***CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE ADVISORY COMMISSION*** ***THREE HUNDRED AND SECOND MEETING***

HELD AT CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE, Marconi Station

Area, Park Headquarters, South Wellfleet, Massachusetts, on Monday, March 14, 2016, commencing at 1:11 p.m.

SITTING:

Richard Delaney, Chairman Larry Spaulding

Lilli Green Joseph Craig Sheila Lyons Judith Stephenson Mary-Jo Avellar Maureen Burgess

Nat Goddard, alternate Bob Summersgill, alternate Kathleen Bacon, alternate

Also present:

George Price, Superintendent

Kathy Tevyaw, Deputy Superintendent

Robert Cook, Acting Chief of Natural Resources and Science Mary Hake, Natural Resource Specialist

Courtney Butler, Centennial Volunteer Ambassador Audience members

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

1. MR. DELANEY: Take two. At this time we all have
2. to speak loudly and clearly and articulate well because
3. the machine might not be working as it is supposed to.
4. Okay, so with that said, I am pleased to call
5. together or call to order the 302nd meeting of the Cape
6. Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission.

# ADOPTION OF AGENDA

1. MR. DELANEY: As always, you have an agenda sent
2. out in advance and minutes, and unless there are any
3. suggested changes, let's adopt the agenda.
4. MS. AVELLAR: So moved.
5. MS. GREEN: No.
6. MR. DELANEY: Not yet?
7. MS. GREEN: Not yet. On page 70 --
8. MS. LYONS: This is just the agenda.
9. MS. GREEN: The agenda? Oh, I'm sorry.
10. MR. DELANEY: I'm talking about the agenda.
11. MS. GREEN: Sorry.
12. MR. DELANEY: So I do have a motion, and we'll
13. accept a second.
14. MS. BURGESS: Second.
15. MS. STEPHENSON: Second.
16. MR. DELANEY: All those approve, signify by saying

1 aye.

2

3

BOARD MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. DELANEY: Okay, we'll work off this agenda.

# APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING (JANUARY 11, 2016)

1. MR. DELANEY: And then we will have -- do the
2. minutes, and Lilli's about to make a comment on the
3. draft minutes.
4. What would you like to amend?
5. MS. GREEN: Page 70. At the bottom of the page,
6. Mary-Jo Avellar was clarifying that there was one
7. abstention. It was not Mary-Jo. It was me.
8. MR. DELANEY: Okay, all right. That's duly
9. noted.
10. Any other edits, changes, or corrections to the
11. draft minutes as printed?
12. (No response.)
13. MR. DELANEY: Okay, hearing none, let's take a vote
14. on approval of the minutes with that change.
15. All those in favor, signify by saying aye.
16. BOARD MEMBERS: Aye.
17. MR. DELANEY: Opposed?
18. (No response.)
19. MR. DELANEY: Good, all right. And those were the
20. minutes from January 11.

# REPORTS OF OFFICERS

* 1. MR. DELANEY: Now, reports from officers. I
  2. believe there are none, but I will use this opportunity
  3. to introduce to us, to you Kathleen Bacon, who is back
  4. here. And she's been recently nominated by Wellfleet to
  5. be the alternate to this group.
  6. So thank you for volunteering for that.
  7. MS. BACON: Thank you.
  8. MR. DELANEY: This is your first meeting. You'll
  9. see we have a flow to it. Most of the alternates are at
  10. the table -- I mean, the delegates are at the table. If
  11. not, we hope you'd be available to step in when needed.
  12. And we also have a chance for alternates to contribute
  13. during the discussion on certain things.
  14. MS. BACON: I'll just go with the flow. Thank you.
  15. MR. DELANEY: Good, great. Sounds great.

# REPORTS OF SUBCOMMITTEES

* 1. MR. DELANEY: So how about reports from
  2. subcommittee chairs? As always, Maureen, would you like
  3. to give us an update on the Pilgrim Nuclear Plant
  4. Emergency Planning Subcommittee?
  5. MS. BURGESS: Sure. Can I just say a word about
  6. Nickerson first?
  7. MR. DELANEY: Oh, sorry, Nickerson. Thank you.
     1. NICKERSON FUND UPDATE
     2. MS. BURGESS: We met this morning on the Nickerson
     3. Fellowship Committee, and we had six proposals. And we
     4. were able to -- we have a fund of $3,000 to work with,
     5. so it's not a big pot of money. It's always good if
     6. someone would like to contribute to the Nickerson. Via
     7. the Friends at the Cape Cod National Seashore, you can
     8. earmark your contribution for the Nickerson.
     9. We were able to fully fund one and offer partial
     10. funding to another. So Sophia Fox will be letting those
     11. winners know, so I can't reveal who they are until
     12. they're notified.
     13. UPDATE OF PILGRIM NUCLEAR PLANT EMERGENCY PLANNING
     14. SUBCOMMITTEE
     15. MS. BURGESS: With regard to the Pilgrim Nuclear
     16. Planning Subcommittee, as you know, the focus has been
     17. on the recent information that they will be closing down
     18. in 2019. Of course, the concern for many people is what
     19. is going to happen to fix the flaws that are currently
     20. in the plant and with regard to operations before that
     21. time and, also, what is going to be put in place in
     22. terms of making sure they've raised enough money to
     23. decommission properly so that the taxpayers don't get --
     24. have to foot that bill.
         1. So I wanted to update you on a couple of things.
         2. Number one -- I did give you two handouts. With regard
         3. to the decommissioning, for your information, on March
         4. 23 at the Plymouth Public Library at 7 p.m. there's
         5. going to be a decommissioning forum focusing on who
         6. should pay and just trying to keep the focus on Entergy
         7. having their feet held to the fire to make sure that
         8. they stay on target in terms of proper funding for
         9. decommissioning so they don't walk away and it falls to
         10. the taxpayers. There is an extended dead-- -- so I
         11. encourage anybody to go. I have a phone number for the
         12. library, if you'd like, I can give you after the
         13. meeting.
         14. The NRC extended the deadline for decommissioning
         15. comments up until March 18, so it's coming up. This was
         16. a first step towards developing a regulatory basis for a
         17. new rule on decommissioning commercial nuclear power
         18. plants. And those comments, again, I have a link if
         19. you'd like to refer to the docket number where you can
         20. make your comments up until that time.
         21. You will recall that we as an advisory commission
         22. have supported bills by both Representative Peake and
         23. Senator Wolf around Pilgrim, and we have written letters
         24. in support. And in the fall I did represent you by

1. testifying up on Beacon Hill in support of one of
2. Senator Wolf's bills.
3. I wanted to give you an update. Let me start with
4. the good news. It looks like the Peake and Ferrante
5. bill, House Bill No. 2167, an act relative to emergency
6. planning, has moved out of committee, and it looks like
7. it has a chance to pass. Specifically, it directs MEMA
8. -- that's Massachusetts Emergency Management Agency --
9. to assess and report on the preparedness plans for a
10. radiological accident at both Pilgrim and Seabrook. So
11. that would include not only emergency planning zoning
12. and evaluation of current procedures, but the entire
13. gamut. And it would require them to make their plan
14. public, and if it is reviewed by the Governor and he
15. finds it deficient, he has the right to send it back and
16. have it re-looked at to reject it basically. So at
17. least that's something.
18. With regard to Sarah Peake's other bills, H.230 --
19. 2030, that was the Department of Public Health funding
20. for radiological monitoring outside of the immediate
21. area around Pilgrim, which would include Cape Cod. That
22. has been -- it looks like it's been extended for further
23. study, which basically means rest in peace. It's not
24. going anywhere. The one with regard to -- including
25. extending the emergency planning zone to 50 miles, that
26. is still -- I guess there is a possibility that that
27. might be, but I haven't -- has anyone heard anything
28. with regard to that?
29. MS. GREEN: I know that the deadline to move bills
30. out of committee is Wednesday the end of the day, this
31. week Wednesday.
32. MS. BURGESS: So it's not looking too good on
33. either of those.
34. And then Dan Wolf's Bill 1797, which would have
35. imposed a $10,000 fee on each bundle of spent fuel rods,
36. that has been put out for further study. There's a fear
37. of challenge of preemption because the federal
38. government has the right of preemption over what the
39. state requires. So that doesn't look like it's going to
40. move, but the one which imposes a $25 million fee to put
41. in escrow monies for decommissioning looks like it may
42. have a better chance. So that's where we are with those
43. bills.
44. Oh, one big thing that happened was that seven NRC
45. engineers, Nuclear Regulatory Commission engineers,
46. filed a petition with their employer to either correct
47. or shut down all 99 plants in the U.S. due to a design
48. flaw in the electrical power system, and that system is
49. needed to cool the reactor core. And they've asked for
50. a response from the NRC by March 21. So local activists
51. in response to that submitted a petition to the federal
52. regulators calling on them to fix that same flaw in the
53. Pilgrim plant, and that was written by Mary Lampert,
54. president of the Pilgrim Watch, and co-signed by
55. organizations which we are familiar with like Cape
56. Downwinders, Jones River Watershed, Duxbury Nuclear
57. Advisory Committee.
58. So I think those are the essentials. I probably
59. have been following in the *Cape Cod Times*, you know, the
60. continued problems with operations at Pilgrim, so I
61. won't enumerate all of them because Christine Legere has
62. been doing a good job on keeping us up to date on that.
63. So unless anybody has any questions or if Sheila or
64. Lilli want to chime in.
65. MS. LYONS: I don't really have any questions. I
66. think that they're doing a good job, and the *Times* has
67. done a very good job of keeping the focus on this, but
68. in addition, if anybody has picked it up, there have
69. been a couple of documentaries on PBS. One was just
70. recently about the Fukushima fifth anniversary -- and
71. that was really an eye-opening experience -- and how
72. that is draining into the drinking water and their
73. efforts to contain that right from the beginning. And I
74. think there's a reporter who's going to continue
75. reporting on this. He just -- his name is escaping me,
76. but he was in the field in the Middle East. And he had
77. an accident and had his arm blown off, if anybody
78. remembers this.
79. MS. STEPHENSON: Miles O'Brien.
80. MS. LYONS: Miles O'Brien, that's right. There he
81. is. So Miles O'Brien is going to be continuing his
82. focus on this, so it is going to be I think all this
83. month. And it is eye-opening, it is frightening, and I
84. think it's right in line of what we're looking at here.
85. Thankfully, it is not a disaster that we're facing, but
86. all of those conditions, you know, we've all feared that
87. it's been seeping into our airways, our waterways. I'm
88. sure it is in slow trickles. So it's all timely. Just
89. an FYI.
90. MR. DELANEY: Are there any thoughts? Judy?
91. MS. STEPHENSON: Maureen, I didn't understand.
92. Who's petitioning the nuclear regulatory agency?
93. MS. BURGESS: So a group of -- so seven engineers
94. that work for the NRC --
95. MS. STEPHENSON: They themselves?
96. MS. BURGESS: They themselves petitioned their
    1. employers at the NRC and said basically, "Fix them or
    2. shut them down. This is very serious." And they have
    3. till March -- they're hoping to have a response by March
    4. 21, but there are people, you know, in our area like
    5. Pilgrim Coalition, Pilgrim Watch who really stay on top
    6. of this, and they immediately, some of these groups,
    7. pulled together their own petition, which they sent to
    8. the NRC to support it.
    9. MS. STEPHENSON: Does the NRC have a balanced -- a
    10. full board?
    11. MS. BURGESS: Yeah, there's -- what?
    12. MS. STEPHENSON: Well, they wanted to appoint
    13. someone and Republicans were stalling this? Does anyone
    14. know what the status of the board is?
    15. MS. BURGESS: I don't -- I thought they were fully
    16. staffed. I could be wrong.
    17. MS. STEPHENSON: I'm out of date, so I --
    18. MS. BURGESS: I know that their last two chairmen
    19. both recommended not starting Pilgrim up again, and they
    20. both were voted down. They both were in opposition to
    21. relicensing Pilgrim for another 40 years. Jaczko and
    22. then a woman that followed him.
    23. MR. DELANEY: And then she resigned.
    24. MS. BURGESS: Then she resigned.
97. MR. DELANEY: Does everyone have this?
98. MS. BURGESS: I did pass out a couple of things.
99. MR. DELANEY: Check in your packet.
100. MS. BURGESS: Look at your packet.
101. MS. STEPHENSON: No, my packet's empty.
102. MS. BURGESS: I gave you a handout.
103. MS. STEPHENSON: Under the press clippings?
104. MS. BURGESS: Yeah.
105. MS. STEPHENSON: No.
106. MR. DELANEY: Judy, it's an article on the seven
107. engineers who made the statement --
108. MS. STEPHENSON: Okay, thank you.
109. MR. DELANEY: -- about their -- to their employer.
110. I mean, these are seven engineers.
111. Okay, other comments on Plymouth nuclear power
112. plant and the good work of our subcommittee led by
113. Maureen?
114. (No response.)
115. MR. DELANEY: Okay, thank you. Hearing none, let's
116. move on in the agenda to the Superintendent's Report.
117. MR. PRICE: Thank you.

# SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

1. STORM DAMAGE/EROSION UPDATE
2. MR. PRICE: So I wanted to bring up some storm
   1. damage updates. This is not new information. It seems
   2. like the last several years I've been talking about
   3. storm damage, but this year both topics or both areas
   4. are pretty extraordinary.
   5. Last month we talked about our field trip that we
   6. made to the Nauset Light Beach in Eastham. I brought
   7. everybody down there because we're thinking very
   8. seriously about trying to move forward with actually
   9. demolishing those facilities after this summer season.
   10. They're not even on the list for replacement until 2019,
   11. and that's if that priority holds. So that will be
   12. something different. And part of the issue is that
   13. we've had such severe erosion of the bluff at that
   14. particular location.
   15. Since I reported this to you all in January, it's
   16. even gotten more dire, and we've been down there
   17. numerous times. Last week I went down with Graham Giese
   18. and Mark Borrelli, the coastal scientists from the
   19. Center for Coastal Studies. And now the septic tank is
   20. within 17 feet of the bluff itself, which is pretty
   21. concerning.
   22. So you have to realize that this is an area that
   23. when I first came here we were regularly switching out
   24. the stairs of that every three, four, five years. Well,
3. now this is the fourth year in a row. Last year we had
4. 18 feet of erosion at that particular location. I don't
5. even know how many feet it's been so far this year, but
6. it just is pretty dramatic. And I spoke with Graham
7. because if you take a look over the cliff, it's not just
8. at that particular spot where the stairs are. It's
9. probably about a mile swath where it's just
10. extraordinary cutting. And when you look over the edge,
11. you can see that there's like 15-20 yards' worth of
12. vegetation has fallen over that is either on the bluff
13. or is on the beach, and yet up here at the Marconi Beach
14. it's accreting sand. So that beach is getting wider.
15. Those stairs are well protected. At Coast Guard Beach,
16. it hasn't changed very much. I was just there again on
17. Saturday. So if you remember, Coast Guard Beach and
18. Marconi Beach aren't that far apart. So right in the
19. middle is Nauset, and that section is really getting
20. hammered.
21. So Graham was saying that part of it is that at
22. this particular time the majority of the energy that's
23. coming off of the North Atlantic and facing the entire
24. Cape is just focused on that location. He can tell by
25. looking at it, and they're going to do some more
26. research. There just doesn't seem to be any sandbars
27. off -- off the beach. Normally the wave action takes
28. the sand off the beach. We have a winter beach. The
29. sandbars line up right beyond the breakers. You can see
30. various lines of breakers happening before it actually
31. gets to the shoreline. That's not happening at Nauset.
32. So it's really given us this extraordinary amount of
33. energy at that particular location.
34. So Kathy Tevyaw and I have regularly been speaking
35. with our regional office and trying to solicit some
36. support for emergency funding and to figure out what
37. we're going to do with this season, figure out how to do
38. the demolition and ultimately the relocation of the
39. facilities. Thrown in there we're also trying to get
40. some support to explore the removable stair option, and
41. I absolutely understand how people believe, "Well,
42. that's a commonsense thing. Why didn't you do that
43. years ago?" Well, for one thing, for the cost of the
44. stairs, for the cost of what removable stairs will cost,
45. if you only replaced it once every three, four, five
46. years, it wasn't that much. It was expendable
47. construction. But now if it's an every year thing,
48. obviously that ups the ante, and therefore, it makes it
49. more interesting to examine it. The other reason it's
50. not all that easy to figure, however, is all the designs
51. we've looked at still require a substantial base on top
52. of the bluff. So understand we don't just lose the
53. stairs, but we lose the bluff. So if you've invested in
54. a foundation on top and it gets undermined, well, then
55. that's no longer viable either.
56. So there's no easy solutions here at all, but if
57. you haven't been down to Nauset Light, take a look. Our
58. staff just removed the rest of the boardwalk that had
59. been going down to the walkway that is closest to the
60. bluff. We left part of that boardwalk because people
61. could at least go out a little bit further for a viewing
62. platform, and now that's undermined. So it's very, very
63. impressive and a little bit scary for sure.
64. So we're facing a couple of things; number one, to
65. make sure that we've got a safe, viable facility for
66. this season and then, number two, getting support from
67. our regional office to move ahead with the demolition
68. after the season and come up with interim plans until we
69. get a new facility constructed on there. So for those
70. of you that were on the field trip last time, it's even
71. more dire today than it was then.
72. Moving to the Herring Cove North parking lot, it's
73. a similar story in that years ago we just had
74. intermittent dimples, if you will, that needed repairs.
75. The last several years in a row we've had to provide
76. major repairs to the revetment area at Herring Cove
77. North. What's happened now is a little bit different
78. scenario in that this year there's so much damage at
79. Herring Cove North, the cost of a single repair just for
80. the summer would be as much as almost $800,000. And up
81. until now we've been spending two hundred, two hundred
82. and fifty, three hundred thousand dollars. People have
83. said to me, "Even with that amount, is that a wise use
84. of money to just do a single repair?" And in my opinion
85. for serving the visitors, it absolutely is. However,
86. now if it's as high as seven hundred and seventy-five or
87. eight hundred, even I have a problem really putting that
88. in for a repair knowing it's only for one year.
89. So we're in the process of discussions with our
90. Washington offices and the Philadelphia offices of
91. staying more in the category of what they've given us in
92. the past but letting us try to figure out how to repair
93. as much as we can for that dollar amount, to figure out
94. how many of the spaces we can actually keep open, and
95. then publicize that "This is what we're all facing,
96. folks. This is nature." And we still have high hopes
97. that the permanent fix, which you all have -- I think
98. everybody is familiar with, but we went through that
99. several-year vet, that year-long process. We now have a
100. fix that would, you know, move it back the 125 feet and
101. give us something that we believe will have a 50-year
102. lifespan. That project is about $5 million, and we
103. understand that priority is still on the list for 2018.
104. So we can -- we feel like we can almost glimpse that,
105. and in speaking with our offices, the Denver office and
106. the Washington and the Philadelphia offices are
107. activating the pieces that need to be activated now for
108. the 2018 project.
109. So we have a project manager. We'll be going to
110. our design advisory board in July. So all the
111. preliminary things that have to put a project in place
112. are happening. So even though the 2018 project as well
113. as the 2019 project are not cast in stone, priorities
114. can change, especially if there's another Hurricane
115. Sandy or something that we have to react to nationally,
116. but I'm feeling very good about that priority list. So
117. in light of a 2018 total fix, I think I'm looking at
118. something that's less than a full fix. I have no
119. information at this point how much emergency funding
120. we'll actually get this year at all. So it's still
121. totally up in the air. We wouldn't even be able to make
122. a total assessment of the total damage probably until
123. May, anticipating there's still some potential
124. nor'easters that can come in and do some damage, which
125. we've had experience with.
126. So the only good news is that we can say we
127. definitely will still have the parking lot open in the
128. Herring Cove North. We just are not sure at this point
129. how many spaces we would have compared to what's
130. normally there on a regular basis. So I met with the
131. town manager the other day. I wanted to make sure that
132. you all knew what I was thinking. Mary-Jo, Kathy, and I
133. met, and then we had a field trip this morning for a
134. number of you to actually go out and see what we're
135. talking about.
136. So I think we're just -- you know, as I use the
137. term, we're at ground zero for sea level rise and
138. climate change, and we're dealing with facilities in the
139. case of Herring Cove North that have been in place for a
140. real long time. And we learned through the process of
141. what the new one should look like that's -- that's a
142. facility that's long seen its day as far as being in
143. that location and being that type of construction, and
144. now we're looking for alternatives that I think will
145. have a longer term service to the visiting public.
146. So that's about where we are. So as I've said,
     1. both of these conversations are more conversational.
     2. I'm not reporting to you exactly what we're doing and
     3. what we have in hand, but I felt it's important to let
     4. you all know and let the communities know what we're
     5. thinking at this time.
     6. MR. DELANEY: George, can you be a little bit more
     7. specific with it being on the list for 2018? Is that
     8. fiscal year '18?
     9. MR. PRICE: Yes.
     10. MR. DELANEY: Does that mean construction might
     11. happen and the beach would be open in 2018 or be
     12. repaired during '18, open in the summer of 2019?
     13. MR. PRICE: No, we believe that we would schedule
     14. it so that the construction would happen during the off-
     15. season, similar to what happened with the bathhouse.
     16. MR. DELANEY: So the summer of 2018 it could be
     17. potentially --
     18. MR. PRICE: Open.
     19. MR. DELANEY: -- open?
     20. MR. PRICE: That would be the plan, and that's what
     21. we would strive for again.
     22. MR. DELANEY: Good.
     23. MR. PRICE: So that's, in fact, what happened with
     24. the bathhouse.
         1. MR. DELANEY: Mary-Jo?
         2. MS. AVELLAR: When George gave the town manager
         3. this handout, I counted that there are 210 spaces out
         4. there, and 121 of them are anywhere from fair to serious
         5. -- poor to serious condition, so more than half of the
         6. spaces. It's of great concern to the Town of
         7. Provincetown because of the proximity that people can
         8. actually get to the beach. It's our most important
         9. beach. It's the only beach where you can just pull up
         10. right now. People are going out there looking for
         11. whales, doing the sunset, all the things that we do out
         12. there. I'm going to recommend to the board of selectmen
         13. tonight that they -- and I'm not going to use the
         14. vernacular in this meeting, although I did use it in the
         15. other meeting, but somebody's got to kick somebody's
         16. butt upstairs to get this thing moving because when
         17. Delahunt and Studds were our representatives in
         18. Congress, when we had problems with the Seashore, we got
         19. action right away. And I'm not seeing any action, and
         20. I'm very distressed by this whole situation. I can only
         21. imagine how people in Nauset must feel, but you've got a
         22. septic system situation which makes it even worse.
         23. So the selectmen all have this. I imagine I can
         24. arrange for (inaudible) to get a copy of it, but it's
147. very grim. It's very grim.
148. MR. DELANEY: Sheila?
149. MS. LYONS: I just wanted to go back to the Nauset
150. situation with the septic. So it's 17 feet to the
151. beach.
152. MR. PRICE: To the bluff.
153. MS. LYONS: To the bluff. So are you going to be
154. able to address that this year?
155. MR. PRICE: Two things. Number one, as you look at
156. the facility, the constructive end to the building is
157. the edge of the ladies' dressing room.
158. MS. LYONS: Right.
159. MR. PRICE: The septic box, the actual septic tank
160. is closer to the bluff than the edge of the building is.
161. MS. LYONS: That's pretty close.
162. MR. PRICE: So right now we have -- if you go out
163. there, you'll see one of these snow guides in the
164. bushes. That's on top of the manhole cover for the
165. septic tank. So that's the thing that's 17 feet from
166. the bushes as of last Thursday.
167. MS. STEPHENSON: What does a snow guide look like?
168. MS. TEVYAW: It's like the red and white poles.
169. MR. PRICE: Yeah, it's like the pole that you put
170. up for your driveway.
     1. MS. LYONS: Yeah, the marker that sticks into.
     2. MR. PRICE: Yeah, that was just handy.
     3. MS. STEPHENSON: I didn't know what the thing is
     4. out there that then has little pointers out on the bluff
     5. at Coast Guard.
     6. MR. PRICE: That's Coast Guard Beach.
     7. MS. STEPHENSON: Yeah, I just wondered what that
     8. thing was.
     9. MR. PRICE: That's a radiological research project
     10. going on with a university.
     11. Now, so this is just the snow guide which is right
     12. down there. It's not easy to see if you're from a
     13. distance, but that certainly shows you how close we are
     14. to the bluff. So we could actually get pretty close to
     15. that because it's a tight tank literally, but basically
     16. the septic material goes out of the bathhouses to the
     17. tank and then flows back in the opposite direction, so
     18. under where the stairs are. That's where the leach
     19. field is. So the leach field is not affected to the
     20. bluff base, but that septic tank basically is our most
     21. critical thing.
     22. So if we had a couple of serious storms between now
     23. and Memorial Day and it became exposed, then we'd
     24. probably be shutting that down. People have said to me,
171. "Well, what about relocating or redoing that?" We
172. believe that would be an extraordinary amount of money
173. to try to relocate the septic tank, again, knowing that
174. the whole facility needs to be demolished.
175. MR. DELANEY: Mary-Jo?
176. MS. AVELLAR: Has it been drained?
177. MR. PRICE: No.
178. MS. AVELLAR: Can you get like one of those
179. cesspool truck guys out there to drain the tank?
180. MR. PRICE: Well, if we're using the facility this
181. season, we'd still be using it.
182. MS. AVELLAR: I see. But if you drained the tank
183. and used Porta-Potties instead?
184. MR. PRICE: That would be the option. That's what
185. we would have to do, and obviously it would have to be
186. drained before it was removed anyway.
187. MS. AVELLAR: Right.
188. MS. LYONS: At the Salt Pond, you have a natural
189. lavatory system.
190. MR. PRICE: Actually, what it is, is it was an
191. advanced filtering system for its day. I wouldn't call
192. it natural, okay? So in 2005 we totally redid the Salt
193. Pond Visitors Center mostly because the septic system
194. was failing, which was a very traditional system. So
195. all the material goes to a large vat, a very large thing
196. with all these filters in it. And it filters the
197. material until the sensors demonstrate that it's very
198. low nitrate, and then that's what gets sent out into the
199. leach field, which is basically the entire front lawn of
200. the Visitors Center, high in the soil so it evaporates
201. quickly.
202. MS. LYONS: Correct, it's being soaked up by the --
203. MR. PRICE: So we've been working with the county,
204. George Heufelder and others on monitoring that over time
205. to try to determine if it's doing what we had hoped it
206. was going to do.
207. MS. LYONS: And? Do we have those results? It is?
208. MR. PRICE: We're still working on it.
209. MS. LYONS: Yeah, it's going to take a long time.
210. MR. PRICE: Yeah.
211. MR. DELANEY: So two just to keep our eyes on.
212. Any other questions on those -- that report?
213. (No response.)
214. MR. DELANEY: George, please continue with your
215. shorebird management plan.
216. MR. PRICE: Sure.
217. SHOREBIRD MANAGEMENT PLAN/ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT UPDATE
218. MR. PRICE: Just a couple of things. So people
     1. have asked me what's the next steps on the shorebird
     2. management plan. As you know, we received something
     3. like 2,000 comments. We've actually had to extend our
     4. contract with the contractor that's working with us on
     5. that in order to even assess and analyze the information
     6. that we've received. It looks as if we're looking at

7 September at this point for a full debrief and analysis

1. to figure out what our next steps are, and that would
2. probably be the earliest for what's called a record of
3. decision, depending on which way we ultimately decide to
4. go.
5. So it's a lot of comments that we received. It's
6. my understanding -- I think at the last meeting I was
7. asked about a state plan that had just come out. Their
8. comment period closed. I understand they received about
9. 160 comments, and I know we did a similar program down
10. in New Jersey. I think they got six. So we obviously
11. have a population that's very interested in what we're
12. doing, and we're getting a lot of feedback, for sure.
13. So we have to take a look at those. A lot of the
14. comments were very simple, just agreeing with one
15. position or another, and then some were very elaborate,
16. multi pages. Some people spent a lot of time going
17. through with a lot of -- a lot of edits from their
18. perspective. So it's nothing that we're going to be
19. able to do quickly.
20. MR. DELANEY: Question on that one? Mary-Jo?
21. MS. AVELLAR: The board of selectmen -- or, no,
22. it's a petitioned article in the town meeting based on
23. this plan that Provincetown be a cruelty-free zone.
24. FYI.
25. MR. PRICE: Okay.
26. NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS - BATS
27. MR. PRICE: One of the issues that I wanted to talk
28. about is the natural resource management. We spend a
29. lot of time talking about erosion. We spend a lot of
30. time talking about shorebird management, but I did want
31. you all to -- you're very familiar with a lot of the
32. projects that our folks are involved with, and in our
33. world we spend a lot of time talking about bats, whether
34. it's the diseases that they're involved with or the
35. population numbers that we're talking about. So I asked
36. Dr. Bob Cook to give us an update of the types of things
37. that we're doing and what he's involved in.
38. MR. COOK: Thank you, George.
39. Thank you, Committee, for having me here today.
40. Before I get started, I just want to give credit
41. that what I have here is a slide presentation that I was
42. able to get from researchers who are at State University
43. of New York College of Environmental Science and
44. Forestry in Syracuse. That's what SUNY stands for,
45. State University of New York.
46. And so before we get into this, I just want to
47. mention the upland habitats of the National Seashore
48. actually make up about three-quarters of the total area
49. of the Park. I'm talking about that area that is above
50. the high tide line. So most of the Park is actually
51. upland habitat. So though, as George would -- comments
52. apply, we seem to spend most of our time talking about
53. what's happening below the tide line rather than above
54. the tide line. And for good reason. But also I wanted
55. to mention that it's these upland habitats that are
56. really a large reason why the Park supports such an
57. abundance of plant and animal species. The Park has a
58. pretty significant biodiversity, as we call it in
59. conservation science, and it's largely due to the upland
60. habitats, although the combination of marine and upland
61. really kind of gives us a good synergy for that.
62. So anyway, the bats represent one of the wildlife
63. groups that we know very little about because, among
64. other reasons, they're one of the more difficult groups
65. of animals to try and study. If they were as easy to
66. study as mice or rabbits, we know a lot more about them,
67. but unfortunately, they're not.
68. So first off, why do we care about bats? As I
69. mentioned, they are part of the native species wildlife
70. diversity that the Park has been established as one of
71. the reasons why. Also, their presence and the health of
72. their populations are indicators of the health of the
73. ecosystem. They do play a major role in regulating
74. insect populations, although animals that regulate
75. populations generally aren't necessarily going to
76. eliminate insects, but they're going to kind of keep the
77. population levels in check. And they help with
78. pollination, seed dispersal, and unfortunately, many of
79. the populations now are facing extinction in the
80. Northeast.
81. So what do we know about Seashore bats? Very
82. little. One of the very first studies of bat migration,
83. however, took place at the Highland Light and was
84. published in 1890 and is one of the first studies to
85. document the phenomenon of bat migration in late summer.
86. A study was done in the mid-'70s of the Outer Cape in
87. general and noted that the Northern long-eared bat was
88. the most abundant of the summer resident species here on
89. the Outer Cape. And, you know, 15 or so years ago there
90. were studies in Martha's Vineyard and Camp Edwards, not
91. here in the Seashore but nearby, showing that these
92. things -- these species were present here in the
93. vicinity of the Seashore.
94. Okay, so the extinction threat, disease was
95. discovered maybe ten years ago called white-nose
96. syndrome, discovered in bat hibernation caves near
97. Albany, New York. Recently discovered, it's been
98. recently determined that it's a species of fungus that
99. was originated from Europe, and it's believed that it
100. was transported to North America through human agencies.
101. So essentially it's an exotic disease, a non-native
102. disease. So all of our North American native species
103. have never had any exposure to it. Kind of like
104. smallpox in the Native Americans type of thing. So as a
105. result, there have been huge declines in the populations
106. of bats in the Northeast.
107. So what we have here, for example, the long-eared
108. bat population in New England is estimated to be down
109. about 90 percent. It's been listed by the federal
110. government as a threatened species. It's listed as an
111. endangered species by the state of Massachusetts. And
112. similarly, the little brown bat, which most of us grew
113. up thinking were sort of the -- so common they were the
114. equivalent of a field mouse, they are now an endangered
115. species in the state of Massachusetts.
116. And you can see these are the individuals with the
117. white-nose syndrome. That's the fungus growing on the
118. nose, and it ends up killing the vast majority of
119. individuals that come up with the disease, although not
120. all. Some individuals do survive, so maybe there's some
121. hope that enough will survive and that can help
122. repopulate things.
123. So this represents really the first time there have
124. ever been any formalized bat inventories done here at
125. the National Seashore. And we're sort of starting out
126. very general, just want to understand the presence,
127. abundance, if possible, habitat use, habitat presence,
128. get some sense if we can of white-nose syndrome, and try
129. to hopefully begin to locate important points on the
130. landscape for bats like maternity roofs and hibernation
131. sites, if they exist here. And I'll have more about
132. that in a minute.
133. So the methods that are used for bats -- and this
134. is probably why they're not that readily studied -- mist
135. netting is the way that is often used to capture bats.
136. And I'm sure here folks are familiar with gill nets.
137. Mist net is basically a terrestrial adaptation of a gill
138. net. They're also used to capture songbirds when people
139. are trying to ban them for studies. They're basically
140. set up in areas where the bats will fly into them and
141. get tangled up in them, and they're monitored on a very
142. frequent basis unlike gill nets that are constantly
143. monitored so that an animal is not in the net for very
144. long because the whole purpose is to identify the
145. animals, capture them, collect information on age, sex,
146. reproductive condition, whether the female is nursing or
147. not, and in some instances to put radio transmitters on
148. them.
149. So here are some of the results of what we're --
150. and the work last year was really pretty much limited to

14 June and July. It was the first year, so we're just

1. really kind of getting started yet. But you can see the
2. big brown bat was the overwhelming majority of
3. individuals captured, a small number of red bats, and
4. eight Northern long-eared bats, which compared to other
5. areas in the interior where the long-eared bat
6. populations have really suffered from white-nose
7. syndrome, this is a lot of long-eared bats compared to
8. those areas, although from what I understand Martha's
9. Vineyard folks there now are only capturing small
10. numbers relative to what they did 20 years ago.
    1. So anyway, this is the long-eared bat. It's now
    2. listed as federally threatened, Massachusetts
    3. endangered. It's vulnerable to white-nose syndrome, but
    4. the populations here on the Cape, the Islands, and Long
    5. Island, basically these glacial outwash habitats that
    6. we're all familiar with, they seem to be doing a little
    7. bit less badly here than elsewhere in the interior.
    8. So the radio tags are attached to the back of the
    9. animal, little tiny tags that are glued to the back of
    10. the bats if they're large enough to carry the weight.
    11. They're good for about 15 days before the batteries give
    12. out and/or they fall off. So they do provide some
    13. information on where these animals are going in the
    14. daytime. And what they have found when they have
    15. tracked these bats during the daytime to see where
    16. they're spending the day is that the majority of
    17. individuals are in the cracks and crevices on the
    18. exterior of houses. Some of them are making use of
    19. naturally occurring trees, but they seem to have, I'll
    20. say, a like for the structures.
    21. The second part of the work has to do with looking
    22. at the presence and habitat use of bats using recording
    23. equipment, acoustic sampling. These are basically
    24. recorders that are set up on any given site for a couple
11. of rounds of sampling, and they take advantage of the
12. fact that bats echolocate. And they use echolocation
13. for detecting and capturing their prey at night but also
14. for just informing themselves about the world around
15. them so they don't fly into things at night. So they've
16. had echolocation, a form of sonar, for quite a long
17. time. So these acoustic sampling devices are set up at
18. a series of points throughout the Park, and they're left
19. out overnight for several nights in order to record the
20. sound of bat vocalizations, which are all high
21. frequency. Units can't hear that range.
22. MR. DELANEY: Bob, is the system able to detect the
23. sound of different species of bats?
24. MR. COOK: Right, right. They've got computer
25. software that helps in identifying bat vocalizations and
26. does the first cut towards identifying to species, and
27. then one of the researchers will go and review any
28. record that appears to be a bat and visually look at it.
29. So I'll get into that.
30. MR. DELANEY: Okay.
31. MR. COOK: So basically what these methods produce
32. are these sonograms, and they can match the sonograms
33. that they've recorded in their field data against
34. reference collections of known individual sonograms from
35. individuals that they know have been positively
36. identified. So it's a two -- two process, first
37. mechanical and then unit confirm things.
38. So I guess they were able to come up with 869 calls
39. that they were able to identify to the species, I guess.
40. What that would mean to me is that not every time they
41. recorded a bat they were able to identify it to the
42. exact species, so those records don't necessarily get
43. counted.
44. And just to give you a breakdown of the calls by
45. species, this is the big brown bat. So kind of
46. consistent with the mist netting data, it was by and
47. large the most common species that were being found
48. here. Second largest were silver-haired bat, and I'm
49. not sure what the dates of this species being recorded
50. were. There might have been some fall recording data
51. that I'm not positive because this is generally thought
52. of as a migratory species through the area. But anyway,
53. we've got the silver-haired bat, the hoary bat, which
54. also is typically a species that migrates through the
55. Cape Cod region. The red bat, that appears to be one of
56. our summer species, and here is the long-eared bat with
57. 35 calls. So certainly the long-eared bat is not the
58. dominant species here, which I suppose is consistent
59. with it being its threatened status right now.
60. Just to give you a little bit more detail, this is
61. kind of a breakdown by habitat type of where the calls
62. were recorded for the big brown bat, and you can see it
63. kind of occurs in a broad range of habitat types whereas
64. the long-eared bat almost all of their recordings were
65. coming from forest habitats. One thing -- and I should
66. preface this by telling you I know lots about frogs and
67. snakes and turtles. I know not so much about bats, so
68. I'm learning a lot in all of this as I go. What I've
69. learned is that the long-eared bat -- we think of bats
70. as flying around catching insects, moths, mosquitoes on
71. the wing. The long-eared bat I'm told doesn't feed so
72. much by flying but by gleaning. It likes to land on
73. trees, and then it just walks around on the trees and
74. eats the insects off the surface of the tree. It's a
75. process called gleaning. So the bats are eating not
76. just the flying insects but also the insects that are
77. hanging out on the forest trees as well, but apparently
78. they do not like to come out into the open. They like
79. to stay inside a nice closed canopy forest where they
80. feed and where they're less vulnerable to predators at
81. night.
82. And this is just sort of a breakdown by habitat
    1. categories. This is a little bit confusing, but the --
    2. there's a little bit more to that. It's not showing up.
    3. ENF, these are woodland habitats, and what they're
    4. showing -- and this is a scrub oak. What it's basically
    5. showing is the habitat specialization of the long-eared
    6. bat, this species here, where some of these other
    7. species are much more generalized in coming out. The
    8. ones that are feeding out in the open on flying insects
    9. are not limited to the forest. They occur through a
    10. broad range of habitats whereas the Northern long-eared
    11. bat is a forest specialist species.
    12. So what this work is going to be going -- this was
    13. the first year so far of what now we have been
    14. successful in getting what will amount to four years'
    15. worth of funding, so we will have four years of
    16. research. The first two years are going to focus on
    17. what's happening in the summertime. The last two years
    18. are going to focus on fall/winter activities. One of
    19. the big hypotheses about why are long-eared bats
    20. seemingly doing well along the coast compared to inland
    21. is there have been little tidbits of discoveries in the
    22. last few years as well as some historic accounts of
    23. long-eared bats spending the winter in human structures.
    24. And so this kind of suggests that not all long-eared
83. bats migrate inland to spend the winter in a cave. And
84. what this would mean is that if the long-eared bats are
85. spending their time that live on the coast or
86. hibernating locally, they're avoiding exposure to white-
87. nose syndrome by avoiding those caves. Those caves are
88. bad places to go to because of all of the white-nose
89. syndrome. So kind of the Holy Grail will be putting
90. radios on long-eared bats in the fall and following them
91. and documenting that they are, in fact, spending their
92. winters here on Cape Cod perhaps in a structure of some
93. sort. And this seems to be or is thought to be the
94. reason why they're doing relatively well here on Cape
95. Cod. So that's what the last two years of this work
96. will lead up to.
97. And that's it. Thank you for this chance to speak
98. to you.
99. MR. DELANEY: Thanks, Bob.
100. MR. COOK: Yes?
101. MR. SPAULDING: Has there been any thought about
102. putting up any bat houses to locate in areas where they
103. seem to be spending their time?
104. MR. COOK: That's a good -- there has been thought.
105. We haven't kind of gotten all the way to that, and
106. there's also -- you know, if this turns out -- if this
107. hypothesis turns out to be true, thoughts about what
108. might be done to create these sorts of hibernation
109. spaces for them. And certainly ideally anytime you can
110. get a species like that that you can both help it and
111. influence where it spends its time in a way that you can
112. manage it, it works out better for everyone because then
113. they wouldn't be roosting in inconvenient places, but we
114. just don't know. There have been a lot of anecdotes of
115. -- not beach -- beach umbrellas. Or you know the
116. umbrellas you put over your picnic table?
117. MR. SPAULDING: Sure, I've had one.
118. MR. COOK: There's a lot -- have you had bats in --
119. MR. SPAULDING: Yeah.
120. MR. COOK: Yeah, I've been talking to George about 15 --
121. MR. SPAULDING: It surprised the heck out of me
122. when you come up and you open the umbrella and a bat
123. flies out.
124. MR. COOK: Yeah. I've been talking about going to
125. all of the transfer stations and getting all the
126. discarded umbrellas and setting up a field full of
127. umbrellas up here as a bat project.
128. MR. DELANEY: That's not a bad idea.
129. Mary-Jo?
130. MS. AVELLAR: Is there any way of getting rid of
131. the white-nose syndrome? Is there any -- nothing you
132. can do?
133. MS. LYONS: Is there any progress?
134. MR. COOK: Not from a veterinary point of view that
135. I'm aware of. The thing is, the white-nose syndrome
136. really requires a cold environment. It's referred to as
137. a cold-loving fungus. So it would not necessarily do
138. nearly as well here on the coast as it does in the deep
139. recesses of the Cape. It needs that cold, moist
140. environment in the cave, so it could be that, you know,
141. the climate and the relatively warmer climate on the
142. coast is also helping to keep it at bay.
143. But anyway, this is all very, very preliminary
144. stuff anyway.
145. Thank you.
146. MR. DELANEY: Thank you very much. Just --
147. MR. PRICE: Thank you very much. I appreciate
148. him doing this. I wanted to do this for a couple of
149. reasons. Number one, obviously our staff is spending
150. time on this research project, which hadn't been done
151. here in a long time. And number two, as an indicator
152. species, the same way we're looking at the shoreline
153. damage, which is indication of what's going on on our
154. natural sciences and whether it's our large inventory
155. monitoring program or this kind of a project, it rounds
156. out the types of things that the National Park Service
157. is doing to try to see really the health, the finger
158. on the pulse of what's happening in our environment.
159. So I thought this was a good opportunity to share with
160. us.
161. Frankly, at the next meeting, another opportunity
162. might be Dr. Steve Smith talking about the wetlands.
163. He's been doing a lot of research about the salt
164. marshes. We've being doing a lot of time out in the
165. field measuring salt marsh, the heights, and all of
166. that, and frankly, there's some pretty startling, if not
167. concerning, future projections with sea level rise with
168. what's going on with our marshes. So I was planning for
169. my next Superintendent's Report to do that kind of thing
170. to keep you all kind of up to date on these disparate-
171. type programs, but as a whole, it really tells us what's
172. going on here on Cape Cod.
173. MR. DELANEY: George, speaking for the committee, I
174. think we all appreciate having those kinds of reports
175. from the vast array of science that's going on in the
176. Park. It's really -- we're anxious to learn, and thank
177. you for doing that on a routine basis.
     1. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CENTENNIAL
     2. MR. PRICE: Going through my report, I just wanted
     3. to reiterate that, although this is the centennial year
     4. of the creation of the National Park Service, it was not
     5. the first national park. That was in 1872, but in 1916,
     6. the same year that our famous volunteer, Russ Moore, was
     7. born, your National Park Service was created and brought
     8. together the whole parks into the system.
     9. Here at the Seashore we're doing a number of
     10. programs. We've talked about the *Healthy Parks, Healthy*
     11. *People*, which is going to be expanded with Cape Cod
     12. Healthcare. We have a number of events and exhibits
     13. happening. We might get the famous Rich Delaney talking
     14. about his exploits at the Paris World Environmental
     15. Conference sometime in May in conjunction with our
     16. environmental quilt exhibit. We are in the process of
     17. doing a number of facelift projects. This morning our
     18. field trip took a little diversion. We saw the new
     19. paving work that's being done up at the Race Point lot.
     20. We have new paving work happening out here at the
     21. Marconi Beach facility, and we've just nailed down that
     22. we will have the amphitheater totally reconstructed at
     23. the Salt Pond Visitors Center. We decided to not start
     24. that till the fall to give us the summer break without
178. heavy-duty construction going on down there during the
179. summer program. So that's something we're very, very
180. pleased about.
181. If you haven't driven out to Fort Hill, I'd
182. strongly encourage you to take a look at that wonderful
183. paint job that was done at the Penniman House. The
184. shutters have now been put back by Stewart Painting. It
185. looks absolutely terrific. It's amazing how expensive
186. these things are. So the Friends gave us -- the Friends
187. of Cape Cod National Seashore gave us $100,000 to match
188. $100,000 from the Park Service. That was just for the
189. paint. Another $60,000 for the shutters. And Kathy
190. worked with our construction office that we now have
191. $500,000 towards redoing the barn. The barn is not just
192. a paint job. The barn is actually a lot of structural
193. work as well. And then we did some other landscaping.
194. So at least the exterior, that will be an entire complex
195. that will be restored, and then we're continuing to work
196. on fixing the interior, which still has some water
197. damage. We do have some money to one more time try to
198. fix the roof where we think the water damage is coming
199. in, and then we'll be able to do some indoor -- interior
200. upgrading at that as well.
201. So I feel very, very good about that. That was not
     1. exactly something we felt proud about by looking at it
     2. in the condition it had been, so the fact it was fixed
     3. up looks great.
     4. MS. LYONS: So it was $260,000 to paint that house?
     5. MR. PRICE: To paint and to redo the modest type of
     6. repair that had to be done.
     7. MS. LYONS: Right, right, so that it wasn't just
     8. another paint job in another two years.
     9. MR. PRICE: Right.
     10. MS. LYONS: Is that what people face when they
     11. buy these historic homes and they have to -- is that
     12. the going rate, like $250,000? I mean, I know that
     13. it's expensive. I mean, I had mine done, and I was
     14. shocked. And I have a little tiny -- I mean, it's a
     15. traditional house, but it's not a historic house. And
     16. it's just --
     17. MR. PRICE: It is.
     18. MS. LYONS: Well, thank you for doing that.
     19. MR. PRICE: These things cost a lot of money these
     20. days.
     21. Judy?
     22. MS. STEPHENSON: Yes. I mean, yesterday it
     23. actually doesn't even look real.
     24. MS. LYONS: Wow.
202. MS. STEPHENSON: Beautiful. It was really shocking
203. to see it up there.
204. MR. PRICE: And the first question everybody asks
205. me, "Is that the authentic paint color?" The answer is
206. yes.
207. MS. LYONS: Is yes. And the design of the stripe
208. too.
209. MR. PRICE: So Captain Penniman -- so when he first
210. built the house, it was built in a different color, and
211. then when Captain Penniman painted again, he went with
212. the more Victorian colors, which is what you see there.
213. I'll tell you, Victorian colors were not drab.
214. MS. AVELLAR: No, they weren't.
215. MS. LYONS: No.
216. MR. PRICE: If you've ever seen, you know, the
217. so-called painted ladies, you know, the real fancy
218. houses, they could be pretty fancy.
219. MS. AVELLAR: Right. Come see the inside of the
220. Provincetown Town Hall.
221. MS. LYONS: Yes, exactly.
222. MR. PRICE: So August 25 is the actual date that
223. the legislation was passed, the Organic Act for the
224. National Park Service, and we'll be having a full day of
225. activities. That's the day of our science symposium.
226. We'll have a science fair, and we're working on some
227. other special things there on that day. So that's the
228. last Thursday in August, okay?
229. MS. LYONS: I have a question. So I have gone to
230. the theater, and I have seen commercials about, you
231. know, the celebration and more parks and letting people
232. -- you know, advertising to the parks and the area to
233. all of our benefit. Has there been a -- is there
234. evidence of increased people going? Is there more
235. interest? Are there more donations through membership,
236. or has there been any --
237. MR. PRICE: Well, it's not a membership thing
238. per se. I mean, certainly our major benefactors have
239. contributed substantially. There's the *Find Your Park*
240. banner that's in the lobby, and you'll see the five
241. major contributors like Humana and Disney and those
242. groups. And they've done a lot of things with the money
243. that they've contributed. I understand in some parks
244. more closer to the urban areas there might be a big
245. change in visitation.
246. So I think I agree with you. The word is out. I
247. mean, whether it's -- I guess *National Geographic* now is
248. doing a special on the parks each month. The CBS TV
249. show *Sunday Morning* is doing a piece on national parks
250. every time, so hopefully the word is getting out. We've
251. been concerned for a long time about the demographics
252. reaching younger people, reaching the nontraditional
253. audiences, specifically minority audiences. We want to
254. make sure national parks are relevant to the future,
255. which is why even our staff here has been doing Facebook
256. and all the social media to try to reach out to other
257. groups.
258. Nationally they did the *Every Kid in a Park* program
259. with graders -- so that fourth-graders and their
260. families could get into a park for free in the
261. centennial year. And other outreach areas, outreach
262. opportunities. The *Healthy Parks, Healthy People*
263. *Program*, getting people to come out and explore the out
264. of doors for the health benefits, not just, say, the
265. cultural or natural environmental benefits that they'd
266. get.
267. MS. LYONS: It's really important because the less
268. people pay attention to the parks, the more vulnerable
269. they are because I am aware, you know, because of my
270. relationship with Glacier Park, there is a big
271. controversy now that they're trying to take over a
272. portion of that for drilling, all kinds of exploration.
273. It's really -- these have been put aside because they
274. are -- they're part of our humanity, and they are
275. constantly under threat, but more so in these recent
276. years, and I think if there's less -- if there's less of
277. an identification of self to those parks and that to our
278. national identity, they are really under attack and can
279. be taken very easily.
280. So on that note, I support all your efforts.
281. MR. DELANEY: Thanks, Sheila.
282. MR. PRICE: Just a couple of other items I just
283. wanted to highlight.
284. HERRING RIVER WETLAND RESTORATION
285. MR. PRICE: So the Herring River wetland
286. restoration project is continuing. We're having regular
287. meetings with the Friends and the technical committee on
288. a lot of the background on that. And then we continue
289. to have meetings with the Town of Wellfleet and the Town
290. of Truro on the MOU 3 piece of that. We're hoping that
291. the equivalent of the environmental assessment will be
292. wrapped up by the spring. You might have been reading
293. -- there's been a number of articles in the newspaper
294. about the future of the roads and whether to go in this
295. direction or that direction. It's a very, very
296. complicated process. It's still not -- it's not one and
297. done. Even after we have this plan, say, approved both
298. by the county and by the committee, the Park Service,
299. and the towns, it's going to take a long time to
300. actually proceed with the implementation of it.
301. HIGHLANDS CENTER UPDATE
302. MR. PRICE: The Highlands Center, I just wanted to
303. mention we confirmed -- I'm sorry, Judy?
304. MS. STEPHENSON: I just wondered if you were going
305. to do a Nauset Spit update because that was before
306. those.
307. MR. PRICE: Well, it's just that that's one of
308. these items that stays on the list, but I don't have any
309. -- I don't have any new information for you.
310. MS. STEPHENSON: Okay.
311. MR. PRICE: Okay. It's still continuing -- it's
312. fair to say it's still a dispute between the Town of --
313. MS. STEPHENSON: Eastham and Orleans.
314. MR. PRICE: Eastham, Orleans, and the National Park
315. Service.
316. MS. GREEN: George, I have a question about the
317. Highland -- about the Herring River project.
318. MR. PRICE: Yes.
319. MS. GREEN: So you said that once the plan is
320. approved by the Commission. You mean the Cape Cod
321. Commission?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | MR. PRICE: | Yes. |
| 2 | MS. GREEN: | So just every step of the way is going |
| 3 | through the Cape | Cod Commission? Is it DRI? |
| 4 | MR. PRICE: | Help me with the acronym that needed to |

1. happen for a county planning approval. So it's --
2. MS. LYONS: District of Critical --
3. MR. DELANEY: DRI?
4. MS. GREEN: DRI?
5. MR. PRICE: No. No, it was -- the commissioners
6. came up with the Wellfleet Council on Aging. We had a
7. joint meeting because we were going through the EIS
8. process, and we were going through -- is it the MEPA
9. process?
10. MR. DELANEY: MEPA, Massachusetts Environmental
11. Protection.
12. MS. LYONS: Yes.
13. MR. PRICE: Would that have been --
14. MS. LYONS: And a DCPC. That's the District of
15. Critical Planning Concern.
16. MR. PRICE: No, this was --
17. MR. COOK: Development of Regional Impact?
18. MR. PRICE: No. Sorry. That it required -- so the
19. county actually had to have -- so we have parallel
20. processes going on.
    1. MS. LYONS: Right.
    2. AUDIENCE MEMBER: I am not going to help you,
    3. George.
    4. (Laughter.)
    5. MR. PRICE: So it required both -- so the state
    6. sign-off comes through the commission. There was a
    7. commission meeting. We were able to do a parallel
    8. process.
    9. So, Lilli, to answer your question, it's not that
    10. it goes, quote, through the commission, but there was
    11. both the state and the federal process for the planning
    12. effort here. And the name escapes me. It's not a
    13. district. It was just the planning process.
    14. MS. GREEN: So the Cape Cod Commission will have to 15 --
21. MS. LYONS: It's the MEPA process.
22. MR. PRICE: I believe it's the MEPA process.
23. MS. LYONS: Yeah, I think it is the MEPA process.
24. MR. DELANEY: The state does a review, and the
25. Secretary of Environmental Affairs eventually will issue
26. a MEPA certificate.
27. MR. PRICE: Yes.
28. MS. LYONS: Right, so it has to go through all of
29. those review boards.
    1. MR. DELANEY: But that is typically best done and
    2. paralleled with any local process, which is when it's
    3. happening through the Cape Cod Commission.
    4. MR. PRICE: Right.
    5. MR. DELANEY: And they do it at the same
    6. (inaudible), and they both end up making a judgment,
    7. hopefully the same one at the end.
    8. MR. PRICE: Right.
    9. MS. LYONS: Right.
    10. MR. PRICE: So at the end of this, there'll be in
    11. essence the sign-off from both the feds and the state to
    12. the county commission. So that's -- I think it was just
    13. MEPA. I think that's what it was.
    14. MS. LYONS: Yeah, I think so.
    15. AUDIENCE MEMBER: I just can't remember the name of
    16. it either (inaudible).
    17. (Laughter.)
    18. MS. LYONS: (Inaudible).
    19. AUDIENCE MEMBER: I knew that.
    20. MR. PRICE: So anyway -- so yes, there's still --
    21. even once that plan gets approved doesn't mean that
    22. there still aren't very serious and complex issues that
    23. have to be dealt with as we move along with this, I
    24. think was my point.
        1. MR. DELANEY: And, George, just to elaborate a
        2. little bit more for people. Those processes basically
        3. gather data and verify all the issues. So it's a good
        4. information document but upon which subsequent permits
        5. can be issued. So it's really -- you're right. It's
        6. not the end of the process.
        7. MR. PRICE: Right.
        8. MR. DELANEY: But it's the end of the information
        9. and assessment process.
        10. MR. PRICE: Right.
        11. MR. DELANEY: So that everybody in the future with
        12. their local conservation commission, state DEP, any
        13. other agency that has to actually issue a permit for
        14. this will have the same common knowledge and evaluation
        15. process to work with. It's actually very helpful. It's
        16. sometimes long and laborious, but once you get there,
        17. then there's a common understanding of what the project
        18. and its potential impacts are to go forward rather than
        19. each agency replicating that discovery period.
        20. MR. PRICE: Right, which is why we did it parallel.
        21. Not parallel, tandem to make sure we're all on the same
        22. page.
        23. MR. DELANEY: Good.
        24. MR. PRICE: So I believe we actually do have the
            1. project for the demo at the Highlands Center locked in
            2. for the fall. I think the question just is how many
            3. buildings. Again, this is another project that the cost
            4. just escalates because of the issues. So what we had
            5. hoped was we were going to have a whole number of
            6. buildings go through demolition, and these are buildings
            7. at the North Truro Air Force facility and the Highlands
            8. Center that mostly the excessive asbestos that's in them
            9. makes them ineligible for adaptive reuse.
            10. So we hope we're still going to get at least five
            11. of these buildings demolished, but we had hoped that we
            12. were going to be able to get a lot more.
            13. MS. BURGESS: I think you were down to twelve,
            14. weren't you? Eleven or twelve?
            15. MR. PRICE: We hoped there'd be as many as eleven
            16. or twelve, so we're still in that process of figuring
            17. out how much money we're actually going to get, how many
            18. buildings we'll be able to take down. But if we were
            19. able to get the five down, at least that would be the
            20. core campus, which would really make a big -- I think a
            21. big improvement up there at least from a cosmetic point
            22. of view because we're still working with Payomet, we're
            23. still working with Castle Hill, we're still working with
            24. our science program and other possible partners on
30. developing a campus up there, and until we get these
31. eyesores out of the way, it's problematic. That's for
32. sure.
33. NPS POLICY ON THE USE OF UAS - DRONES
34. MR. PRICE: Last time -- slipping again, last time
35. we reviewed, Rich, although I think you might have had
36. to step out, about the drone policy.
37. MR. DELANEY: I missed that. I had to leave early,
38. yes.
39. MR. PRICE: So just to recap very quickly, the use
40. of drones in national parks had been severely curtailed
41. a couple of years ago. The national parks had some
42. pretty negative experiences right in a row with drones
43. being taken out by individuals; that they were harassing
44. wildlife, they were harassing visitors, and, in fact,
45. they were interfering with some of the aerial
46. firefighting planes out in the West. They had to
47. actually ground those airplanes that were trying to dump
48. fire retardant and everything else because somebody had
49. a drone up there.
50. So the director of the Park Service put a Service-
51. wide prohibition with very tight restrictions for
52. research. So the research had to benefit the Park
53. Service and the park, and there was a very elaborate
54. permit process to go through. And you might have read
55. in the paper we actually did a project the week before
56. last out here at Nauset Marsh with a drone. So
57. basically we went though all the steps with the USGS
58. scientists and our own scientists. It was a
59. collaborative project with Dr. Sophia Fox and our
60. program here. They worked with the office of USGS out
61. of Woods Hole. So we had to get a number of people
62. signing off on this, including our own regional
63. director, including the aeronautics people, aviation
64. officers in the Park, in the Region, and in Washington,
65. and then a final decide by the associate director of the
66. Park Service for operations before they could get a
67. permit. So it was a pretty elaborate process. It
68. really took a long time.
69. MS. STEPHENSON: What was their research in?
70. MR. PRICE: The research basically for this project
71. right now is the first preliminary step of how effective
72. drones could be used for shoreline change. So they
73. basically were doing a grid over Nauset Marsh.
74. The people in D.C. were very excited about this
75. because they have already given out permits in other
76. parts of the country, but this project was using a drone
77. that was kind of the latest and greatest. It was very
78. quiet. It wasn't really -- they said some of the drones
79. are ex-military and sound like flying chainsaws.
80. They're very noisy and disruptive. So everybody was
81. pleased about this. We started to get some of the
82. information from this, and we'll be continuing further
83. permits with them in the future for sure. We were the
84. first park in our entire region to push through a
85. permit. I mean, that's how difficult it is.
86. There are people that are deciding to use drones on
87. their own.
88. Mary-Jo, you had said that you saw one up at
89. Herring Cove Beach. I actually saw that video. It was
90. posted on the Facebook page, and someone identified
91. themselves as the friend of a friend who actually did
92. that. I said, "Please tell the friend of the friend
93. that he'll get a citation and a fine if they're caught."
94. MS. AVELLAR: They were quite proud of it.
95. MR. PRICE: And then we have given out citations.
96. I personally saw someone with a drone buzzing the gray
97. seals off of Coast Guard Beach a couple of months ago.
98. MS. AVELLAR: We have an airport in Provincetown,
99. so it's even more important that there aren't any drones
100. out there. That's for sure.
101. MR. PRICE: Right. And Butch and I have spoken
     1. because he gets approached and I get approached. And
     2. there are two projects that came to me that might have
     3. involved the airport, and Butch and I are very solid.
     4. If Butch isn't happy, I'm not happy and vice versa when
     5. it comes to the Provincetown Airport. Neither one of
     6. those other projects have come forward yet, so this is
     7. the only one that made the jump. So if you're wondering
     8. why it was in the paper or what the deal was, that's it.
     9. I'm very concerned that others are going to say,
     10. "See, they're flying drones with (inaudible) out there,"
     11. but that's --
     12. MS. STEPHENSON: There was one on Nauset Beach last
     13. summer.
     14. MR. PRICE: -- not the case.
     15. MS. STEPHENSON: At the public beach. At the
     16. public beach.
     17. MR. PRICE: In Orleans?
     18. MS. STEPHENSON: Yes, like 7 o'clock at night in
     19. July.
     20. MR. PRICE: Then in that case that's the Town of
     21. Orleans managing that.
     22. MS. STEPHENSON: I didn't know they were illegal.
     23. I don't know if Orleans has a rule that they're illegal.
     24. MR. DELANEY: Larry might be able to respond to

1 that.

2

3

MR. SPAULDING: No, I was going to ask a question. MR. DELANEY: Oh, okay. I don't know, but I do

1. know that many towns have made inquiries to the Cape Cod
2. Chamber of Commerce by chance and in my group looking
3. for model bylaws. So the set -- the set regulation or
4. the policy of the Park is actually one of the first
5. around here that any agency has done, but --
6. MS. STEPHENSON: Maybe it wasn't illegal at that
7. time when they were doing it.
8. MR. DELANEY: Well, maybe George could help us.
9. The FAA is about to institute or has just in the last
10. year a requirement that certain sizes and types of
11. drones require a license or an operator to record his or
12. her self in a registry of some sort. So the FAA is
13. really taking a national look at this because it's a big
14. deal for airline safety and aviation safety.
15. MR. PRICE: Right.
16. MR. DELANEY: Local areas are looking at it for
17. just as a nuisance problem, and natural resource
18. agencies are looking at it because of the disturbance on
19. wildlife and so forth. And researchers, like my group,
20. are looking at it because -- as an example, George has
21. mentioned having the ability to fly and record Coast
22. Guard Beach a week before a storm and then go right out
23. after the storm and have pre- and post-recordings from
24. the same location of a drone would be an amazing bit of
25. information for research.
26. MR. PRICE: I also was approached by a fire chief
27. because they're looking at drones and emergency services
28. for search and rescue. And they had a very specific
29. example last year when they just wanted to be successful
30. in a very short period of time as opposed to using
31. manpower that would take a long period of time and be
32. hit or miss and a family is concerned about their loved
33. one and all that sort of thing.
34. MS. LYONS: That's so scary.
35. MR. PRICE: I know. I think there's still a long
36. discussion of it. At this point the Park Service is
37. still very tight and very restrictive that I, as the
38. superintendent, have to justify that this is for the
39. benefit of the Seashore in furtherance of our
40. information.
41. MR. DELANEY: Just one more quick example, and then
42. Larry's going to -- just on the ocean side with NOAA,
43. National Oceanic Atmospheric, is wrestling with the same
44. issue like the National Park is, but some of our
45. colleagues have flown drones over the top of a whale
46. when it exhales and collects the (inaudible).
47. MS. LYONS: I just heard that.
48. MR. DELANEY: And the information that's contained
49. in that is unbelievable, but yet the knee-jerk reaction
50. from the rest of us is that's how -- that, actually, is
51. not even knee-jerk. That's technically uptake or
52. harassment of an endangered species. So again, the
53. balancing, the research benefit versus the harassment of
54. the species.
55. Larry, you were going to ask a question?
56. MR. SPAULDING: George, are you the issuing
57. authority, or does it go somewhere else for a drone
58. permit?
59. MR. PRICE: No, it has to be signed by the
60. associate director in Washington of the Park Service.
61. MR. SPAULDING: Then just my other comment. I see
62. a real future for drones with all the issues we've had
63. with sharks and trying to monitor the beaches at some
64. point where both the Seashore and the towns would be
65. their own issuing authority and have their own drones
66. properly managed because we've seen all the summer
67. closings of beaches and we saw the issues where the
68. sharks were very close to the swimmers. It would be
69. good to be able to monitor that.
    1. MR. PRICE: Actually, our white shark working group
    2. has been looking at that, and it was an outfit in
    3. California that was trying that. At this point the
    4. technology isn't there, Larry. The battery life of
    5. these things are not there. The clarity, the visuals is
    6. not as good as you would think. Even the spotter planes
    7. going out it's a hit or miss. And one of the issues
    8. with the white sharks was just a very real problem, and
    9. we're working with -- working on this all the time, is
    10. that there's a number of things we can put in place that
    11. might make people feel good, but it's not truly moving
    12. the public safety as far as you would think.
    13. I'll give you an example. We just had the -- we
    14. were fortunate to have the person who's in charge of the
    15. shark spotter program from South Africa come up and meet
    16. with this working group. And Greg Skomal was there, and
    17. we had representatives from all the different towns.
    18. And they were talking about spotters that can sit high
    19. up and actually see the animals nearby. But they showed
    20. us the configuration of their beaches, and they're very
    21. much like -- you know, like a horseshoe beach. And you
    22. put the spotter on a high end on one end, and you have
    23. very little water, and it's a lot of good water clarity,
    24. so it's fairly easy to pick up the animals. We don't
70. have that kind of water clarity here. And you would
71. think the spotter plane will do it, and you think the
72. drone will do it, and it's really a false -- false
73. assumption at this point. So we're continuing to work
74. with what is, in fact, the best way. So we're working
75. on this diligently all the time.
76. Just a very quick aside. The one thing we did
77. borrow from them is when you go to one of our
78. lifeguarded beaches, you notice the different color
79. flags. Usually green means everything's fine. Red
80. means the water's too bad or whatever. We have had a
81. purple flag traditionally meaning marine life, which
82. usually means --
83. MS. LYONS: Jellyfish?
84. MR. PRICE: -- jellyfish. Occasionally it's been
85. if a shark has been spotted. Well, now that purple flag
86. actually has the profile of a shark on it so that
87. there's no misunderstanding, especially if someone is
88. not familiar with the area, not familiar with the flag
89. system or not speaking English. This is a very clear
90. indication of what's out there. And I believe the other
91. towns are going to adopt that as well, but we've already
92. received ours.
93. MS. BURGESS: I happened to see it the other day
    1. when I stopped in and Leslie was showing you. Are you
    2. going to have it permanently at the lifeguard stations
    3. just to make people aware that they're out there or only
    4. when you've substantiated that they're really there?
    5. MR. PRICE: Yeah, pretty much when we believe that
    6. they are. The SOP right now is if there's a shark
    7. sighting or somebody has informed us that there's a
    8. shark in the vicinity, right now they have a very good
    9. communication system. So if there's a shark going north
    10. from Coast Guard Beach, then the other beaches key in
    11. and then the flags would go up. It's a question of
    12. whether you keep the shark sign up all the time or not.
    13. You probably would if you were in Chatham.
    14. MS. LYONS: Right.
    15. MS. AVELLAR: The other issue is real estate agents
    16. are starting to use drones. And I was in a meeting at
    17. my office the other day, and I told everybody, "If you
    18. have any listings in the Seashore, don't take the drone
    19. out. It's against the law." But it's more and more
    20. prevalent now because of these virtual tours and all
    21. these kind of stuff.
    22. MS. LYONS: So one thing that isn't stated here is
    23. there is still a privacy. I mean, there is sort of
    24. invasion of everyone's privacy. So now you're taking
94. these -- the National Seashore is one place you feel
95. like you can go around and -- you know, do they put
96. cameras in here? I mean, there are cameras everywhere.
97. MS. AVELLAR: Well, there are cameras everywhere
98. out there.
99. MS. LYONS: I know. I know. But there are cameras
100. everywhere we go now, and there are very few places
101. where you can just kind of walk and be by yourself or
102. really feel disconnected. And I just have a problem
103. with them.
104. MS. AVELLAR: Yeah, well, so, Sheila, you're going
105. to support me when they want to put a cell tower out at
106. Provincetown Airport and then everybody can use their
107. phone at the beach.
108. MS. LYONS: Yeah.
109. MS. AVELLAR: And annoy everybody at the beach.
110. MS. LYONS: Right, right. I mean, there are
111. sometimes that you have to be forced -- people do need
112. to be forced to not be able to use their phone. But
113. going back to the sharks, you know, they were just
114. coming out with the studies of the sharks that had been
115. tagged.
116. MR. PRICE: Yes.
117. MS. LYONS: And it was amazing that the shark that
     1. was rescued by all the beachgoers --
     2. MS. AVELLAR: (Inaudible).
     3. MS. LYONS: -- can actually -- did live. I mean,
     4. he wasn't --
     5. MS. BURGESS: That's in your harbor.
     6. MS. LYONS: It was my harbor. Well, we're just
     7. good people here. You know, we love all species.
     8. But I thought that that was pretty interesting
     9. because there was more of them here in the off-season as
     10. though the activity or sonar of people and activity kind
     11. of kept them. And they were looking for the seals. So
     12. there's a big outcry about "The seals are eating our
     13. fish. We should go outside shooting and clubbing the
     14. seals." Well, it's kind of a natural -- nature is
     15. taking over here. So there is a balance. There's a
     16. welcomeness to these sharks because they are taking care
     17. of a nuisance or an overpopulation. I just feel that if
     18. you can tag more -- I mean, there's more information it
     19. seems to me that comes out, real live --
     20. MR. PRICE: Right, I think the thing --
     21. MS. LYONS: -- sharks that have been traveling.
     22. MR. PRICE: We learned from this doctor from South
     23. Africa. I can't remember her name right now. So South
     24. Africa has dealt with these shark attacks for years, and
118. they're very similar to white sharks. And they
119. basically have one to two fatalities a year. When it
120. reached four, that was more than the community could
121. bear, which is where they really got the support for the
122. shark watching program. But even with the shark
123. watching program, there are still fatalities, especially
124. with people that are not abiding by the recommendations.
125. There was somebody who the red flag was up. They were
126. told by somebody, "Don't go out." He still went out and
127. lost a leg, but because there were so many other people
128. around, he didn't die. But I'm not sure our community
129. is interested in one to two fatalities a year.
130. MS. LYONS: No.
131. MR. PRICE: So everybody that's involved with
132. public safety on our beaches for all towns is very
133. concerned about how we do this. South Africa is also
134. very interested in the continuation of the species as
135. well, so they also are studying it the same way
136. (inaudible) studying it with -- whether it's tracking
137. devices or different things to understand what's
138. happening with this animal.
139. Going back to the drones, though, my position is
140. twofold. One, we, yes, need to protect the wildlife
141. from being harassed, but you're absolutely right. We
142. want to protect the visitors from being harassed. We're
143. very concerned about privacy in that respect.
144. Mr. Chair.
145. MR. DELANEY: Is there any written policy yet on
146. these drones at a national level?
147. MR. PRICE: Yes.
148. MR. DELANEY: Is that available?
149. MR. PRICE: Yes.
150. MS. AVELLAR: No drone zones.
151. MR. PRICE: That's about it.
152. MR. DELANEY: Any questions on drones?
153. (No response.)
154. MR. DELANEY: I guess that's it on your report.
155. Thank you, Superintendent.
156. Any other questions for the superintendent on other
157. topics that he didn't cover?
158. (No response.)
159. MR. DELANEY: Okay, then hearing none, the next
160. item would be Old Business.

# OLD BUSINESS

1. MR. DELANEY: Anyone like to go back to an issue
2. from previous meetings?
3. (No response.)
4. MR. DELANEY: We usually list *Live Lightly*
   1. *Campaign*. Mark Robinson's not here tonight. He's on a
   2. well-earned vacation in the British Virgin Islands.
   3. MS. LYONS: Oh, nice.
   4. MS. AVELLAR: Oh, nice.
   5. MS. LYONS: Is it the British Virgin Islands?
   6. MR. DELANEY: Yeah. But we'll hear an update at
   7. the next meeting, which is I guess our next item of
   8. business. Oh, no, *New Business*.

# NEW BUSINESS

* 1. MR. DELANEY: Any other new business?
  2. (No response.)

# DATE AND AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING

* 1. MR. DELANEY: Okay, then setting the date for our
  2. next meeting. It's usually two months. Sometime in
  3. May?
  4. MR. PRICE: Yes, I'm recommending the May 16 or the 17 23rd.

1. MR. DELANEY: Does anyone have a significant
2. problem with either one of those days?
3. THE COURT REPORTER: I do.
4. MS. STEPHENSON: I do. Both days.
5. MR. DELANEY: Both days?
6. MR. SPAULDING: Mine's for the 23rd.
7. THE COURT REPORTER: Mine's for the 16th.

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5 both.

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MR. DELANEY: 16th. Well, you are kind of key. (To Mr. Spaulding) You have the 23rd?

MR. SPAULDING: Can't make it.

MR. DELANEY: (To Ms. Stephenson) And you have

We're on a pretty solid Monday kind of schedule. George, what's another day in May?

MR. PRICE: Well, the other thing is, frankly, we

9 can push it to June.

1. MR. DELANEY: As far as I can tell, there's no
2. issue that requires timely comments or reaction from us.
3. MR. PRICE: Correct.
4. MR. DELANEY: If we went to the beginning of June,
5. does that help you, Judith?
6. MR. PRICE: June 6 or June 13? Oh, wait a minute.
7. (Pause.)
8. MS. AVELLAR: June 6?
9. MR. PRICE: June 6.
10. MR. DELANEY: June 6, I'm just looking. Let me
11. think for a second.
12. MS. STEPHENSON: I can't do it, but...
13. MR. DELANEY: You've already used up your two.
14. MS. STEPHENSON: Pardon?
15. MR. DELANEY: You've already used your two --
16. MS. STEPHENSON: I know. I'm sorry.
17. MR. DELANEY: -- two mulligans.
18. (To the court reporter) All right, so June 6 okay?
19. THE COURT REPORTER: June 6 is fine.
20. MR. DELANEY: All right, hearing June 6, going
21. once. Going twice. Gone.
22. Sorry, Judy, we had to -- we don't want to push it
23. too late because that season is pretty busy.
24. MS. LYONS: Better luck next year.
25. MS. STEPHENSON: If we met in the summer --
26. MR. DELANEY: Speaking of dates, I wanted to
27. comment earlier. Of course, this Thursday is a special
28. day, and I'm very happy to see all the green. Green
29. turtlenecks, green sweaters, green ties. Thank you for
30. -- happy St. Patrick's Day to everybody.
31. MS. STEPHENSON: Delaney is the first. And what
32. was your name?
33. MS. LYONS: Keenan.
34. MS. STEPHENSON: Keating?
35. MS. LYONS: Keenan.
36. MS. AVELLAR: McGrath was my mother. My mother was
37. McGrath, McCarthys.
38. MS. STEPHENSON: Our side of the table.
39. MR. DELANEY: You did very well. I'm proud of you.
40. MR. PRICE: Public comment?
41. MR. DELANEY: Public comment period.

# PUBLIC COMMENT

1. MR. DELANEY: I will open the floor to the public
2. for comments on any topic or new issues.
3. Yes, sir, please just identify yourself, and we'll
4. go from there.
5. AUDIENCE MEMBER (GEORGE WIENARD) (phonetic):
6. Certainly. My name is George Wienard (phonetic). I'm a
7. private citizen today, but I spent my life working for
8. FEMA, an environmental specialist. And so a couple of
9. comments I have.
10. On the drone overflights, we're evaluating those as
11. well to try to measure the actual erosion of the beach
12. area. Of course, FEMA pays based upon erosion of the
13. beach. And with LIDAR I think the precision is plus or
14. minus two inches, and we're very interested in that,
15. although we haven't gotten very far. So if you have any
16. thoughts and advice on it, that's my comment, number
17. one.
18. MR. DELANEY: I would like to suggest that both my
19. coastal geologist -- his name is Mark Borrelli -- and
20. the Cape Cod National Seashore's geologist, Mark Adams,
21. would both be very interested in connecting with you in
22. regard to the use of LIDAR.
23. MR. PRICE: We actually -- we have intermittent
24. LIDAR flight to (inaudible).
25. MR. DELANEY: The Center for Coastal Studies, we've
26. done it a couple of times now for our projects in
27. Nantucket.
28. MR. PRICE: We have had LIDAR flights, and it
29. happens like every four or five years, but I can't
30. remember which agency would work on the LIDAR.
31. AUDIENCE MEMBER (MR. WIENARD) (phonetic): We'd be
32. very interested. We're considering developing or having
33. someone develop for us LIDAR equipment on a drone, which
34. would make it very inexpensive to actually measure the
35. erosion rate. So that would be --
36. MR. PRICE: Well, before you leave I'll give you
37. Mark Adams' contact information, and he works with the
38. Center for Coastal --
39. MR. DELANEY: And I'll do the same.
40. AUDIENCE MEMBER (MR. WIENARD) (phonetic): And
41. second -- I have a second comment. The second comment
42. is connected with the long-eared bat, and I wonder if
43. you know Susi von Oettingen.
44. MR. PRICE: Very well.
45. MR. COOK: Yes.
46. AUDIENCE MEMBER (MR. WIENARD) (phonetic): I rest
47. my case.
48. MR. DELANEY: Thank you.
49. For everybody else, Susi is with the U.S. Fish and
50. Wildlife Service, and she works with us on endangered
51. species. And we spend most of our time with her working
52. on the shorebird management plan and the operations.
53. She also works with the state, with the towns of Orleans
54. and Chatham on their shorebird management plan, but
55. again, it's not just all about birds. But also she's
56. involved with bats and other endangered species.
57. We just had a meeting with her like two weeks ago
58. on the bat program actually.
59. MR. DELANEY: Any other comments from the public?
60. (No response.)

# ADJOURNMENT

1. MR. DELANEY: Okay, hearing none, I will entertain
2. a motion to adjourn.
3. MS. BURGESS: So moved.
4. MR. DELANEY: Second?
5. MS. STEPHENSON: Second.
6. MR. DELANEY: All those in favor, signify by saying
7. aye.
8. BOARD MEMBERS: Aye.

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| 1 | MS. AVELLAR: I always tell you you don't need | a |
| 2 | second on a motion to adjourn. |  |
| 3 | MR. DELANEY: Okay, take care. |  |
| 4 | (Whereupon, at 2:42 p.m. the proceedings were |  |
| 5 | adjourned.) |  |
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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 76 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, March 14, 2016, commencing at 1:11 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 12th day of May, 2016.

Linda M. Corcoran - Court Reporter

My commission expires: August 28, 2020