if you recall. I don't know if you
         23. made the presentation here or someone else did. I was a
         24. selectman then, and I said, "Gee, if we had had that
137. presentation in Provincetown, we wouldn't have objected
138. to the potential lethal option." So I think that if you
139. are going to engage in any kind of lethal option, that
140. you need to give that presentation in every single town
141. so that people -- because, truly, I didn't understand
142. it.
143. But have you seen a decrease in coyotes in
144. Provincetown? We don't see them at all anymore, just
145. fox. I saw one right across the street from my house
146. the other night when I had my dog out.
147. MS. HAKE: Yeah, I haven't. I don't know.
148. Chris, have you seen?
149. MR. HARTSGROVE: I haven't seen.
150. MS. HAKE: Yeah.
151. MS. AVELLAR: I don't know where they're going, but
152. they're certainly not on the streets of Provincetown
153. anymore.
154. MR. PRICE: Well, Chris Anderson is a frontline
155. supervisor and ranger in the North District.
156. But two things, Mary-Jo. Number one, the Park
157. Service is not authorized to -- we do not hunt coyotes,
158. period.
159. MS. AVELLAR: Thank you because that's the rumor
160. around town.
     1. MR. PRICE: Well, that's incorrect. Coyotes are
     2. part of the upland game during the hunting season as
     3. under state regulations, but that's the -- there's no
     4. additional hunting on our part, and the Park Service has
     5. not engaged in predator management up until this point,
     6. period. So as far as the decrease in population, that
     7. seems to be an anecdotal feeling.
     8. MS. AVELLAR: I don't know because I can say I used
     9. to see them a lot.
     10. MR. PRICE: Chris, do we have -- I mean, every time
     11. I go to the dunes, I see the prints all the time.
     12. MR. HARTSGROVE: Yeah, I haven't seen a decrease.
     13. MR. COOK: Weren't there lots of coyote last summer
     14. being fed by the people in the Herring Cove parking lot?
     15. MS. AVELLAR: Oh, I remember that, yeah. Two old
     16. ladies that would bring food out there.
     17. But you'll see a lot of fox, and the fox have mange
     18. now. That's a big issue.
     19. MR. DELANEY: Anything else on that point? Okay,
     20. Lilli?
     21. MS. GREEN: Thank you.
     22. So will you try the electric fencing before you try
     23. the lethal methods?
     24. MS. HAKE: Do you want me to answer that?
161. MR. PRICE: Well, what we'll have is we'll have a
162. palette of things that we will try and do. For
163. instance, even up until now the cages, we have found
164. that some animals -- after we put the cages up and we
165. seem to be successful, well, the next thing you know
166. there are animals hanging out at the cages. So we took
167. the cages away to see if that would -- so we would be
168. taking a look at this as an adaptive management plan
169. depending on what works at what time and our ability to
170. actually do it. I can't guarantee to you at this point
171. that it would be an if this, then that, but it would be
172. part of the palette in our plethora of things to do as
173. part of our management program.
174. MS. HAKE: And it would only probably solve one of
175. the problems in that the fencing prevents mammalian
176. predators. It doesn't do anything for avian predators.
177. And for some of our species that are precocial, which
178. means they run around throughout the beaches, that
179. fencing wouldn't protect them. So it would be useful
180. for colonial nesters like least terns, but it may not be
181. as useful for solitary species that nest, like piping
182. plovers.
183. MS. GREEN: And the second thing --
184. MR. PRICE: Just one more thing about the least
     1. terns, for instance. So if anybody had happened to be
     2. at the Head of the Meadow when the terns were nesting,
     3. we're talking about hundreds of yards. We're not just
     4. talking about an isolated area of an enclosed acre but
     5. basically the whole stretch of beach. And I was
     6. mentioning to some people at lunch, the last two seasons
     7. those colonies were basically wiped out over one weekend
     8. by one coyote. So that's the pressure we're talking
     9. about.
     10. MR. DELANEY: The second question and then we're
     11. going to go on to the next.
     12. MS. GREEN: Yes, of course.
     13. And so I know that the last time this came up there
     14. was an outcry in the community and the Park Service
     15. (inaudible). Will the Park Service act in that method
     16. -- in that manner again? If there is public outcry,
     17. will you not go with your preferred plan?
     18. MR. PRICE: Well, basically this was the process.
     19. So what we learned the last time was that we didn't
     20. adequately address the steps through NEPA. We hadn't
     21. done prescoping, which we did in this process. We have
     22. spent countless hours and costs doing analysis of all
     23. the pieces. So what you're seeing this time is a very
     24. different presentation and document. What we are
185. looking for is the impact and the feedback, and then
186. we'll do an evaluation to see if it will tweak any of
187. our alternatives or not.
188. Larry, basically, as you were saying, some people
189. might like something from Column A and Column B, and is
190. there a way to edit the preferred alternative that would
191. make sense for us to move to in the future?
192. MR. DELANEY: Thanks.
193. Anyone else from the table? Yes, Mark?
194. MR. ROBINSON: Mary, could you describe what other
195. partners work with you on the scoping, the alternatives?
196. Any state wildlife agencies or nonprofits, academics?
197. MS. HAKE: Well, I mean, Fish and Wildlife Service,
198. we work with them and other colleagues of mine who are
199. shorebird managers throughout the state of Massachusetts
200. and throughout the Atlantic Coast. And just documents
201. and studies that have been done on all aspects of the
202. plan. I know we're focusing on selective predator
203. management, but it's a much larger plan unrelated to
204. disturbance and the nesting -- I mean, the staging
205. shorebirds.
206. MR. COOK: Wasn't there that session in 2011 where
207. the public was invited to a scoping meeting?
208. MS. HAKE: Oh, yeah, we had an open house that we
     1. discussed. There was a public scoping meeting where
     2. people, like now, commented on what our proposals were,
     3. you know, sort of as we were evaluating how we wanted to
     4. go with this plan. So we had the public's input right
     5. at the beginning, which is what NEPA requires us to do.
     6. MR. PRICE: Including Mass. Audubon?
     7. MS. HAKE: Yeah.
     8. MR. DELANEY: Sheila?
     9. MS. LYONS: Just a follow-up question on that. So
     10. when you sent this plan as it is now out -- right now
     11. it's out for public consumption.
     12. MS. HAKE: Correct.
     13. MS. LYONS: Do you make a special announcement or a
     14. reach out to various agencies? Sort of like maybe the
     15. Association to Protect Cape Cod?
     16. MS. HAKE: Yes.
     17. MS. LYONS: The Audubon, all the --
     18. MS. HAKE: They were all sent.
     19. MS. LYONS: They were all --
     20. MS. HAKE: Correct.
     21. MS. LYONS: -- encouraged to read it and to put
     22. their --
     23. MS. HAKE: Yes, and to the local, Sarah Peake and
     24. local --
         1. MS. LYONS: And the legislators and all that?
         2. MS. HAKE: Exactly.
         3. MR. DELANEY: More from the members?
         4. MS. GREEN: One last question. So in my
         5. understanding, that the lethal option will be part of
         6. the final plan no matter what the public outcry is? Is
         7. that --
         8. MR. PRICE: At this point we're still looking for
         9. the input to help make our evaluation and assessment,
         10. and we'll have a plan till we have a plan.
         11. MR. DELANEY: I'm going to recognize -- Bill, do
         12. you still want to comment?
         13. MR. CLARK: Yeah.
         14. MR. DELANEY: Bill's an alternate member. I'm not
         15. going to go to the audience yet, but Bill is an
         16. alternate member of the Commission.
         17. Did you have a question?
         18. MR. CLARK: A question for you and a question for
         19. Mary.
         20. The question for you, are you planning to have a
         21. subcommittee on this topic since it's pretty complex and
         22. there's an extra 30 days in order to review it?
         23. MR. DELANEY: Yeah, I was just doing the calendar
         24. in my head. We will have time -- we will have another

1 meeting of the full board, the full commission before

2 January 7. We could.

1. MR. PRICE: We could.
2. MR. DELANEY: We still could get it in under the
3. NEPA timeline.
4. So I can't answer you specifically. That's one
5. option for us just to do it as a committee as a whole.
6. The second one I'm contemplating is maybe we'd have to
7. have a subcommittee if we can't make the time frame of
8. getting our comments or recommendations before January 7
9. -- January 9.
10. MR. CLARK: So are you going to ask for a
11. recommendation from the advisory board?
12. MR. DELANEY: We will discuss this momentarily,
13. Bill. We usually take these issues. We listen and we
14. learn. We decide whether or not it's something that we
15. want to make a recommendation on or not. So to be
16. determined.
17. MR. CLARK: If I could ask Mary a question
18. regarding avicides. I know that's still up in the air,
19. but has there been any work done on crows, for example,
20. that have been poisoned and other scavengers that come
21. along and eat the dead crow? What happens to them?
22. MS. HAKE: Yeah, actually, it's probably one of the
    1. most researched avicides that is out. And when the crow
    2. ingests the DRC-1339, which is what they use, it
    3. metabolizes extremely quickly and is out of the crow's
    4. system within hours. So it's very, very unlikely that
    5. it would affect anything else from eating it.
    6. They've done studies where they fed this avicide to
    7. northern harriers and to mice, and if it took one egg to
    8. kill a crow, it took between three and seven hundred
    9. eggs to kill a house mouse. So it's a very specific
    10. avicide to crow. And that marsh hawk that I talked
    11. about, they fed it -- I think it was 171 days, and the
    12. marsh hawk gained weight and did not die.
    13. Yeah, Bob?
    14. MR. COOK: No, I just had some other -- are you
    15. talking about the fact sheet that talks about -- the DRC
    16. is -- 90 percent of it or more is metabolized and
    17. excreted within two hours of consumption. So it works
    18. through the animal very quickly, and as Mary indicated,
    19. it's extremely selective. So it's very unlikely that
    20. mammalian scavengers in particular would be at all
    21. affected by it.
    22. MR. DELANEY: Thanks, Bob.
    23. Let me go to one more go-around among the members,
    24. questions from the committee. Then I'm going to open it
23. up to the public.
24. Anyone from the Commission?
25. MS. McKEAN: We were hoping not to have the public
26. comment till the end because we have to finish the bike
27. path now.
28. MR. DELANEY: I thought we had thought we would
29. have comment on this one.
30. MR. PRICE: Well, that was my original thought,
31. that I was hoping we would be able to do some additional
32. questions since we're --
33. MR. DELANEY: If the members are fine for the time-
34. being.
35. Can I wait on that, Lilli?
36. MS. GREEN: I mean, when are we going to discuss
37. what we're going to do about that?
38. MS. LYONS: Well, after this --
39. MR. DELANEY: Well, we're going to hear from the
40. public -- we will hear from the public on this issue and
41. the bike trail at the end, so you've just got to have a
42. little bit more patience. That's our typical -- for the
43. public, I'm speaking to. That's our typical way of
44. operating. We go cover all the issues, and public
45. comment comes at the end. So we'll have public comment
46. on this, and then we'll deliberate ourselves on what our

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | next | step will be on both issues. |
| 2 |  | Okay, so thank you so far for a good presentation. |
| 3 |  | Let's move to the bike trail. |
| 4 |  | ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT - |
| 5 |  | REVIEW OF PLAN AND PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE |
| 6 |  | MS. McKEAN: Well, you see on the agenda that we |
| 7 | have | review of plan and preferred alternative. When we |

1. put together this agenda, because we do them two months
2. in advance, we thought we were going to be having a NEPA
3. environmental assessment as well on this document. We
4. are not doing an environmental assessment on this
5. document because there's so little new park land that's
6. impacted or affected. We're just talking about widening
7. of existing roads or resurfacing of existing roads
8. within or on park land, federally owned park land, and
9. this has always been a program to look at the whole
10. Outer Cape.
11. So just we do do NEPA. We make sure that we've
12. analyzed all the alternatives and whatnot, and so I'll
13. have Martha Hevenor and Sarah Korjeff of the Cape Cod
14. Commission give us a briefing.
15. MR. PRICE: Are you going to do a PowerPoint at
16. all?
17. MS. HEVENOR: Oh, yes. We've already set that up.
    1. It's already in here.
    2. (Pause.)
    3. MS. HEVENOR: I'm hoping this is less controversial
    4. than shutting down Pilgrim or shorebird management.
    5. My name is Martha Hevenor. I'm a planner at the
    6. Cape Cod Commission, and I'm here with Sarah Korjeff.
    7. And I really want to thank you. I didn't realize today
    8. was the 300th meeting, and that's an honor to be here.
    9. So thanks.
    10. I'll be brief. I'm going to run through the
    11. beginning fairly quickly, give you some background, talk
    12. about the alternatives development process, and then if
    13. there's time, Sarah will go through the routes with you,
    14. give me a break, and if not, I'll continue with the
    15. routes themselves and talk a little bit about next
    16. steps.
    17. So what do we mean when we talk about the Outer
    18. Cape bicycle and pedestrian master plan? Well,
    19. essentially what it is, is it's a comprehensive plan to
    20. provide bicycle and pedestrian connections between the
    21. three towns, Wellfleet, Truro, and Provincetown, and
    22. also to provide connections in the towns to the
    23. destinations and attractions within the Seashore.
    24. The plan is being guided by a steering committee
        1. that consists of town representatives and staff of the
        2. Park Service and Cape Cod Commission staff. And I just
        3. want to note here that -- while we've got some town
        4. people here, that the steering committee -- the town
        5. reps and the steering committee have been invaluable to
        6. this process. We've got town officials from each town
        7. and also the chairs of the bicycle and pedestrian
        8. committees, and they have just done tremendous work.
        9. I've really never experienced such helpful
        10. representation from the towns and such great committees,
        11. so that's a really great piece of this plan.
        12. Public input is an essential component of the plan,
        13. and we've had several workshops, which I'll talk to you
        14. about in a moment. And in the end when we've got all
        15. the work done, we hope to have a master plan that will
        16. be a list of all the projects in the individual towns as
        17. well as a preferred route between Provincetown,
        18. Wellfleet, and Truro, in essence extending the current
        19. rail trail.
        20. So there are a series of goals that guide the
        21. master plan, and in the essence of time, I'll summarize
        22. them for you. The primary goals are really to provide
        23. an expanded bicycle and pedestrian network between the
        24. towns and to destinations within the towns to do that in
18. a manner that would minimize environmental impacts to
19. national resources and cultural resources and also to do
20. that in the most cost-effective manner.
21. And again, I'm whizzing through this. If you have
22. questions, just interrupt me.
23. When we talk about the plan, we have to talk about
24. the partnership. This plan is not a plan by the Cape
25. Cod Commission or the National Park Service. It's a
26. plan of all the partners. That's the three towns,
27. Provincetown, Truro, and Wellfleet; the Park Service;
28. and the Cape Cod Commission. Those are the primary
29. partners. We've also been working with and had great
30. encouragement from our representatives, Representative
31. Peake and Senator Wolf, and we're also going to be
32. working with Mass. DOT and Division of Conservation and
33. Recreation and also the Regional Transit Agency -- or
34. Authority as the plan gets implemented.
35. We talked a little about the routes development
36. process. We've had three workshops, and I'll just touch
37. on the first workshop to begin with. Way back in

21 October of 2014 as the Cape Cod Commission collected --

1. I'm sorry -- completed our initial data collection phase
2. and began to do some alternative screening, we held our
3. first public workshop. And at that workshop we just
4. said to people, "Tell us where you bike, where you walk,
5. where you want to bike, where you want to walk. Tell us
6. about the hazard locations. Where are there tough spots
7. for you to do either of those activities? And also
8. please identify for us where the destinations that you
9. want to go to." So we gathered all that information and
10. did some additional data collection. And when I talk
11. about data collection, I mean the focus of it has really
12. been characteristics of our roadways, vehicle counts,
13. and the various components that would make up a bicycle
14. and pedestrian network.
15. So at the second workshop, we took the information
16. that we got at the first workshop, and we presented them
17. the routes that we heard about as concepts. We asked
18. people that came to the workshop to identify the top
19. route concepts that we had put forward. We also wanted
20. to check in with people and ask them, "Did we get this
21. right? Are we on the right track here?" And at that
22. workshop as well, we asked people, "What do you want to
23. see for the types of accommodations? Do you want to see
24. a separated off-road bike path? Are you comfortable
25. riding within the shoulders? Do you want a bike lane?
26. What about sidewalks? Are there areas in your town
27. where you want sidewalks?" We also asked people -- this
28. always gives me a laugh when we ask people to add
29. comments to the map. I love seeing people scrawl all
30. over the place. But those comments are really helpful,
31. and we incorporate that into our plan development.
32. So after that workshop, we continued on with our
33. alternatives development last spring and through the
34. summer, and we continued to refine those route concepts.
35. We had a really important meeting and I felt successful
36. meeting. George and Lauren accompanied me up to the
37. Mass. DOT offices in Taunton because we've got some
38. elements that are on the access right-of-way of Route 6,
39. and we really wanted to check in with Mass. DOT to make
40. sure that that was actually -- that could be a viable
41. plan. We want to have a plan that is something that can
42. be implemented, not just something that sounds good.
43. And by the way, Mass. DOT was quite open to the idea of
44. having a separate multiuse path on Route 6.
45. We continued the environmental analysis throughout
46. the summer, and we met again. We've been having regular
47. meetings with the town bike committees, and we got some
48. additional information from them, and we further refined
49. the potential routes. Through that time we also
50. continued our own evaluation of the routes to make sure
51. that they were consistent with the goals and the
52. objectives of the master plan, and then just last week
53. we had our third workshop, this time in Provincetown.
54. We've had one in each town. I considered it a very
55. successful workshop. We had good turnout. And at this
56. workshop we asked people to give us information on what
57. would be their preferred alternative, and I think -- I'm
58. going to ask Sarah to go through the alternatives.
59. Thanks.
60. MS. KORJEFF: Great. So I'm going to walk you
61. through the three alternatives that we presented to the
62. public at the workshop, and if you have any trouble sort
63. of remembering what you see up here, it's also all
64. included on this map that you'll be able to look at
65. after the presentation and after the meeting too.
66. But essentially we developed three alternatives
67. using all of the public input we've received thus far as
68. well as all the analysis, and the primary route
69. alternatives are really our focus for right now because
70. they'll really affect what happens in terms of
71. identifying secondary routes. So we've got -- so we've
72. got three primary route alternatives. And it's
73. important to note that because this is a primary route,
74. we are expecting it to provide accommodation for the
75. widest variety of users possible. So therefore, there
76. would be some changes to the character of the roadway in
77. order to accommodate both experienced and inexperienced
78. riders. So with the primary routes, I'll tell you not
79. only how they -- what the potential roadways and paths
80. are but also what the proposed accommodation would be.
81. For example, along Route 6 we would anticipate or we
82. would propose a separated multiuse path to accommodate
83. the widest variety of users and the greatest safety.
84. So Alternative A, which is going to be shown in red
85. -- and I'll mention just that the yellow lines shown are
86. the potential secondary routes that are being
87. considered, and any primary route we're looking at that
88. does not get selected as the ultimate primary route
89. would potentially become a secondary route also.
90. So this one -- I'm going to start in the
91. southernmost point where the Cape Cod Rail Trail stops.
92. This is at the end of the Cape Cod Rail at Lecount
93. Hollow Road. Alternative A, which we consider sort of
94. the existing rail bed and bike path option because it
95. takes advantage of existing segments of the railroad bed
96. as well as existing bicycle paths along through the
97. three towns, would actually follow the route of the
98. existing rail bed almost to Wellfleet Center until it
99. intersects with Old County Road, Old Kings Highway here
100. (indicates), take a short jog there, and then continue
101. on to Cahoon Hollow Road coming out onto Route 6 at this
102. point. And let me also just mention that the dots you
103. see on these maps, the purple dots represent
104. destinations that were identified both by our steering
105. committee as well as by the public, particularly at the
106. first workshop we had, and then these larger dots -- you
107. can see some blue ones here (indicates) -- these
108. represent activity areas that primarily are located
109. along or around village centers but also in some other
110. areas where there is more activity. The yellow ones are
111. activity areas we identified which are in the summertime
112. only.
113. So back to the route. Once we come out onto Route
114. 6 right around the Main Street intersection of
115. Wellfleet, the path would continue along Route 6 as a
116. separated multiuse path until it comes to Rose Road and
117. Collins Road just north of the town line in Truro. And
118. at that point as it transitions out to a local road, it
119. would take the form of a four-foot shoulder on both
120. sides of the road, not a separated multiuse path
121. anymore. So continuing along Collins Road up to South
122. Pamet Road and following that back to Route 6
123. (indicates). Now I'm going to have you look down at the
124. bottom of the map again. This is South Pamet Road
125. coming into Route 6. And then once we hit Route 6,
126. following that northward again as a separate multiuse
127. path until we get to South Highland Road (indicates).
128. At South Highland Road continuing north all the way to
129. Coast Guard Beach and then taking a short segment -- and
130. I should say again it has a four-foot shoulder when it's
131. along these roadways -- until it reaches a short stretch
132. of Old Kings Highway, which is currently a dirt road
133. (indicates). And that would be a special situation
134. where we would like to design a non-paved surface for
135. that roadway to keep it -- to make it certainly more
136. accessible to bikers than it is right now, easier to
137. travel on, but we would like to have it be an unpaved
138. surface. And continuing on that short stretch until we
139. reach the Head of the Meadow bike trail, the existing
140. pathway (indicates), it would continue along that to
141. High Head Road and then down to Route 6 again, follow
142. Route 6 along Pilgrim Lake, East Harbor, all the way
143. into Provincetown until we reach Snail Path or Snail
144. Road (indicates). At that point it would turn down to
145. the south and jump onto the existing railroad bed in
146. Provincetown, which is currently a walking path,
147. unpaved. Again, this is a segment which would have
148. special consideration. We want to keep this unpaved,
149. maintain the existing character of it. It would follow
150. that railroad bed until Howland Road when it would take
151. a short jog back out onto Route 6 until it reached
152. Conwell -- and I apologize for how fuzzy this is -- and
153. follow Conwell and Cemetery Road down to MacMillan Wharf
154. in the center of town. So that's Alternative A.
155. Alternative B we term the scenic local roads option
156. because it includes some routes that are less direct but
157. are very scenic in nature, and then we heard a lot of
158. people at the workshops identify these as places they
159. really enjoy riding.
160. So starting back again at the southern point where
161. the rail trail ends, following Lecount Hollow Road off
162. to the east, and up Ocean View Drive and back to the
163. west along Cahoon Hollow Road (indicates). All three of
164. those we'd be talking about a four-foot shoulder for
165. bicycles to travel on. This reaches the same point on
166. Route 6 as Alternative A did, and this is a place where
167. these two alternatives are exactly the same. It would
168. continue along Route 6 to the north till it reaches Rose
169. Road and Collins Road, and then follow that all the way
170. to South Pamet Road (indicates). So as in the previous
171. alternative, when it's along Route 6, it would be a
172. separate multiuse path. When it's on the local roads,
173. it would be a four-foot paved shoulder.
174. And orienting you back down to the bottom of the
175. screen again where South Pamet Road comes in, this would
176. then follow Route 6 all the way up to South Highland
177. Road, but then different from the previous alternative,
178. it would turn west at Highland Road. Follow that
179. underneath Route 6 in the underpass or overpass onto
180. Route 6A, and then follow Route 6A northward all the way
181. to the Provincetown line and then down into the downtown
182. area along Commercial Street (indicates). So really
183. just following it as far as the Route 6A/Commercial
184. Street intersection.
185. And now the third, Alternative C, this is really
186. the Route 6 multiuse path. And Alternative C, the
187. entire route is a separate multiuse path along Route 6,
188. within the right-of-way of Route 6. So you can see it
189. following from Lecount Hollow Road straight up Route 6
190. to Truro, continuing along Route 6 up to Truro Center
191. and back down at the bottom of the screen, following it
192. all the way through the Town of Truro, continuing along
193. East Harbor, following Route 6 all the way through
194. Provincetown right out to Herring Cove Beach
195. (indicates).
     1. I just want to specify we have not identified
     2. whether the multiuse path would occur on the east side
     3. or the west side of Route 6, except for in a few
     4. specific locations where we know that there are
     5. environmental resources that need to be avoided. And I
     6. think the best example of that is in Provincetown in the
     7. Shank Painter area, Shank Painter Road area where not
     8. only do we have wetlands on the south side that we want
     9. to avoid, but also we have the benefit of the old layout
     10. of Route 6 on the north side that we could easily take
     11. advantage of and place the multiuse path in there.
     12. Then just briefly mentioning secondary routes which
     13. have multiple purposes in some cases. Towns have
     14. identified that they specifically want us to provide a
     15. secondary route that is pedestrian-oriented. Along
     16. Briar Lane in Wellfleet is what we're showing here.
     17. That's one place we heard a lot of comments about
     18. wanting a pedestrian sidewalk. And then as an
     19. alternative or just in contrast, we also had a lot of
     20. people express an interest in providing bicycle access
     21. along Chequessett Neck Road leading out to the -- to the
     22. Cape Cod Bay Shore in Wellfleet.
     23. Okay, so next steps. The first thing really is for
     24. the steering committee to get together and determine
196. what would be the preferred alternative for the primary
197. route through three towns. After that we would have a
198. sense of what the secondary route options might be, and
199. we would follow that with workshops in the individual
200. towns, meeting with both town officials, town staff,
201. potentially with members of the public, certainly with
202. members of the bicycle and pedestrian committees to
203. identify their priorities for the secondary routes, and
204. then finally put together the master plan once those
205. series of meetings have been completed and we have both
206. a draft and a final. And at this point the target date
207. for that is late winter of 2016. So not too far away.
208. And I think that's all. Are we ready for
209. questions?
210. MR. DELANEY: Well, thank you, both. That's
211. exciting stuff.
212. So questions on this presentation? Mary-Jo?
213. MS. AVELLAR: There was a presentation in
214. Provincetown last week by people from the Cape Cod
215. Commission about pedestrians, vehicles, and signage, and
216. they really didn't address the bicycle portion the way
217. you have, but Conwell Street is -- I know that there are
218. three speed limits on Conwell Street. It's 30 miles an
219. hour from the traffic lights to Cemetery Road. Then
220. it's 25 miles an hour from Cemetery Road to Harry Kemp
221. Way, and then it's 20 miles an hour from Harry Kemp Way
222. to Bradford Street, depending on who owns the road. The
223. state owns part of it. I've never been able to figure
224. it out.
225. So are you working in conjunction with these
226. people? Because they were talking about making Conwell
227. Street a one-way street going into town. And if you did
228. that, there obviously would be room for a bike path and
229. even a sidewalk because right now it's probably the
230. worst road in town. Are you working with those two
231. guys?
232. MS. HEVENOR: We are and they're working with us
233. too. And I think for their -- when you said their plan
234. lacked pedestrian or the bike stuff, they're waiting for
235. us to sort of pick up more information. They're also
236. working, as we are as well, with your bike committee,
237. who has done a lot of work.
238. But on the question about Conwell Street, from what
239. I understand when they discussed sort of the one-way
240. options, they might have also been responding to some of
241. the recommendations and comments that they got from the
242. public when they were doing their "What do you want to
243. see changed?" And also I know they were preparing for
244. your parking hearing last week where there were
245. questions. Someone had proposed making it one way. So
246. we in our development of the master plan are not right
247. now looking at if Conwell Street is one way. The only
248. option that we have on Conwell Street right now is the
249. portion that the town is working on with funds from the
250. Seashore that goes up Conwell to Cemetery as a shared --
251. as a shared on-the-road path, and so if something --
252. we're taking the lead from the town on what they would
253. like to see on Conwell Street, but it hasn't been
254. specifically addressed in our plan.
255. MS. AVELLAR: Cemetery Road, a lot of people know
256. about Cemetery Road now, and it's practically become a
257. superhighway. It's a scary little road. It's a two-way
258. road, and people can access it from Standish Street and
259. from Alden Street. I just know I use it a lot, and it's
260. a narrow little road. I don't know. Do you have any
261. plans for that or if the bike committee does or those
262. two guys that were here for the traffic hearing?
263. MS. McKEAN: Actually, funds have been turned over
264. from the Park Service to the town, and so the DPW
265. director is in charge of the project to connect from
266. Route 6 to MacMillan Pier at this point in time. And
267. David Gardner is also involved in this.
     1. MS. AVELLAR: The town just (inaudible) another
     2. requirement to our property so (inaudible) for another
     3. alternative.
     4. MR. DELANEY: Can I ask Larry to comment?
     5. MR. SPAULDING: Once you've got your master plan
     6. figured out what you want to do, will your project
     7. include a cost information? And b) where are you going
     8. to get the money to do it?
     9. MS. KORJEFF: Yes, it will definitely include -- so
     10. the question was whether we would have cost information
     11. in the bike path. Yes. In the master plan, I'm sorry.
     12. Yes, it will, though not sort of -- I guess I'm not sure
     13. to what level of detail it will be at this point, but
     14. we've certainly identified some potential funding
     15. sources through both the state and the federal
     16. government, and we've also -- I guess depending on where
     17. the route is when it's located in the town, that's going
     18. to be an important factor too. But the master plan will
     19. include more than just identifying the routes. It will
     20. also look at the sort of wider variety of safety issues
     21. and public education and costs sharing, things like
     22. that.
     23. MR. DELANEY: Okay, thank you.
     24. Anyone else from the Commission?
268. MS. GREEN: It was a great presentation. I'm
269. really excited about the project.
270. And I know, Martha, you're well aware of Ocean View
271. Drive, but I just wanted to make mention of the fact
272. that I've been at some of the board of selectmen
273. meetings, and they were talking about erosion issues in
274. that road. So as you're going forward, I know that
275. you'll keep that in mind.
276. MS. HEVENOR: I might just say that one of the
277. goals of the plan, we want to do something that's cost-
278. effective. So we don't want to put a facility in a
279. place that it's going to need replacement soon. At the
280. same time, we want to address local needs as well.
281. MR. DELANEY: Sheila?
282. MS. LYONS: I was just going to say that on a lot
283. of these sections, especially even on Route 6, you're
284. going to be going in front of businesses and homes, that
285. sort of thing, and you're going to have to widen some.
286. So that's where -- that's probably where the rub will be
287. in the future; like how are we going to expand another
288. two feet over here? And that's a conversation with all
289. of those people as well, correct?
290. MS. HEVENOR: It is, and I do think, Sheila, that
291. -- I think all the routes right now that are proposed --
292. and as part of it, sort of the cost-effective and most
293. implementable plan are proposed within existing rights-
294. of-way. And we all know people have mailboxes in their
295. driveways and things in those rights-of-way, so we want
296. to minimize disruption. So we'll take that into
297. consideration, and I know the steering committee being
298. sensitive to the needs of their own individual towns
299. will also take that into consideration.
300. MS. LYONS: Also, so say you go with one of these
301. plans. We'll just go with maybe two because it's not
302. the direct one. So you have -- there are some that go
303. off in alternatives, and there are all these alternative
304. roads. So I'm looking at my map, and I'm going up Route
305. 6, but I see these alternate roads that I could go off
306. to see scenic things. Is there going to be -- because
307. it is cost. I mean, let's face it. So there's not
308. going to be enough money for everything. So a lot of
309. those side roads that are pass-through roads are
310. difficult now, and if you were going to have them --
311. people directed to them as alternates, I'm imagining
312. somewhere there there's going to have to be some sort of
313. work lane. Am I right on that, or are those just --
314. MS. HEVENOR: Yeah, yeah. I mean, the first thing
315. I want to say is that we're going back to the town
316. officials to make sure that when they see the list
317. that's in their town that we've developed, that they
318. say, "Yes, that's what we want."
319. MS. LYONS: Right.
320. MS. HEVENOR: Okay. So we're depending on the
321. local officials to sign off, a), and then b) would be
322. that for those alternate routes, we're looking at the
323. most -- people are already riding on them anyway. So we
324. want to try and improve safety and comfort the best we
325. can. So in many cases it might just be striping a fog
326. line or putting in a share road, or maybe it's signage
327. saying bike route.
328. MS. LYONS: Right.
329. MS. HEVENOR: But because the whole map shows all
330. these routes out there, it doesn't necessarily mean that
331. everything that's in the plan right now is going to be
332. addressed in the final.
333. MS. McKEAN: Yeah, or will be implemented at the
334. same time.
335. MS. HEVENOR: Right.
336. MS. McKEAN: We fully anticipate that after these
337. town meetings -- we've already done it with the bike
338. committees and gone through each road segment -- that
339. they'll put it on their capital improvement plans and
340. that it won't roll out all at the same time. And you
341. may see a share road -- type share of the road situation
342. for several years before you get the implemented room
343. for shoulder alternatives.
344. MS. LYONS: And also on Route 6, now that I'm just
345. thinking about it, there is a bike path that parallels
346. 6. It's just a little bit in in Eastham. I know that.
347. And I do have to say that on those sections where you
348. should slow down and you're not really -- you have a lot
349. of things in your head and you're not thinking about,
350. "Oh, this is a bike crossing. I should stop," the
351. flashing lights do help bring people's attention to it,
352. especially in the evening. So I'm actually conditioned
353. now when I am there, but it took the conditioning. Like
354. Pavlov's dog. So but really, those things are cheap
355. ways of bringing that attention of flashing lights and
356. letting people -- like approaching a school at that
357. time.
358. MS. HEVENOR: We have the safe crossing at schools.
359. MR. DELANEY: Here's what I'd like to suggest. The
360. details really are endless, and we'd love to talk about
361. those, but I think what I could do is get a sense of
362. this commission and say that we certainly applaud and
363. welcome your goal of creating a comprehensive bike plan.
364. I think the process, again, is going very well because a
365. lot of these details are town-by-town oriented. But it
366. sounds like you're dealing with the towns very well. I
367. would suggest that whichever plan has the biggest impact
368. on the natural resources of Cape Cod, which I'm guessing
369. might be A, where we actually put some bikes on areas
370. inside the Park boundaries that have not been done
371. before, that may be the only place or aspect where we
372. would want to think a little bit with you a little bit
373. more about some of those details. And I'm sure Lauren
374. is there for us and can help feed us feedback.
375. MS. McKEAN: Sure.
376. MR. DELANEY: So if questions come up about an
377. alternative, it really has natural resource impact.
378. Am I right A would be the one probably?
379. MS. McKEAN: Yes.
380. MR. DELANEY: Maybe not. Whichever one is, that's
381. when we would be happy to spend more time as a
382. commission thinking about how it impacts the larger
383. mission of the Cape Cod National Seashore. But other
384. than that, we think it's -- I think it's great work.
385. Thank you for sharing it with us. Keep going. It
386. certainly is consistent with everything we espouse here
387. for the Park.
     1. Okay, so there will be a chance for the public to
     2. comment on this in a minute. So we've covered our two
     3. big issues with two excellent detailed presentations. A
     4. lot for us to digest. I'm just going to move quickly
     5. through the rest of the agenda and then get to Public
     6. Comment.

# OLD BUSINESS

* 1. MR. DELANEY: Old Business. Is there anything
  2. under Old Business someone can't wait to bring up?
  3. (No response.)
  4. MR. DELANEY: Good.
  5. LIVE LIGHTLY CAMPAIGN PROGRESS REPORT
  6. MR. DELANEY: Mark, the Live Lightly Campaign
  7. Progress Report?
  8. MR. ROBINSON: I just have a couple slides.
  9. MR. DELANEY: I know you have two slides, and if
  10. they take one minute each, I'd be happy to have you do
  11. them.
  12. MR. ROBINSON: It's going to take less than that.
  13. MR. DELANEY: All right.
  14. MR. ROBINSON: I was going to announce it at the
  15. last meeting, but unfortunately, I couldn't attend, so
  16. it seems like old news. But June wasn't that long ago.
  17. This is our *Live Lightly Campaign* to encourage
      1. landowners within or near the National Seashore to
      2. consider land conservation options for their properties.
      3. This was the booklet that we put out a few years ago,
      4. and we've had some success in encouraging landowners to
      5. participate.
      6. In June, Professor Gerry Holton, who's a physics
      7. professor at Harvard -- incredible people on Cape Cod.
      8. He's 93 and still teaching. He was a friend of
      9. Einstein. He studied with Einstein.
      10. (Laughter.)
      11. MR. ROBINSON: So anyway, they've had this land in
      12. the family for a long time as a summer place, a very
      13. simple cottage and a studio for the professor there.
      14. There could have been six additional house lots in the
      15. seven acres. They used a conservation restriction,
      16. retained title in their private hands but extinguished
      17. the subdivision potential, so there'll be six less
      18. houses and septic systems in this part of town between
      19. Cove Road and Route 6, kind of just south of the
      20. Wellfleet Post Office.
      21. And very -- just a real nice old woodland. They've
      22. been living very lightly on that land for 60-70 years
      23. and want it to remain still long after they're gone.
      24. Some interesting plants. This is the prickly pear

1. cactus, the only cactus that grows naturally east of the
2. Mississippi. There are several places where people have
3. planted in their gardens, but this is actually a wild
4. version of it and some ladyslippers.
5. So we're very thankful for the Holtons for making
6. this donation. They did not donate the land. They
7. donated the development rights so there can't be a
8. subdivision on the seven acres. So it's a very nice
9. thing. So we'll continue.
10. MR. DELANEY: That's exciting. That's great.
11. Thank you, Mark.
12. MR. ROBINSON: While it's not in the Seashore, it
13. was generated by the workshop we had with landowners
14. throughout the town on using this theme, the *Live*
15. *Lightly Campaign*.
16. MR. DELANEY: So very related to our mission, and
17. for those of you who are not familiar with the *Live*
18. *Lightly Campaign* that Mark is spearheading, it's on the
19. website. There are brochures. Pin down Mark after this
20. meeting. They're always -- I know. I'm speaking for
21. him. But always looking for other property owners who
22. are in similar situations. Not even seven acres, but
23. anyone who has an interest in helping conserve property
24. for the future, and many techniques are available to do

1 that.

2

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So thank you, Mark. Great, great work.

# NEW BUSINESS AND AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING

MR. DELANEY: Okay, New Business. Anything that

1. someone wants to raise for now or for the next agenda?
2. Let's merge those two items. New Business and the
3. Agenda for the Next Meeting.
4. I have one. I'm curious about drones and use of
5. drones in the National Park System here or anywhere more
6. widely, so any little information on that would be very
7. helpful.
8. MR. PRICE: We'd be glad to present that.
9. MR. DELANEY: Thank you.
10. MR. PRICE: Considering when the Secretary of the
11. Interior was here on a spontaneous visit, somebody had a
12. drone buzzing the seals down at Coast Guard Beach.
13. MR. DELANEY: That's the issue that we and our
14. whales are a little bit concerned about too.
15. Yeah?
16. MS. LYONS: I mean, just for people. I have to say
17. at the Oyster Fest, we were all sort of congregated
18. there near Winslow's, and there was a drone hovering
19. over us, and I did not like that.
20. MR. DELANEY: Probably taking photographs, yeah.
21. MS. LYONS: So it was bothering me too, one of
22. those species that it bothered me.
23. MR. DELANEY: Any other items beyond our regular
24. scheduled Superintendent's Report and other reports for
25. the next agenda?
26. MS. GREEN: Is now a good time to talk about
27. continuing the discussion about the shorebird
28. management?
29. MR. DELANEY: We're coming back to that.
30. MS. GREEN: But as far as (inaudible)?
31. MR. DELANEY: Well, that will be on the agenda, I'm
32. sure, yeah.

next.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 13 | MS. | AVELLAR: | When is the next meeting? |
| 14 | MR. | DELANEY: | We're going to decide that |
| 15 | MS. | AVELLAR: | Okay. |
| 16 | MR. | DELANEY: | So the agenda will evolve. |

I just

1. added one, and we're going to definitely have the
2. standards.

# DATE FOR NEXT MEETING

1. MR. DELANEY: The next meeting, would typically two
2. months from now be mid-January?
3. MR. PRICE: Yeah, basically January. And it sounds
4. like you all are interested in a January meeting. So
5. the Mondays that would be useful would be either the 4th
6. or the 11th. I just announced that we wanted to extend
7. the comment period to the 9th. However, if you all
8. decided on the 11th as opposed to the 4th, we could just
9. have the 11th be the final date because it's very
10. flexible at this point.
11. MR. DELANEY: Okay, then why don't we -- well, we
12. may want to have a recommendation at that point on the 8 11th.
13. MR. PRICE: Right.
14. MR. DELANEY: So do you want to extend it to the
15. 18th so you can consider that?
16. MR. PRICE: We could do that as well.
17. MS. BURGESS: Could we do it on the 4th?
18. MR. DELANEY: The 4th is right after the holidays.
19. Some people are going to be out of town traveling.
20. MR. SPAULDING: The 4th is right after the
21. holidays. There's the weekend, traveling, so it's not a
22. good time.
23. MR. DELANEY: If we went to the 11th and we were
24. ready to make a recommendation, then I guess you could
25. receive it on that day because that works procedurally.
26. MS. McKEAN: That procedurally works.
27. MR. DELANEY: That would work still?
28. MR. PRICE: Yeah.
29. MR. DELANEY: Okay, so how's that? Let's give
30. ourselves that extra time. We'll meet on the 11th.
31. We'll at that point have our, should we want to,
32. comments on the shorebird management plan, and they will
33. be timely. We can incorporate into final deliberations.
34. Okay, so that's that.

# PUBLIC COMMENT

1. MR. DELANEY: Now, I'd like to turn to *Public*
2. *Comment*. And the public comment period is open for any
3. issue that's come up today or new issues. The
4. superintendent has put a number of things on the table
5. in the past. There may be other things you want to
6. raise for us. I'd only ask you to identify yourself and
7. your affiliation or your town from which you come.
8. Anybody want to speak? Sharon?
9. AUDIENCE MEMBER (SHARON YOUNG): I'm Sharon Young
10. with the Humane Society of the United States. I just
11. have a couple questions about the flexible shorebird
12. management program. We'll obviously be submitting
13. detailed comments. These are questions.
14. One of them is, in looking at the four
15. alternatives, Alternative D was the one that lacks --
16. the only actual alternative that lacks lethal predator
17. control, and it appears that in exchange that all of the
18. beaches other than the lifeguarded beaches would be
19. closed. So is the Seashore seeing that as a
20. conservation equivalent to the lethal predator control?
21. Because -- and this is a statement, not a question. But
22. I didn't see any quantitative analysis about the
23. equivalence of closing all the beaches to the public
24. versus killing up to 50 predators of multiple species.
25. So is that seen as a conservation equivalent by the
26. Seashore?
27. MS. HAKE: Well, in Alt. D, the six lifeguarded
28. beaches remain open.
29. AUDIENCE MEMBER (MS. YOUNG): Say again.
30. MS. HAKE: The six lifeguarded beaches remain open 14 --
31. AUDIENCE MEMBER (MS. YOUNG): Correct, I
32. understand.
33. MS. HAKE: -- under Alt. D, yeah.
34. AUDIENCE MEMBER (MS. YOUNG): Right, but closing
35. everything else is the conservation equivalent?
36. MS. TEVYAW: No, because the predator management
37. will have so much more impact.
38. MS. HAKE: Right, so Alt. D is protecting the birds
39. totally through not disturbing them, you know, because
40. disturbing displacement affects these birds. So in Alt.
41. D, we would close approximately 27 miles of the beach
42. when the birds are nesting in hopes that just that would
43. provide additional protection to help in the recovery of
44. these species, understanding that so much of the impact
45. to these birds is due to predators -- individual
46. predators preying on the eggs and chicks.
47. AUDIENCE MEMBER (MS. YOUNG): Which is correct,
48. which is exactly what the conservation equivalent is
49. because (inaudible).
50. MS. HAKE: I just wanted to make sure I understood.
51. AUDIENCE MEMBER (MS. YOUNG): And then the other
52. question I had was the lethal management can be for up
53. to 50 predators of any combination of species. How will
54. the Seashore because it doesn't have a plan determine --
55. do you take 50 coyotes? Do you take 50 crows? Do you
56. take 25 each? Do you take 18 raccoons? I mean, how
57. will you be making the judgment as to what the
58. combination of that 50 is going to be in terms of -- I
59. mean, obviously you're saying (inaudible) take visiting
60. nests, so what monitoring -- what is going to yield
61. where you decide to kill who?
62. MS. HAKE: Do you want me to answer?
63. MR. PRICE: Well, I think, Sharon, from my
64. perspective, again, as I was describing before, we're
65. looking at this as a palette of opportunities as to how
66. we would actually manage it. So obviously if we decided
67. to implement a predator management piece, we would
68. contract with APHIS and we'd be talking about a certain
69. area, a certain murder or family of crows, a certain
70. number of coyotes in a particular area. So it would be
71. a highly concentrated area where we would be able to
72. document exactly what we've done.
73. We don't have any problem with our data collection
74. as far as documentation of what we're doing. We've got
75. more documentation that we're doing all the time, so
76. obviously we would have a record of what was happening
77. with lethal predation as far as our record-keeping is
78. concerned. And obviously if we're at a time when we
79. were bumping up against those numbers, then our staff
80. not regularly but on a regular basis keeps this record-
81. keeping in place and we'd be able to tell management
82. when we're coming up against these numbers.
83. Does that make sense, Mary? That's how I envision
84. this. We have division chiefs. We have people out in
85. the field. We have regular communication meetings. We
86. have regular documentation we submit especially to the
87. Fish and Wildlife Service, so that would be part of this
88. process as well.
    1. AUDIENCE MEMBER (MS. YOUNG): So it's more of an ad
    2. hoc, this nest is concerned and this is who's preying on
    3. it?
    4. MR. PRICE: It's not ad hoc. I would call it
    5. adaptive management. It's very specialized management.
    6. They're out there every day counting the nests, counting
    7. the birds, identifying who the predation is, and
    8. therefore, it's not happenstance at all. It would be a
    9. measured management approach based on the information
    10. that we've received so far. And then we would do the
    11. follow-up because obviously we can also learn how, once
    12. we implemented measure X, Y, and Z, then what was the
    13. success as well.
    14. MS. HAKE: Yeah, I would also add that where we
    15. would be doing selective predator management is a very
    16. small fraction of the entire park. So we would choose
    17. areas that have high shorebird use and are being
    18. impacted by a selective predator. So like George was
    19. saying, Head of the Meadow, 200 pairs of least terns and
    20. we're seeing a set of coyote's prints in that area up to
    21. nest. That might be a situation where we would call
    22. APHIS and say, "Please go there and remove that one
    23. individual or those two individuals." So again, it's a
    24. very small fraction, and we would choose based on our
89. data of the prints, the footprints of the predators
90. leading up to the eggs, which is how we know they're
91. eating them.
92. AUDIENCE MEMBER (MS. YOUNG): Yeah, as somebody who
93. spends inordinate amounts of my time commenting on
94. federal management proposals, it would have been helpful
95. to have that kind of information in there because just
96. saying we're going to kill 50 of multiple species
97. without explaining the process by which that's going to
98. be done is difficult for the public to understand.
99. And then one last thing, which there may be nobody
100. here to answer, but I noticed that the recovery plan for
101. the plovers is 20 years old. Normally plans are
102. updated.
103. MS. HAKE: Well, they do a five-year review, so
104. there is a five-year status on each species, and that is
105. updated. But yeah, that --
106. AUDIENCE MEMBER (MS. YOUNG): There's been no
107. citation since the '96 plans.
108. MS. HAKE: Yeah. Well, right, the '96 plan is sort
109. of the mother, the base of the decision. The Fish and
110. Wildlife Service hasn't reopened that. It would be just
111. like us opening up our net regs. I mean, it's a large
112. process. So what they decided to do is work off of that
113. and then add updates every five years on the various
114. regions, as an example, for piping plovers.
115. AUDIENCE MEMBER (MS. YOUNG): Okay, thank you.
116. MR. DELANEY: Any other comments from the audience?
117. Yes, in the back row?
118. AUDIENCE MEMBER (NAT GODDARD): I'm Nat Goddard,
119. Eastham alternate for the Commission.
120. MR. DELANEY: Yes.
121. AUDIENCE MEMBER (MR. GODDARD): Point of
122. clarification on the multiuse pathways. That is a four-
123. foot right-of-way whether it be a portion of an existing
124. road or at the side of an existing road, and it would be
125. -- by multiuse it would be pedestrian and bicycle?
126. MS. HEVENOR: So to clarify, the shared use path
127. proposal is for Route 6, and that Route 6 in some areas
128. has a right-of-way of 200 feet, upwards of 200 feet, 100
129. feet plus in other areas. So that would be a
130. significant -- set off a significant distance from Route
131. 6, still within the right-of-way. On the local roads,
132. we're proposing -- I think it's primarily four-foot
133. shoulders as the maximum extent. There wouldn't be a
134. separated off-road path on the local roads.
135. AUDIENCE MEMBER (MR. GODDARD): And it would be
136. attached to the road, though?
     1. MS. HEVENOR: Yes, yes.
     2. AUDIENCE MEMBER (MR. GODDARD): Just an extension
     3. of the road?
     4. MS. HEVENOR: Right. So in some cases, though, it
     5. might not require widening. It may just require
     6. re-striping and lane reconfiguration.
     7. MS. McKEAN: And that's the share the road, which
     8. would be just lesser and not as much ground surface.
     9. It's really signage and spraying and painting.
     10. AUDIENCE MEMBER (MR. GODDARD): Thank you.
     11. MR. DELANEY: Other comments from the public on any
     12. topic?
     13. (No response.)
     14. MR. DELANEY: Okay, thank you.
     15. Now come back -- bring the discussion back to the
     16. Commission members. I know we have -- we want to decide
     17. how we're going to proceed with the shorebird management
     18. plan. Can I set aside the bike -- comprehensive bike
     19. master plan right now and say we're satisfied with how
     20. it's going along and we're not going to take any action?
     21. Okay.
     22. Now we have to think about how we're going to do
     23. the -- if we choose to do the recommendation on
     24. shorebird management. First of all, do you think this
137. is a topic worthy of us taking extra time out of our
138. days to come up with a recommendation? Just a show of
139. yes, no, or maybe.
140. Lilli thinks we need to.
141. MS. BURGESS: Yes.
142. MR. DELANEY: Maureen thinks we need to do
143. something. Sheila. The rest of you are kind of maybe,
144. maybe not?
145. MS. AVELLAR: Mmm-hmm.
146. MR. DELANEY: Okay, the two alternative approaches
147. -- the two ways we could approach this is continue to
148. look at the document ourselves, educate ourselves
149. further. It's a fairly complex set of alternatives.
150. And maybe that's kind of why we're saying, wow, this is
151. a big task. A lot of effort has gone into it.
152. Consultants and staff have put an inordinate amount of
153. time into it. There will be a lot of public comment.
154. So the process will generate a lot of focus on this. We
155. certainly can do that as well, but it's going to take a
156. little effort to do that well. But if we choose to do
157. that, then we will at least be better prepared as
158. individuals to make when we come back together -- make
159. some more comments on the plan on January 11 as a group,
160. individuals as a group.
     1. The second one is to get a subcommittee together
     2. and have us task that subcommittee with really spending
     3. time getting the detail and analyzing it further and
     4. then coming back with its recommendation to us to think
     5. about to use on January 11 to make our final comment on
     6. that.
     7. So we've used both processes in various topics in
     8. the past when we formed subcommittees to deal with most
     9. recently the dune shacks. It's a big commitment to do
     10. it well, to do it right. I'm not inclined -- I'm
     11. looking for some thoughts. Let me just think about it.
     12. I'm not inclined to put together a subcommittee right
     13. away. I think this issue is not only complicated but
     14. science-based. This whole issue of natural resource
     15. management is a very sophisticated, complicated set of
     16. management techniques. We have experts who have PhDs in
     17. that area. I think we have to give a certain amount of
     18. credibility to our staff. I think there will be
     19. individuals who probably for their own personal reasons
     20. and values want to comment on this as individuals
     21. outside of this commission. That's fair.
     22. So unless I hear two or three people with, you
     23. know, the consensus of the Commission being we really
     24. need to tackle this as a body, I'm willing to let this
161. one go by because we will have another chance to look at
162. this on January 11.
163. MS. LYONS: Right.
164. MR. DELANEY: Yeah?
165. MR. NUENDEL: Mary, just a quick question. We
166. got this information that you handed out to us, but I
167. noticed during the slideshow there was also another
168. site that was up on one of the slides,
169. *parkplanning.NPS.gov/CACO*.
170. MS. HAKE: Uh-huh.
171. MR. NUENDEL: Does that have any other information
172. about this in there other than this, or is this
173. comprehensive --
174. MS. HAKE: Oh, the whole document, the whole 280
175. pages.
176. MR. NUENDEL: So if somebody wants to do all this
177. and go in and get it, they can --
178. MS. HAKE: Yeah, what we tried to do here is, since
179. we figured most of you didn't have time at this point to
180. read the document, just to give you an overview to see
181. the big distinctions between the alternatives in hopes
182. that you have --
183. MS. LYONS: Did you say you started to do that?
184. MR. PRICE: You all requested this last time.
185. MS. LYONS: Right.
186. MS. GREEN: Yes, we did.
187. MR. PRICE: And therefore, it was sent out the same
188. day that the general public document was sent out. And
189. it's part of what we'll be summarizing tomorrow
190. afternoon to people that are interested to try to figure
191. out what's happening.
192. So, Don, that's where that came from, and yes, it
193. is a synopsis of what was --
194. MS. LYONS: And you were able to get the
195. alternatives and look at more detailed information?
196. MS. GREEN: I've looked at the plan. And I hope
197. you haven't gotten the wrong impression, but I'm very
198. grateful for the amount of time and energy and science
199. and the researchers that you've used to delve into this.
200. It is very, very detailed and very comprehensive, and I
201. certainly appreciate that.
202. I do know my community in Wellfleet has already
203. heard from people that are -- of course, they did object
204. the last time to lethal management of predators, and
205. they are again this time, and I need to -- as a
206. representative of Wellfleet, I need to bring this to
207. this table, and that's what I've done.
208. MR. PRICE: Yes.
209. MS. GREEN: But I do -- I have really -- I've been
210. reading it, and I intend to read more.
211. MS. LYONS: But what you were saying with the
212. notes, you could take the notes that we were given and
213. go into the plan and then get a clearer explanation as
214. to what -- so it all worked? The information is there?
215. MS. GREEN: Mary-Jo had asked about the
216. organization of this, and I said once I had this in
217. front of me, I was able to go to the plan and really
218. understand it, that this was directing me to areas in
219. the plan, and that really explained it well.
220. MR. DELANEY: Thanks, Lilli, and thanks, Don, for
221. those comments.
222. Other thoughts or questions from the committee?
223. Mary-Jo?
224. MS. GREEN: Oh, I did want to ask one more
225. question. The slide deck, could that be made available
226. to us so that we can take a look at that further?
227. MS. HAKE: The PowerPoint?
228. MS. GREEN: Yes, the PowerPoint presentation that
229. was given today, Mary and Jayne gave.
230. MS. TEVYAW: The only concern is that it has
231. limited information. So you can see the slideshow. You
232. will not have read the plan, so it's not comprehensive.
233. It's a short overview like you have in front of you.
234. MS. GREEN: It's helpful. I mean, it was really --
235. it was well done.
236. MR. PRICE: Right, because we had somebody walk us
237. through it.
238. MS. GREEN: Right.
239. MR. PRICE: It wasn't intended to be comprehensive,
240. though.
241. MR. DELANEY: Okay, so that's --
242. MS. HAKE: No.
243. MR. DELANEY: Okay, that's a no.
244. Mary-Jo?
245. MS. AVELLAR: Well, clearly we have a
246. responsibility to protect the shorebirds. There's just
247. no question in my mind about that. The problem is the
248. lethal option, and as I explained earlier -- and I think
249. this is really a critical component for the Park Service
250. if you don't want to have the same thing happen in the
251. past happen again -- that you have to go out and you've
252. go to have somebody -- where is she?
253. MS. HAKE: Right here.
254. MS. AVELLAR: -- like Mary explain that. Because
255. when that got explained to us a year or so ago, I
256. thought to myself, well, if I had known that then when I
257. was a selectman, I wouldn't have objected because, I
258. mean, it's -- you know, we have a mission, and our
259. mission is if a coyote is wiping out 200 terns, that
260. coyote's got to go in my mind. So I think that -- you
261. know, I don't hunt, but, you know, I stand by the people
262. who want to hunt within the Park Service, within the
263. Seashore because that's one of the traditional rights.
264. So I think that I don't have a problem making my
265. mind up right now, but I'll wait until January to do it.
266. But I think that if the Seashore -- if the National
267. Seashore doesn't go out into the community to explain in
268. detail the reasons for the possibility of engaging in
269. the lethal option, we're going to be right back where we
270. were a couple of years ago, and I think you've got to
271. get on all the agendas between now and January 9. I'll
272. be honest with you.
273. MS. LYONS: I tend to agree. The more information,
274. the better. They can't say -- we can say that they
275. weren't -- there wasn't any venue for them.
276. (Mr. Delaney bangs gavel.)
277. MS. LYONS: Sorry.
278. MR. DELANEY: Ladies?
279. MS. GREEN: Mary-Jo, you were saying the board of
280. selectmen agendas?
     1. MS. AVELLAR: Yes, so they can explain it.
     2. MR. DELANEY: I think Mary-Jo has articulated very
     3. well a recommendation to the superintendent immediately
     4. from today to continue the public education that we've
     5. had as extensively and as often as we can. And it
     6. starts tomorrow obviously. There will be a lot more
     7. details, I'm assuming, in tomorrow afternoon's 4 to 8 8 p.m. --
281. MS. TEVYAW: 4 to 7.
282. MR. DELANEY: 4 to 7 at the Salt Pond Visitors
283. Center. So this, I think everyone would agree -- that's
284. one piece of advice we can give. It's an obvious one,
285. but it's important.
286. Now, other comments? Sheila?
287. MS. LYONS: I mean, I was just thinking, the term
288. lethal just gives that feeling that something's going to
289. get killed. So I think if there is that explanation as
290. to this is all balanced and very well-thought out and
291. nobody's just doing it --
292. MS. AVELLAR: Well, if you've got a mouse in your
293. house, what do you do?
294. MS. LYONS: I know.
295. MS. AVELLAR: You buy d-CON.
296. MS. LYONS: I know. And is that --
297. (Mr. Delaney bangs gavel.)
298. MR. DELANEY: We have to get -- we have to get on
299. to a celebration of 300 hundred years of this back and
300. forth.
301. MS. LYONS: And I feel bad that they're in the
302. wrong place at the wrong time.
303. MR. DELANEY: You've had four or five times. Let
304. me just -- Bill is an alternate. Quick one, Bill?
305. MR. CLARK: Just I wonder about the unintended
306. consequences of predator management. I'm wondering if
307. that's addressed in the documents.
308. Recently there was a show on NOVA about the
309. importance of predators. It was an excellent show. It
310. talks about reintroducing wolves into Yellowstone
311. National Park because when they took out the wolves,
312. they had all these other unintended consequences. For
313. example, the river that goes through Yellowstone had
314. major problems from too many antelope grazing on the
315. side of the river. Because when the wolves were there,
316. they never grazed. So it degraded the wetlands around
317. that area. I'm wondering with that analogy if we were
318. to, let's say, take out some coyotes, what's that going
319. to do to the skunk population and the raccoon
320. population? So we reduce the -- I haven't seen the
321. whole document, but I'd like to.
322. MR. DELANEY: Ecological consequences have to be
323. considered.
324. George?
325. MR. PRICE: Well, actually, Bill, the point is, the
326. same people that brought you the reintroduction of
327. wolves is talking about this kind of predator
328. management. The issue in Yellowstone was it was a total
329. eradication. So that was a wiping them out so that
330. there was no balance. Well, we know about the predators
331. we're talking about are artificially high populations,
332. as Mary said, because of their reliance on humans and
333. they're overwhelmed. This was not the level of
334. population as the piping plovers were evolving over the
335. last thousands of years. So here we are now with a
336. decreased, degraded population.
337. One of the things that I think is still remarkable
338. to my mind, before the protection in the 1980s, there
339. were less than 20 nesting pairs. Now at least we're up
340. to like between 70 and 90 nesting pairs. Now, as Mary
341. said, we still don't have the success of the fledging
342. chicks in large part because of predation. So we
343. basically need this kind of balance. And what we've
344. learned from the places that do predator management
345. elsewhere, including in this state and in other places,
346. it is not a one and done. I mean, if you eliminate, as
347. Mary just said, the two coyotes we just talked about at
348. Head of the Meadow, then in a year or two you might get
349. coyotes, you might get fox, you might get skunks, and
350. therefore, they're going to fill that void, and that's
351. part of the unknown process. Places that have predator
352. management, they do it every year. Monomoy does it
353. every year with the Fish and Wildlife Service. So it's
354. part of natural resource management until the population
355. of the threatened species can get to a point where it
356. can be sustainable.
357. So unlike the wolves, we're not talking about
358. eliminating all the crows, all the coyotes, all of
359. anything. It's just the animals that have the learned
360. behavior that this is where they're getting their food
361. source. So that's the big difference between what we're
362. doing and what was done in antiquity, which at that time
363. they thought that that's what they wanted to do; wolves
364. were bad, and therefore, let's eliminate them. You do
365. have consequences. There's no question about it. In
366. every population. We've talked about seals. So here we
367. are. So are we saying we shouldn't do the Marine Mammal
368. Protection Act? I don't think anybody would say that,
369. but obviously what we've learned is how exponentially
370. large the seal population has gotten. If we ever get
371. piping plovers that large, maybe we won't --
372. MR. DELANEY: You're going into dangerous territory
373. now.
374. (Laughter.)
375. MR. DELANEY: Last one or two comments. Lilli, a
376. short one.
377. MS. GREEN: A very short. And I would say that
378. Mary-Jo's recommendation that the Park Service go to
379. each one of the board of selectmen and try to get on
380. their agendas and give a presentation at the board of
381. selectmen meeting I think is a really excellent
382. recommendation, and I would like this commission to make
383. that recommendation to the superintendent.
384. MR. DELANEY: I think that would be part of use
385. every and all means to educate, including boards of
386. selectmen and other appropriate town boards.
387. MS. GREEN: I think that would really help.
388. MR. DELANEY: Okay, good. Thank you. Good idea.
389. Joe?
390. MR. CRAIG: George mentioned Monomoy. I still hear
391. about the dead birds falling out of the sky in Chatham.
392. MR. SPAULDING: Oh, yeah, the crows.
393. MR. CRAIG: I still hear about that. When you talk
394. about lethal, that's going to come back again.
395. MR. PRICE: And that was obviously a program that
396. was not implemented correctly.
397. MR. CRAIG: Obviously.
398. MR. DELANEY: A lot of information, good
399. information, good stuff, a lot to digest. Please try to
400. attend the public hearing tomorrow at 4 o'clock should
401. you want to hear more about the shorebird management
402. plan.
403. MR. PRICE: It's more of a workshop because we're
404. going to be having tables set up with all the
405. alternatives. So people will be able to dive into each
406. one of these topics.
407. MR. DELANEY: Even better. Okay.
408. So hearing no other discussion, let me just remind
409. us we are about to conclude. Someone can go into the
410. record book as making the motion to adjourn our 300th
411. meeting. But before you do that, we are going to then
412. proceed out to the lobby and there is -- I got a preview
413. of this -- a wonderful cake with beautiful, beautiful
414. decorations on it. And some refreshments.
415. MR. PRICE: The public is welcome.
416. MR. DELANEY: And the public is more than welcome
     1. to stay. And we can continue our discussions. I don't
     2. know. George and I will probably make a couple short
     3. remarks out there. But let's do that. Please don't
     4. leave. Enjoy the cake and celebration.

# ADJOURNMENT

* 1. MR. DELANEY: So I'll entertain a motion to
  2. adjourn.
  3. MS. AVELLAR: So moved.
  4. MS. GREEN: Second.
  5. MR. DELANEY: Lilli seconded.
  6. (Mr. Delaney bangs the gavel.)
  7. MR. DELANEY: I think Lilli and Mary-Jo got it.
  8. MS. AVELLAR: You don't need a second on a motion
  9. to adjourn.
  10. MR. DELANEY: Oh, the town moderator.
  11. (Whereupon, at 3:27 p.m. the proceedings were
  12. adjourned.) 18

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# REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

PLYMOUTH, SS

I, Linda M. Corcoran, a Court Reporter and Notary Public in and for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that:

The foregoing 118 pages comprises a true, complete, and accurate transcript to the best of my knowledge, skill, and ability of the proceedings of the meeting of the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission at Marconi Station Area, Park Headquarters, South Wellfleet, Massachusetts, on Monday, November 16, 2015, commencing at 1 p.m.

I further certify that I am a disinterested person to these proceedings.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and notarial seal this 7th day of January, 2016.

Linda M. Corcoran - Court Reporter

My commission expires: August 28, 2020