

**Wednesday**  
**April 30, 2014**

**Agenda Packet**

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**TOWN OF EASTHAM  
AGENDA  
BOARD OF SELECTMEN  
WEDNESDAY, April 30, 2014  
WORK SESSION  
2:30 p.m.**

**Location:**      Timothy Smith Room

**I.      WORK SESSION**

1. Public Selectmen/ Information
2. Chatham Correspondence re: Monomoy Wildlife Refuge
3. Review/Comment Barnstable County Bill of Rights
4. Cape Cod National Seashore Representative/ Minutes of Meeting
5. Discussion of Water Financing, Selected Methods
6. Town Meeting
7. Open Space Plan- Letter of Support

**II.     MINUTES**

Wednesday, April 9, 2014- Executive Session

**EXECUTIVE SESSION:** Collective Bargaining, Real Property Acquisition

**Upcoming Meetings**

*Monday, May 5, 2014   6:30 p.m.      Regular Session*

*Monday, May 5, 2014   7:00 p.m.      Annual Town Meeting  
Nauset Regional High School Gymnasium*

(Other than public hearings, all times are approximate and items may be taken out of order.)

*The listing of matters includes those reasonably anticipated by the Chair which may be discussed at the meeting. Not all items listed may in fact be discussed and other items not listed may be brought up for discussion to the extent permitted by law.*

*This meeting may be video recorded and broadcast over Local Access Channel 18 and through the Town website at [www.eastham-ma.gov](http://www.eastham-ma.gov).*



*Town of Chatham*  
*Office of the Selectmen*  
*Town Manager*  
*549 Main Street*  
*Chatham, MA 02633*



Jill R. Goldsmith  
TOWN MANAGER

ADMINISTRATION

Tel: (508) 945-5105  
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[www.chatham-ma.gov](http://www.chatham-ma.gov)

April 17, 2014

APR 22 2014

RECEIVED

Libby Herland  
Project Leader  
Eastern Massachusetts National Wildlife Refuge Complex  
73 Weir Hill Road  
Sudbury, MA 01776

[northeastplanning@fws.gov](mailto:northeastplanning@fws.gov)

BY EMAIL and US MAIL

Dear Ms. Herland,

On Tuesday, April 15, 2014, the Chatham Board of Selectmen voted unanimously to send you this letter to request you extend by at least 30 days your declared 60-day timetable of Open Houses and Public Comment for the "Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge Draft Comprehensive Plan and Environmental Impact Statement," and we have good reason.

Starting some fifteen years ago, this Board has been available to collaborate with your representatives in discussions over the management plan for the Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge. Your representatives have been generally helpful and receptive to our local concerns and input. In our last joint meeting in Executive Session on December 21, 2010, we were told a new draft plan would likely be presented in April of 2011. That did not happen, nor have there been any further joint meetings between our Board and USFW officials since December 21, 2010.

Now, after three years of silence, this Board is the sudden recipient of "Monomoy National Wildlife Refuge Draft Comprehensive Plan and Environmental Impact Statement," which has instantly caused grave concerns from a wide variety of our citizens – many of whom appeared at our Board of Selectmen meeting tonight to voice their dissent.

Some initial comments I recall from tonight's well-attended meeting include:

"The people of Chatham have been harvesting fish and shellfish from this area for more than 300 years, and the Wampanoags (Native Americans) did so for 10,000 years. Why does the federal government think they can manage it better now?"

"This is a Federal taking. They want all the land. We must act now to stop it."

"This act will truly harm the income and livelihoods of scores of local people in Chatham, the same shellfishers and fishermen who have been caretakers there for generations."

Not until the arrival of this document was this Board informed of your desire to expand Federal authority over 717 acres of Nauset/South Beach lands. Nor did this Board have a hint of a notion of the new strictures you favor, under "Plan B," to increase Federal control of uplands and beach areas, or make new prohibitions that never existed before. And we're not quite clear why there exists a distinct desire from the Federal government to suddenly impose and expand its will and authority upon the lands, waters and people who – for 300+ years – have been excellent stewards of this area, by virtue of personal will, economic recognition, and a devotion to a practical balance of ecological sustainability.

This draft plan has instantly caused considerable ill will and concern in our small community by recommending an expanded Federal management plan that bears absolutely no input from any of the local residents who will have to live with it.

What is more, the proposed Public Hearing date of May 29, 2014 is objectionable. That date precedes Memorial Day Weekend by just two days. This is a community where the majority of livelihoods depend on seasonal income derived between Memorial Day and Labor Day, and a May 29 hearing date will cause economic hardship among many who are most heavily engaged at that time.

In addition, more than 50% of all Chatham property owners are seasonal residents who arrive after Memorial Day, and thus would prefer a later date for a Public Hearing to allow their attendance, participation and comments.

Consequently, I respectfully request you extend and adjust the schedule of Open Houses and the Public Hearing by thirty days, or more.

And, under the unanimous direction of the Chatham Board of Selectmen, I am circulating this letter to the other Boards of Selectmen governing the various Towns of located on Cape Cod, and urge each them to endorse our request by mailing to you letters of concern and endorsement of our position to extend the comment period.

I pray we will receive a favorable reply from you soon.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Timothy L. Roper", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Timothy L. Roper  
Chairman  
Chatham Board of Selectmen



Cc: Rep. Bill Keating  
Senator Dan Wolf  
State Representative Sarah Peake  
Board of Selectmen Chairs:  
Harwich, Orleans, Brewster, Yarmouth  
Dennis, Wellfleet, Truro, Provincetown  
Eastham, Barnstable, Falmouth, Bourne, Sandwich, Mashpee

**PREAMBLE to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts**

*The end of the institution, maintenance, and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquility their natural rights, and the blessings of life: and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity and happiness.*

*The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals: it is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is the duty of the people, therefore, in framing a constitution of government, to provide for an equitable mode of making laws, as well as for an impartial interpretation, and a faithful execution of them; that every man may, at all times, find his security in them.*

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**Barnstable County Bill of Rights**

Markup 6.03

April 10, 2014

A Proposed amendment to the Barnstable County Home Rule Charter-  
to be inserted immediately following the Charter Preamble

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**RIGHTS PREAMBLE**

Historically, the Federal government has asserted regulatory jurisdiction over the states well beyond the clearly defined limitations of our Constitution, and often against state interests.

Correspondingly, regulatory agencies of the state may have jurisdiction over the decisions of the towns. As currently expressed through the existing process, the fundamental rights of the community are not always met.

In order that neither Federal nor state government abuse its power to the detriment of regional self-governance in matters in of regional significance, the community must have standing.

~~But the threats are not limited to those and may increase as climate change and the arbitrary power of transnational corporations heightens.~~

~~When asked, why cannot the community put an action into effect when it has decided as majority to do so (often by county wide referendum initiated through town meetings or placed on the state election ballot) — as for instance to injunct against a depredating action by an entity such as a corporation — the reality has been that in certain cases the Federal government has regulatory jurisdiction over the state, often against the interests of the state and its towns, and that, too, the regulatory agencies of the state have jurisdiction over the decisions of the towns, and the community's citizens. We want to return agency to the community on the ground, be enabling town, county and citizenry's will by a Bill of Rights which gives us legal standing to determine our own local destiny.~~

~~This paragraph is an argument for what we're doing, but doesn't fit in this declaration of rights, which needs to connect with everyone who reads it...with most of the people on the Cape who read /talk about real life.~~

~~This is why we ask that the county enact into law a Bill of Rights which includes the following~~  
PREAMBLE:

Now therefore, whereas it is the intent of We the People of Barnstable County, Cape Cod, in order to protect and defend economic, environmental and social justice in our communities, and to secure our inalienable rights as defined by the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby Define these same Rights within this County:

**1 2- Right to Self-Governance:**

- As all political power is vested in and derived from the people, and as all government of right originates from the people, the people have an inherent and inalienable right to local self-government, including each Town and Barnstable County.

- That right shall include, without limitation, the power to enact local laws protecting health, safety, and welfare by establishing the fundamental rights of natural persons, their communities, and nature, and by securing those rights using prohibitions and other means.

-Such local laws shall not restrict fundamental rights of natural persons, their communities, or nature secured by the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the United States constitution, or international law; and

-Such local laws shall not weaken protections for natural persons, their communities, or nature provided by state, federal, or international law.

-All provisions of this section are self-executing and severable.

**2 1- We the People as Sovereign:**

-Barnstable County Government shall be the regional governing authority responsible to, and governed by, the Voters of the county.

-The rights delineated herein shall be enjoyed by every natural person in Barnstable County.

~~“...to ensure job creation and enhance local business opportunities.”~~

~~“...right to have local monies reinvested locally by lending institutions.”~~

~~“...right to equal access to capital, credit, contracts, incentives and service for businesses owned by Residents.”~~

~~13- Right to affordable and safe housing; Right for all human beings to have shelter, regardless of their economic circumstances.~~

~~14- Right to affordable and accessible high quality and safe, patient-centered, preventive health and medical care, including mental health services.~~

~~NOT in this BOR. We could fail on this point alone. It is a mine field.~~

~~I am not calling for Single Payer, but a fundamental right to health care. We approved this “Health Care as a Human Right” in Nov. 2008 by 2:1 to 3:1 in each of the three Cape legislative districts, and statewide by almost 73%. That’s not a mine field to me...~~

~~15- Right to affordable renewable energy, determined by the individual municipalities within the county.~~

~~(So for those of us opposed to wind turbines with infrasound making our lives hell, but in favor of solar gardens—this would enhance local consensus on the best route for our towns individually.~~

~~This brings me to the point of balance between county and town, and even individual house holders. We need to think about how to make provisions for this so that the County is not~~

~~enabled by this BOR to become itself, a tyrannical body.)~~

~~This has to be about making this County government the expression of community care and protection, our servant and not our master.~~

### **3- Right to Constitutional protection in the workplace, in public spaces, and in privately-owned public spaces:**

All Rights of Natural Person guaranteed by the Federal or Commonwealth Constitution, or by this Bill of Rights, will be respected in all workplaces and all public-accessible places.

### **4 - Right of Interdependent Natural Communities:**

It is the right of the human community, on behalf of the biosphere in which we live locally (as well as globally) and upon which our health and well being is dependent, to control and limit the toxins, pollutants, fertilizers, and radiation that threaten us. We must provide an unpolluted, clean, non-toxic, and sustainable environment and economy for our contemporary community and for future generations of Barnstable County's special and fragile biosystems; oceans, bays, marshes, woodlands, surface waters, aquifers and skies, as well as the plants, animals and people which live within their webs.

### **5 - Right to clean drinking water:**

-We the People possess a fundamental and inalienable right to the sustainable access, use, consumption and preservation of water from the natural water cycles of our sole-source aquifer; water may not be withdrawn for sale by corporate entities or any other non-public organizations.

### **6 - Right to a sustainable local food system:**

-As all Residents possess a fundamental and inalienable right to consume locally produced non-toxic food, therefore;

-All Residents possess the right to grow, raise, produce and sell or distribute, foods generated from sustainable farming practices, free of contamination from pesticides and genetically modified organisms; and to collect, harvest and distribute all resulting seeds.

-All consumers have a right to know the source of the food they purchase and consume. Any food product offered for sale that includes derivatives of GMO's must be clearly labeled as such.

### **7 - Right to develop renewable energy resources, as determined by each Town, with a goal of increasing regional energy self-sufficiency**

~~CUT:~~

~~//including the right to a representative elected government delegated to protect our collective safety, prosperity and happiness.// (does this not supercede and thus perhaps abrogate the state and federal constitutions? That would be bad. Or does it support and reiterate them?~~

~~DISAGREE: This has to be a fundamental right, not one as defined by... some other level of authority~~

### ~~17- Right to marriage equality~~

~~Right to employment equality for gender identification and orientation  
already in law  
All agreed???~~

### **8 - Enforcement by Barnstable County or any Resident through an action in equity:**

Any aggrieved person may enforce this Bill of Rights through an action brought in a court of competent jurisdiction, and be entitled to recover all costs of litigation, including, without limitation, expert and attorney's fees.

130 Aquinnah Road  
Eastham, MA 02642  
April 17, 2014

Ms. Sheila Vanderhoef  
Town Administrator  
Town of Eastham  
2500 State Highway  
Eastham, MA 02642

Dear Sheila:

The latest meeting of the Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission was held on April 14, 2014. During that meeting, the minutes of the February 3, 2014, meeting were approved. Your copy is attached.

I did indicate to the Commission that the next meeting on June 9, 2014, would be my last, since Shirley and I are beginning preparations for our second retirement. We are fortunate to have Don Nuendel, who has been the alternate commissioner for several years and is well aware of the procedures involved.

While Shirley and I will be staying in Eastham for the foreseeable future, we do think it is time to reduce our volunteer activities.

Sincerely,



Edward C. Sabin

c: Don Nuendel

# CCNS ADVISORY COMMISSION MEETING - 02/03/14

## CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE ADVISORY COMMISSION TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND MEETING

HELD AT CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE, Marconi Station  
Area, Park Headquarters, South Wellfleet, Massachusetts, on  
Monday, February 3, 2014, commencing at 1:06 p.m.

### SITTING:

Richard Delaney, Chairman  
Larry O. Spaulding  
Edward C. Sabin  
Tom Reinhart  
Joseph Craig  
William Clark  
Mary-Jo Avellar  
Mark Robinson  
Maureen Burgess

Don Nuendel, alternate

### Also present:

George Price, Superintendent  
Kathy Tevyaw, Deputy Superintendent  
Lauren McKean, Management Assistant  
Osman Keshawarz (via telephone), Doctoral student, Report on  
Pilgrim Nuclear Plant Emergency Planning Subcommittee  
David M. Dunford, Selectman, Town of Orleans

### Audience members

LINDA M. CORCORAN  
CERTIFIED COURT REPORTER  
P. O. Box 4  
Kingston, Massachusetts 02364  
(781) 585-8172

## I N D E X

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

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(Due to winter storm, the recorded proceedings did  
not commence until 1:35 p.m. Prior to the commencement of  
the recorded proceedings, the Adoption of Agenda, Approval of  
Minutes of Previous Meeting (December 2, 2013), and Reports  
of Officers were discussed and concluded.

The recorded proceedings commence with the Reports  
of Subcommittees already in progress.)

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### REPORTS OF SUBCOMMITTEES

#### UPDATE OF PILGRIM NUCLEAR PLANT EMERGENCY PLANNING SUBCOMMITTEE

MR. DELANEY: So I'm just going to ask Maureen to  
do a very brief introduction to you and the topic, and  
then I think you've worked it out that you may make some  
comments. We have the report in front of us, and we'll  
go from there.

So, Maureen?

MR. KESHAWARZ (VIA TELEPHONE): Sure.

MS. BURGESS: Osman, I'm going to put up your  
executive summary.

One second. Little technical delay here.

MR. KESHAWARZ: Okay.

(Pause off the record.)

MR. DELANEY: We are ready to proceed officially.

MS. BURGESS: Osman, thanks for hanging in. I have  
your executive summary up, and I'm just going to use  
that by way of introduction so people can sort of get  
oriented.

This report was done at the request of the  
Subcommittee on Pilgrim Safety, and what it looks at is  
the potential economic impacts. So that would be  
potential economic impacts of an accident at the Pilgrim  
Nuclear Power Plant on the communities of Cape Cod,  
focusing chiefly on our key industries of tourism and  
real estate. The impacts are estimated in this report  
by sensitivity analysis with the boundaries based on  
previous accidents.

So just by way of intro, some of the key findings  
were that the economy of Cape Cod is highly dependent on  
tourism with tourism and travel-related industries  
consisting of 12 percent of our gross regional product  
according to 2011 information. Real estate, especially  
retirement and recreational, is also the major industry  
with Cape Cod containing 8 percent of Massachusetts'  
total taxable property wealth. Now, we also know that  
tourism is highly vulnerable to changes in perception of

5

1 safety and security. In the case of an accident  
2 generating high negative media coverage, such as  
3 radioactive contamination, it is very likely that the  
4 tourist industry would be heavily impacted for several  
5 years. In case of an accident, there are 51 -- over  
6 51,000 Cape Cod residents living in the 20-mile range of  
7 the plant, and all 215,000 live within a 50-mile radius.  
8 Now, the current emergency planning zone for Pilgrim  
9 Nuclear Power Station covers ten miles around the plant,  
10 but in the case of Fukushima, plumes of radiation spread  
11 up to about 18 miles.

12 So just some final comments. The greatest risk of  
13 the plant is that of an accident involving the spent  
14 fuel pool which holds the highly radioactive spent fuel  
15 rods, as we've spoken about, at higher and higher  
16 densities due to the lack of a storage facility.

17 So in summary -- and Osman can go into greater  
18 detail -- a small-scale release of radioactive material  
19 could -- could result in an estimated 741 million to 1.6  
20 billion loss of tourist expenditures and a loss in tax  
21 revenue to the state of Massachusetts of 23 to 62  
22 million over five years. In the case of a large-scale  
23 disaster, Cape Cod is estimated to lose 2.2 to 12.1  
24 billion in tourist expenditures and 45 to 71 billion in

6

1 output over ten years. This would likely cause a one to  
2 one and a half percent contraction in Massachusetts'  
3 gross domestic product, so the product of the entire  
4 state, and possibly result in a recession.

5 So, Osman, I'm going to put the question to you.  
6 When you were given this topic, how did you approach  
7 analyzing it?

8 MR. KESHAWARZ: So the approach to this particular  
9 study, it was really shaped by two difficulties that are  
10 peculiar to this sort of analysis. The first is that it  
11 suffers from a low sample size, and that means there's  
12 not a lot to compare it to. I mean, the nature of  
13 disasters is such that each one is basically -- is quite  
14 different in response and effect. So especially nuclear  
15 radiological disasters, there haven't been very many in  
16 the history of nuclear power. It's such a new  
17 technology. And the other one is that the response to  
18 radiological disasters, especially in relation to  
19 tourism, is extremely subjective. It all depends on  
20 perception. Several of the studies that I've cited  
21 indicated that the economic damage is largely  
22 proportional to the amount of negative press coverage  
23 that the event receives. So we see from the incident  
24 going on in Brazil, it was not a huge disaster

7

1 comparatively speaking compared to Fukushima, but since  
2 nobody had experience with radiological emergencies  
3 before, the press coverage resulted in an extremely  
4 significant reduction in tourist expenditures.

5 So my approach with this project was basically to  
6 sort of establish boundaries, what has happened before  
7 in other incidences regarding meltdowns or regarding a  
8 general release of nuclear materials and use those to  
9 create brackets in between which we can say the lowest  
10 -- we'd establish a worst-case scenario and a best-case  
11 scenario and be -- then take the parameters from those  
12 incidents and apply them to Cape Cod, the population of  
13 Cape Cod, the key industries of Cape Cod, which are, as  
14 was said in the executive summary, tourism and real  
15 estate.

16 So that was my basic approach. I set aside first  
17 the effects on the major industries on Cape Cod as a  
18 whole and then specifically, taking the lessons of the  
19 evacuation at Fukushima, the more specific impacts,  
20 seasonal impacts in the area of the disaster zone  
21 surrounding the plant.

22 MS. BURGESS: Does anybody have any questions for  
23 Osman?

24 (No response.)

8

1 MS. BURGESS: So with that as a little bit of  
2 background, how would you characterize your main  
3 findings? And if there's a specific page in your report  
4 that you'd like me to put up, just refer to that page  
5 and I will put it up.

6 MR. KESHAWARZ: Well, let's begin with the general  
7 conclusions, and then we can go into the specifics as  
8 you, you know, just take in the results.

9 So I basically analyzed two different scenarios  
10 based on historical circumstances. There would be a  
11 small-scale release of nuclear materials, and that would  
12 encompass events like Three Mile Island or the Goiania  
13 incident.

14 Losses to the tourist industry, you can actually  
15 see these results beginning on page 23 of the report.  
16 So the brackets that I've established, basically that  
17 the tourism industry could lose between 682 million on  
18 the low end and 1.7 billion over five years, depending  
19 on the conditions of recovery and the nature of the  
20 accident itself, and directly from the loss of tourist  
21 expenditures, between 23 and \$42 million. That would be  
22 in sales and income taxes, so that would be government  
23 revenue that would be lost.

24 Estimating losses in property value is a little bit



9

1 tricky since it's a stock. It's not a flow of income  
2 but rather a store of value that grows over time  
3 depending on various factors. So I established sort of  
4 very wide boundary conditions between a loss in property  
5 values between 16.9 billion and 25 billion in the loss  
6 of value, depending on how the evacuation procedure is  
7 carried out, whether it's going to take a long time or a  
8 short time and so forth.

9 In the case of a large-scale incident, which would  
10 involve the total evacuation of the 20-mile radius, I  
11 basically modeled this incident around the Fukushima  
12 evacuation plan. The cost for the evacuation itself  
13 would be between \$42.9 billion and \$59-\$60 billion, the  
14 evacuation of about 50,000 people, and the destruction  
15 of \$8-\$11 billion in property. Now, this is just the  
16 direct effect. There are also potential indirect  
17 effects, and by indirect effects I mean, for example,  
18 the people that are resettled out of the Cape. They  
19 will no longer be generating economic activity in the  
20 Cape. They will no longer be spending their dollars  
21 there, providing further revenues for businesses there.  
22 It would be about \$1.6 billion in lost earnings.  
23 Tourism revenues for the entire Cape itself would  
24 decline by \$2.2 to \$12 billion over ten years,

10

1 depending, again, on mitigation efforts and media  
2 perceptions and so on. So the overall decline in gross  
3 regional product, that is, the total value output of all  
4 goods and services of the Cape, would be between 45 and  
5 71 billion as a conservative estimate.

6 Now, the major (inaudible) factor that I found is  
7 the fact that the Bourne and Sagamore bridges both fall  
8 under a potential area effect of any disaster at the  
9 site, and what that means is that it's difficult to  
10 predict exactly the effects of an evacuation there. It  
11 might be the case that people are actually trapped  
12 there. Now, this kind of event has not ever happened  
13 historically. It's difficult to judge exactly what  
14 would happen in that case. On the other side, if these  
15 bridges, the only routes that bring residents to Cape  
16 Cod, are blocked -- for example, we might have the  
17 scenario in which the areas on the western part of the  
18 Cape are evacuated but the eastern part of the Cape  
19 where most of the recreational housing is located, most  
20 of the tourism industry is located, that would still be  
21 safe, although it would be still inaccessible via those  
22 bridges. So that's sort of the reason for the very wide  
23 boundaries on how we're getting the worst-case and best-  
24 case scenario boundaries.

11

1 MS. BURGESS: Okay, so I have your table up showing  
2 the percentage of homes that are seasonally occupied,  
3 and so we can see that the ones on the eastern Cape,  
4 especially the Outer Cape, tend to be more seasonally  
5 occupied whereas the areas down around Bourne, Sandwich,  
6 Falmouth, Barnstable tend to have more not only  
7 permanent residents, full-year residents, but also  
8 that's the area of primary business and industry. So  
9 they lie closer to the bridges and closer to the  
10 emergency planning zone, and especially if it was -- if  
11 it was increased to 20 miles, those bridges are  
12 definitely within that area and so are some of those  
13 towns, correct? Are you there?

14 MR. KESHAWARZ: Oh, I'm sorry. Yeah, I just wanted  
15 to sort of confirm that.

16 So the most vulnerable areas on the Cape are  
17 actually the working populations of the Cape rather than  
18 the visiting population and especially these areas where  
19 the bulk of the economic activity on the Cape happens.  
20 So in general this would be an extremely significant hit  
21 to the economic activity of the Cape for the foreseeable  
22 future if something were to happen. It's not as though  
23 that life could sort of continue on because  
24 geographically these locations provide all the vital

12

1 services and commerce to the entire county.

2 MS. BURGESS: That's right.

3 So does anyone have any questions for Osman at this  
4 point?

5 MR. DELANEY: Question? Tom?

6 MR. REINHART: I think -- correct me if I'm wrong  
7 -- the report said that the value of property on the  
8 Cape is \$91 billion, was it?

9 MS. BURGESS: It's Table 1, Osman, total assessed  
10 land values.

11 Is that what you're referring to, Tom?

12 MR. REINHART: I guess so, yeah.

13 MS. BURGESS: Yeah.

14 MR. KESHAWARZ: Right.

15 MR. REINHART: 74 billion? 75 at the top of the  
16 accounting?

17 MR. KESHAWARZ: Yes.

18 MR. REINHART: So you're estimating that a serious  
19 event would reduce land values up to \$12 billion?

20 MR. KESHAWARZ: Right.

21 MR. REINHART: So that's like 1/8? Say if  
22 something happened, our property values out here would  
23 go down only 1/8? I find that like really a low -- a  
24 lowball figure. And it seems like the property values



13

1 nearer the bridges would be worth almost nothing. Who  
2 the heck wants to live there if that happens?

3 MR. KESHAWARZ: Right, so the thing is, the reason  
4 that that calculation looks that way is because most of  
5 the high-value property is actually on the Outer Cape.  
6 So they would be affected the least. The other thing  
7 is, this is actually an estimate over time. So the  
8 initial loss would be enormous. And eventually over  
9 five to ten years, the growth rate of property values  
10 would return to the previous level or near the previous  
11 level. So if you could turn to Figure 6, I sort of  
12 charted out on page 18 -- charted out the return to  
13 baseline growth rates that would happen.

14 So there would be some irreversible property loss  
15 -- you're absolutely correct in that -- in the area  
16 depending on where radiation was happening or were it to  
17 happen to fall. And you have to understand that my goal  
18 in this analysis right here is to provide a conservative  
19 estimate. I don't want to speculate on things like, for  
20 example, which direction radiation will blow. Obviously  
21 if radiation falls -- radioactive material falls  
22 directly on the property, that property would be rather  
23 worthless.

24 MR. REINHART: Yeah, okay. Thank you.

14

1 MR. KESHAWARZ: So actually if you look at the area  
2 that the 20-mile exclusion zone covers versus the total  
3 land area of the Cape itself, it's actually far less  
4 than 1/8, and the loss in value would be outside -- out  
5 of proportion to the actual coverage of the area  
6 specifically because most of the loss of value would be  
7 occurring in those areas. You also have to remember  
8 that this is taking just into account residential  
9 property values, not business values, which also depend  
10 on the value of transactions occurring in those  
11 businesses, which would drop to zero.

12 MS. AVELLAR: Could you repeat that?

13 MR. DELANEY: Tom, go ahead.

14 MR. REINHART: Well, I guess that's really open to  
15 question. I know you did the best you can, but it is  
16 pretty speculative as to how that part of it would play  
17 out, if we're just talking about the economic part,  
18 because, you know, you were saying that one of the  
19 reasons why the economies recovered 20 years ago is  
20 because the press was very different then. You know how  
21 they are now. You light a match in a house and then  
22 call and say the house is on fire.

23 MR. KESHAWARZ: Right.

24 MR. REINHART: It would be a major event of bad

15

1 publicity or impossible publicity, overblown.

2 Okay, thank you.

3 MR. DELANEY: Mary-Jo, did you --

4 MS. AVELLAR: No, I just -- it got clarified.

5 MR. DELANEY: Mark Robinson?

6 MR. ROBINSON: Osman, I haven't been reading my  
7 homeowners policy recently. I don't know if there are  
8 exemptions, exclusions for homeowner policies for  
9 radiological events. Do you know? And how would the  
10 overall insurance be handled for an event like this?

11 MR. KESHAWARZ: This is actually a legal question.  
12 I'm not too familiar on insurance law, but from what  
13 I've come across doing the research for this study is  
14 that in a lot of places radiological accidents are not  
15 covered. And you can buy -- I know within the 10-mile  
16 zone I believe -- and don't quote me on this because I'm  
17 not entirely sure -- you might be able to buy a separate  
18 policy, but I think in a lot of areas this would be  
19 considered out of policy.

20 MS. BURGESS: Yeah, I'll just jump in here too. An  
21 interesting fact that I've come across, Osman, is that  
22 these reactors like Pilgrim, who are run by  
23 corporations, all the corporations are limited liability  
24 corporations. So although they are required to carry

16

1 some insurance, if they were to become bankrupt, it is  
2 no longer their problem. So they are what's called  
3 limited liability, which literally means that they are  
4 liable to some extent, but if they did not have the  
5 money, then it would be passed on to the government and  
6 the taxpayers to deal with the disaster.

7 MR. ROBINSON: I guess that was my point, that  
8 we've seen in Hurricane Sandy and other things, the  
9 government steps in where insurance leaves off. So  
10 would it be useful to calculate the cost of government  
11 for resettlement at least or buying down the housing  
12 stock?

13 MS. BURGESS: Yeah, I think the other thing that  
14 really we have to think about too, as Tom was saying,  
15 are you really going to be able to come back? You know,  
16 are you going to be able to come back to your house?  
17 Are you going to be able to come back to your property?

18 MR. REINHART: Would you really want to?

19 MR. NUENDEL: Would you want to?

20 MS. BURGESS: So I'm putting up this slide. I'm  
21 putting up Figure 7 rather, the visual -- 5, sorry. And  
22 what this is showing is these -- I thought this was  
23 interesting. Here is the 10-mile emergency planning  
24 zone, which is all that Entergy is required by the NRC

17

1 to plan for. And I'll just point out some things to you  
2 here.

3 So the evacuation for folks from Plymouth takes  
4 them to a reception center at Taunton High School. The  
5 evacuation of people from Duxbury (sic) takes them to  
6 Bridgewater State College. And the evacuation of people  
7 from -- it looks like Duxbury takes them to Braintree  
8 High School. So my question when I look at this is,  
9 then what? Then what?

10 MR. REINHART: It's nonsense.

11 MS. BURGESS: What happens? Is there any  
12 provision? Has there been really a drill to do this?  
13 You know, these people may never go back in a Chernobyl-  
14 type disaster. So that's just something that I noticed.

15 MR. KESHAWARZ: We actually see in the case of  
16 Fukushima actually there's a significant number of  
17 people who are unable to return because the towns that  
18 they live in are still under mandatory evacuation  
19 orders. Now, this ties in with the question that the  
20 gentleman just asked, is how do we factor in the cost to  
21 the government in case Entergy, for example, were to go  
22 bankrupt and be unable to pay off whatever liability it  
23 may undertake. So you can consider the cost that I've  
24 calculated in the study as sort of the cost to the

19

1 operate the Seashore. I know the government can always  
2 come up with some of that excess, but in this economy  
3 you don't know if that's going to happen. I assume you  
4 could do a further analysis to say: What is the impact  
5 on the Seashore if this happens?

6 MR. KESHAWARZ: There are actually several  
7 significant effects with that. So there's impact on  
8 fisheries that would go on. That would require a study  
9 a little bit beyond the scope of this one because that  
10 involves researching, for example, the effects on the  
11 biodistribution of radioactive material throughout the  
12 food chain. But you're absolutely right that it would  
13 have a significant effect on the ability of the National  
14 Seashore to fund its own operations, depending on how  
15 long -- so here the difficulty is we have no way of  
16 telling as of now how long the Seashore would remain  
17 operational after a disaster of this magnitude. For  
18 example, the tourist areas in Fukushima actually  
19 experienced up to an 80 percent decline immediately  
20 after the disaster, and most are still not even at their  
21 full level yet, especially -- these are areas that had  
22 no experience with radiation whatsoever.

23 MR. REINHART: You just wear a hazmat suit on your  
24 vacation.

18

1 government. For example, the government has to  
2 compensate people for lost wages. That's what's going  
3 on. Or at least that is the plan of compensation in  
4 Fukushima. Whether it is being undertaken effectively  
5 is a different story. But the political side of that is  
6 that you compensate for lost wages; you compensate  
7 business owners for the loss of their facilities and the  
8 loss of profits that would have been gained during the  
9 time in which they had to be evacuated. From a  
10 macroeconomic perspective, it doesn't matter where that  
11 money comes from. That money is going to come out of  
12 somewhere, whether it's Massachusetts state general  
13 revenue, whether it comes from tax revenue. So \$10,000  
14 required to pay for compensation is \$10,000. You know,  
15 you have to get it from somewhere, is what I'm saying.

16 MR. DELANEY: Question? Larry, please?

17 MR. SPAULDING: Osman, it seems clear that with  
18 your conclusions about the tourism industry -- we're  
19 here in the National Seashore, and we depend on tourists  
20 for various fees that come back for the operation of the  
21 Seashore -- that you might be able to carry that  
22 analysis further in a general sense as to what's going  
23 to happen to the Seashore if we don't have those tourism  
24 dollars to maintain some of the programs and actually

20

1 MR. DELANEY: A question from the superintendent,  
2 George Price.

3 MR. PRICE: Osman, this is George Price. Can you  
4 hear me?

5 MR. KESHAWARZ: Yes, I can. Nice to meet you,  
6 George.

7 MR. PRICE: Nice to meet you, and thank you very  
8 much for the work you did on this report. Before I ask  
9 my question, let me just ask you to clarify again. Did  
10 you say that the experience in Japan was some of the  
11 tourist areas experienced an 80 percent drop even though  
12 they were not affected by radiation?

13 MR. KESHAWARZ: Right, just the association with  
14 being in the same (inaudible).

15 MR. PRICE: Right, right. Well, one of the things  
16 that I appreciated with your report was the economic  
17 focus, specifically on tourism and real estate. And  
18 from where I sit, there are really three major themes,  
19 and since I've been here and I've heard about the issues  
20 with Pilgrim and the concern, I think the overwhelming  
21 one has really been the public health piece of this.  
22 It's kind of obvious to people that if there's radiation  
23 exposure, then that's what everybody's very concerned  
24 about, both for themselves and their families. I'm

21

1 obviously concerned about that on the Outer Cape because  
2 we bring over, you know, four to five million visits a  
3 year, so if something were to happen during the height  
4 of the season, we have a lot of people, plus we have a  
5 lot of staff. So obviously that's our responsibility.  
6 So that's the public health and safety piece of this.

7 Another aspect of the public health and safety is  
8 what you just were talking about with Maureen, and that  
9 has to do with the lack of an evacuation plan for the  
10 Cape itself. Now, I actually am not current, but if you  
11 recall, I think it was a year or so ago we invited the  
12 fellow who was the chair of the public safety evacuation  
13 piece, and he was informing us that the plan was  
14 actually to shut the bridges down because all the roads  
15 were going to be clogged with the evacuation from the  
16 Plymouth area. And I think that was news to a lot of  
17 people, that a lot of people weren't aware of that. So  
18 I put that all in the public safety -- health and safety  
19 realm.

20 MR. KESHAWARZ: Right.

21 MR. PRICE: Your report focuses on the economic  
22 piece, and I think this is terrific and this is  
23 something that I'm interested in sharing with my other  
24 National Park colleagues because there are a lot of

22

1 National Park units that are in similar situations, not  
2 too far from nuclear plants.

3 And then the third piece of this, which I think  
4 falls further down on Maslow's hierarchy of needs chart  
5 but it's really a major concern of the National Park  
6 managers, is that we're all about the health of our  
7 natural resources, our flora and fauna. And you were  
8 just starting to allude how this will affect the fishing  
9 industry from an economic point of view. We're all  
10 critically concerned as to how it will affect the health  
11 of at least the flora and fauna within the 44,000 acres  
12 because, as we've learned with our other studies having  
13 to do with deposition of heavy metals and that sort of  
14 thing, it has a long-lasting impact on our resources out  
15 here.

16 So I think it's probably a painfully obvious  
17 concern, but at least from my mind, where I'm sitting  
18 it's almost like three tracks. So the economic track we  
19 might get a lot of attention and focus on because a lot  
20 of people can relate to that. It directs their  
21 pocketbook. A lot of people are obviously concerned  
22 about the health and safety because that affects  
23 themselves, friends, and family. And then I just wanted  
24 to put on the table to make sure everybody knows from

23

1 the National Park concern we're also talking about the  
2 health of our critical natural resources, which is one  
3 of the reasons the Park was established, because this is  
4 such a special place. And whether it's our ponds, our  
5 wetlands, our upland area, it really is here to be  
6 preserved for future generations, so obviously major  
7 radiation deposition would have a major effect on those  
8 resources.

9 MR. DELANEY: Good, thank you.

10 Other questions or comments?

11 MS. BURGESS: I have one, Osman. Do you feel that  
12 the results of the paper that you presented here for us  
13 have implications for other areas that could be impacted  
14 by a disaster at Pilgrim, for example? We're -- if you  
15 make a quadrant, we're in the southern quarter of that  
16 360-degree circle, but what if the wind instead of  
17 blowing south towards us blew north?

18 MR. KESHAWARZ: Right, so the -- for example, the  
19 Town of Plymouth itself, that is obviously going to be a  
20 major, major disaster area in case anything happens, but  
21 my -- the areas that I -- so even outside of the 20-mile  
22 disaster zone, the important thing to watch out for is  
23 oceanic contamination that reaches Boston, and that  
24 would be pretty significant in terms of not even the

24

1 direct health sense but the evacuation, the loss,  
2 especially with sea trade and seafood that would occur  
3 in the bay.

4 If the wind were to go north, I haven't done too  
5 much study on the geographic areas outside of Cape Cod.  
6 I focused mainly on the Cape itself, but the area of  
7 Plymouth is a heavily populated area. If you turn to --  
8 I don't know if you can quite see it on the projection  
9 -- page 19, I created a population density map of the  
10 areas around the plant itself, and you can see that  
11 within half that 20-mile radius are relatively heavily  
12 populated areas. So really if this plume were to blow  
13 in any direction that's not directly out to sea -- and  
14 even then that would be fairly dangerous -- there would  
15 be significant health impacts. The impact on tourism is  
16 -- at least in Plymouth, it would be just as severe.  
17 Further to the north I'm not so sure of.

18 MS. BURGESS: Or to the west. I mean, I just  
19 recall I was at a conference at the State House in  
20 October, and one of the speakers was Mr. Naoto Kan, who  
21 was the prime minister during the Fukushima disaster,  
22 and he said that so many unanticipated things happened.  
23 For example, they had simulation software at the  
24 government headquarters in Tokyo which should have given

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1 a speedy indication knowing which way the plume would go  
2 based on wind direction, but as I recall, one of the  
3 problems was that no one had really used it before, and  
4 so they were unfamiliar with it. And in Fukushima  
5 another problem was that their operations center that  
6 they were going to pull everybody together with to deal  
7 with such a disaster was only three kilometers away from  
8 the plant itself, and because of that, they were  
9 actually within the contamination area, and so people  
10 could not go there for that reason and also because the  
11 electric lines were down.

12 So maybe this is a good time to talk a little bit  
13 about beyond design bases.

14 MR. KESHAWARZ: Right, yes. The design basis is  
15 sort of the industry term for in engineering any  
16 systems. It's overengineered to an extent so that  
17 foreseeable flaws or foreseeable adverse events can be  
18 handled. Then we have what are known as beyond design-  
19 basis events, things that cannot be predicted and  
20 accounted for in the engineering of the system. The  
21 megathrust earthquake in Japan was one of these beyond  
22 design-basis events. The Fukushima reactors were not  
23 designed to take a tsunami of that magnitude. Nobody  
24 thought that something like that could happen. The

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1 problem with that is that these sorts of disasters,  
2 especially large-scale radiological disasters, are by  
3 their nature difficult or impossible to predict since so  
4 much of it is bound up in climatological factors and  
5 geographical factors that are extremely complicationally  
6 intensive. And so that's one of the reasons that I  
7 chose to focus this study mainly on the economic  
8 impacts, is because it's extremely difficult to predict  
9 what the weather is going to do on any given day.

10 That's why there was such a chain of bad decisions in  
11 the Fukushima disaster response. Most of the climate  
12 models they were using predicted, you know, maybe a 10-  
13 mile dispersal at most. When there was a wind that  
14 first carried the radiation plume out over the ocean, in  
15 the following few days it actually blew it back over  
16 land dispersing it much further.

17 So in the case of a beyond design-basis event, the  
18 reactor is simply not designed for that. And it goes  
19 back to the questions of insurance. They're not written  
20 to take into account these factors.

21 MS. BURGESS: Thank you.

22 MR. DELANEY: Thank you.

23 Any other thoughts or questions from members of the  
24 Commission?

27

1 I just want to go back. Just quickly as almost an  
2 aside or a follow-up to the loss of property value data  
3 that you present, Osman, I know a couple -- I understand  
4 a couple of the local banks here on the Cape are  
5 beginning to think a little bit more about what kind of  
6 a financial hit they would take. I think it's inherent  
7 -- maybe it's not. Maybe it's part of your numbers, but  
8 of course, there's the immediate loss of value in heavy  
9 hit areas close to the plant and eventually, as you  
10 suggest, some regaining of value over time, but in that  
11 interim period, there will be banks that will be holding  
12 onto a lot of mortgage money that could have all kinds  
13 of complications.

14 Did you come across studies that other banks had  
15 done, or is that incorporated in your thinking? Did you  
16 want to comment on that at all?

17 MR. KESHAWARZ: Right. So the effects you're  
18 talking about are indirect effects, you know, the banks  
19 that have monies tied up in mortgages and then some of  
20 these mortgages become worthless, which results in  
21 basically balance sheet problems for the banks, and  
22 small banks might even result in failure. I did not  
23 take that into account in the study, and mostly because  
24 data for that is mostly private. It's in the hands of

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1 banks themselves. You know, what does that exactly mean  
2 (inaudible)? They use that as part of their own risk  
3 assessment. But the effect that you're talking about is  
4 real and it is a possibility. It goes more into the  
5 banking industry's decision to offer loans, interest  
6 rates on -- I mean, you would generally see -- if banks  
7 were to perceive a greater fear of some type of event  
8 like this happening, you would see a rise in interest  
9 rates for mortgages in potentially -- potential areas in  
10 the impact zone.

11 MR. DELANEY: Interesting, yeah. Well, I believe  
12 they're more aware of it now then. With the increased  
13 focus that we've all had on this power plant, they like  
14 the rest of us are much more focused on all the various  
15 implications.

16 Okay, getting close to I think the end of this  
17 session.

18 Maureen, do you want to make another comment?

19 MS. BURGESS: No, I just put up the summary page  
20 which talks about the direct impact to Massachusetts'  
21 tax revenue over ten years is a loss of \$4 to \$7 billion  
22 and that taken together there could be a drop in gross  
23 regional product between 45 and 71 million over ten  
24 years. So those are pretty big numbers.

29

1 Anything you wanted to add, Osman?

2 MR. KESHAWARZ: No, I believe that -- I hope the  
3 numbers stand for themselves. I mean, I was surprised  
4 myself when I ran these calculations.

5 MR. DELANEY: Good. Well, you've helped us  
6 accomplish what we had hoped to, as we state on the  
7 front page or you state on the front page of the report,  
8 that this was prepared to help us promote discussion and  
9 encourage public participation in this topic. So you've  
10 helped us immensely. Thank you very much for great  
11 research, and if you happen to get down this way to the  
12 Cape during the summer or any other time, please drop by  
13 the National Park and visit us.

14 MR. KESHAWARZ: Thank you very much. I plan to  
15 actually as soon as this weather clears up. I'm  
16 standing outside, and it's a blizzard out here.

17 MR. DELANEY: Yeah, we're getting some snow too.  
18 So pick a nice warm, sunny day.

19 MS. AVELLAR: Thank you.

20 MR. KESHAWARZ: I hope to. Thank you very much for  
21 this opportunity.

22 MS. BURGESS: Thank you, Osman.

23 MR. DELANEY: Thank you.

24 MR. PRICE: Thank you.

30

1 MS. AVELLAR: It's wild.

2 MR. DELANEY: So I think the only real issue that  
3 -- or the action, unless there's more discussion, is for  
4 us to officially accept the report.

5 MS. AVELLAR: So moved.

6 MR. DELANEY: It's moved. Is it seconded?

7 MR. REINHART: Second.

8 MR. DELANEY: Okay, second.

9 MS. AVELLAR: It's hard to believe that they're  
10 going to put the entire population of Plymouth,  
11 Massachusetts, in Taunton High School.

12 (Laughter.)

13 MR. ROBINSON: Just for a few months.

14 MS. AVELLAR: What were they thinking? This is so  
15 absurd.

16 MR. DELANEY: Any other discussion? Maureen?

17 MS. BURGESS: I just wanted, Rich -- you have  
18 before you -- there's an errata page, and when I was  
19 going over it last night and I spoke with Osman, we  
20 realized that there were a few corrections that should  
21 have been made that might not be on your hard copy. So  
22 Lauren has provided those three pages. They're  
23 basically page 7, 11, and pages 23 and 24, four pages  
24 actually. So just to be aware in case you found those

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1 tables confusing that those corrections have been made.

2 MR. DELANEY: Okay. Mark?

3 MR. ROBINSON: I think as great as it stands and  
4 whatever I think about economic studies, it just can  
5 blow up forever and ever because depending what you want  
6 to study. But I think there are a lot of indirect  
7 effects, economic effects. It's impossible to handle in  
8 this. So these are more direct effects, but we talked  
9 about government bailout of homeowners. I mean, that's  
10 bound to happen. Look at Sandy. Banks collapsing.  
11 There are lots of other things, unintended consequences  
12 that can't be focused on here, but we should make it  
13 clear to people that this is just looking almost -- I  
14 hate to say narrowly because it includes the Cape as a  
15 whole, but there are lots of other factors.

16 MR. DELANEY: Yeah, pretty much direct effects as  
17 he says here.

18 So there's a motion on the table, and it's seconded  
19 to accept the report. And what that means is we would  
20 put it on our website. It would be available for  
21 distribution for those who are interested, and we would  
22 use it for our future discussions, and any future  
23 positions we'd take on this issue we might use this as  
24 our -- sort of our research documentation.

32

1 Mary-Jo?

2 MS. AVELLAR: Quick question. If we accept it, is  
3 this going to get directly sent to, say, Sarah Peake and  
4 Dan Wolf and Governor Patrick so that they know that  
5 we've had this report done and these are the findings  
6 and we're extremely concerned?

7 MR. DELANEY: We can. We can decide to do that  
8 proactively, but I know all of them have already  
9 requested copies of it should we accept it. So it will  
10 go to both Senator Wolf and Representative Peake.

11 MS. AVELLAR: And Representative Keating. He's  
12 going to the first one to get zapped if he's home in  
13 Bourne that day.

14 MR. DELANEY: George?

15 MR. PRICE: If you're interested, you could ask me  
16 to distribute it, and I'd make sure it got mailed out.

17 MR. DELANEY: So would you like to make that  
18 request?

19 MS. AVELLAR: Part of the motion.

20 MR. DELANEY: That's part of the motion.

21 MR. ROBINSON: And the chambers of commerce.

22 MS. AVELLAR: Oh, yeah.

23 MR. DELANEY: So the motion now stands we will  
24 accept gratefully the good research done by Osman, and

33

1 we will request that the superintendent distribute this  
2 through his typical channels to our elected officials,  
3 other interested parties, and maybe in particular  
4 chambers of commerce.

5 MR. ROBINSON: Well, and the banks certainly.

6 MR. PRICE: I'm thinking I was offering to do the  
7 delegation, state delegation.

8 MR. ROBINSON: Right, I understand.

9 MR. PRICE: And then we would post this on the  
10 website for the world, but the question is how to let  
11 them know it's there, I guess.

12 MS. BURGESS: Is it appropriate to share it with  
13 the press in a PDF, or is it --

14 MR. PRICE: Once it's on the website, it's public  
15 information.

16 MS. AVELLAR: The press is here too. Somebody's  
17 here.

18 MR. ROBINSON: I think we could have a cover letter  
19 from you as chair, Rich, to get it out more to the  
20 economic sectors, the banks, the Board of Realtors. I  
21 mean, there are other things besides the chambers.

22 MR. PRICE: Well, that's the other opportunity, if  
23 the cover letter comes from you.

24 MR. DELANEY: Yeah. Okay, so --

34

1 MR. ROBINSON: Maybe the committee could come up  
2 with a list of those contacts, addresses and e-mails and  
3 things.

4 MR. DELANEY: Okay, so far we have the acceptance  
5 through the traditional cc's that the superintendent  
6 will put on his letter, the delegation and local  
7 officials, and then a suggestion that the committee,  
8 Maureen's subcommittee utilizing a cover letter from me  
9 distribute it to other interested parties as you see  
10 fit.

11 MS. BURGESS: Okay.

12 MR. DELANEY: Banks, chambers, interest groups.

13 MS. AVELLAR: Communities, the six towns within the  
14 -- oh, maybe all the boards of selectmen on the Cape.

15 MR. DELANEY: (To Mr. Price) Are those part of  
16 your doing this?

17 MR. PRICE: (Shakes head.)

18 MR. DELANEY: No? Okay, I'm going to ask Dave  
19 Dunford if he has a suggestion to help us.

20 MR. PRICE: I would send it to the chair of the  
21 board of selectmen of the six towns.

22 MR. ROBINSON: There is a county selectmen's  
23 association.

24 (To David Dunford) Are you the chair of that?

35

1 AUDIENCE MEMBER (DAVID DUNFORD): I was.

2 MR. DELANEY: Dave Dunford.

3 AUDIENCE MEMBER (MR. DUNFORD): I was. I'm on the  
4 executive board, if I may, Mr. Chairman.

5 MR. DELANEY: How could this be helpful?

6 AUDIENCE MEMBER (MR. DUNFORD): It will be very  
7 helpful. I think it's an excellent study, and I think  
8 it would be very helpful. We're actually meeting at the  
9 end of next week on Friday, the 14th, I guess, to have  
10 our monthly meeting, the Cape Cod Selectmen and  
11 Councilor's Association, and depending upon the timing  
12 of when all this would be available, I think it would be  
13 very helpful to have a couple hard copies that are  
14 there. And if it's going to be on a website, that can  
15 be discussed and announced at that meeting. So that  
16 would be a good forum for that.

17 MR. DELANEY: Okay, Larry?

18 MR. SPAULDING: Well, I'm giving him a ride home,  
19 so with the approval of the Commission, I'll just make a  
20 couple of copies when I get to the office and give them  
21 to him, if that's okay.

22 MS. BURGESS: I just wanted housekeeping. So the  
23 hard copy that you have now has to have these changes in  
24 the pages or it will be incorrect. And even the PDF. I

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1 sent you a new PDF. So, you know, the more you read it,  
2 you pick up little details and you make corrections. So  
3 I just want to make sure that you have the hard copy  
4 that's totally correct. You might want to substitute  
5 those pages.

6 MR. PRICE: Well, just for clarification then, is  
7 there a copy with the errata changes made?

8 MS. BURGESS: No, you just have your loose pages,  
9 but we can certainly print some up.

10 MS. MCKEAN: Late breaking.

11 MS. BURGESS: Late breaking.

12 MR. PRICE: It's just that it seems like that ought  
13 to be the copy that gets distributed and posted on our  
14 website.

15 AUDIENCE MEMBER (MR. DUNFORD): Whenever it's  
16 available. We meet monthly.

17 MS. BURGESS: Fortunately I caught Osman before the  
18 Super Bowl last night.

19 MR. DELANEY: So we will have on our website the --

20 MS. BURGESS: Yes, the PDF.

21 MR. DELANEY: And as I understand it, it's 75  
22 billion instead of 73 billion?

23 MS. BURGESS: Yes.

24 MR. DELANEY: That's the numerical correction.

37

1 MS. BURGESS: Yes.

2 MR. DELANEY: And what are the other two  
3 corrections?

4 MS. BURGESS: So on your hard copy page 7, it now  
5 is in tandem with the table which says 74 billion and  
6 change. So page 7 is corrected from 73 to 75. Page 12  
7 had a somewhat fragmented citation regarding the -- it  
8 was from NOAA, and it was called Japan's "harbor wave."  
9 So we just cleaned that up. And then on pages 23 and  
10 24, you might have some errors in years over losses, so  
11 we cleaned up pages -- Tables 5, 6, and 7.

12 MR. DELANEY: So those would be important to have  
13 corrected as well?

14 MS. BURGESS: Yeah, they should be corrected.

15 MR. DELANEY: Okay, so there will be a final  
16 corrected version on the website and distributed again  
17 via Maureen's committee to us in a PDF, and then that  
18 will be the document that we'll ask the superintendent  
19 to get out to the elected officials list, and then he  
20 also can distribute to the press, other associations,  
21 and interested parties.

22 MR. ROBINSON: I'll volunteer to draft the cover  
23 letter for you.

24 MR. DELANEY: Would you? Seriously?

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1 MR. ROBINSON: Yes.

2 MR. DELANEY: Thank you. That would be great,  
3 Mark.

4 MS. BURGESS: Oh, and if we -- I think I've  
5 expressed this to Rich, but anywhere that we post this,  
6 whether it's electronic or hard copy, it should be noted  
7 that this paper was prepared for the Advisory Commission  
8 of the Cape Cod National Seashore to promote discussion  
9 and encourage public participation in this topic. I've  
10 been advised by Professor Boyce, Osman's advisor, that  
11 that is a very important legalese statement to make, so  
12 we have to be careful that that goes with. It's on the  
13 cover page of the hard copy, and it would be on the PDF,  
14 but if it was posted in any other manner or described,  
15 that statement is important.

16 MR. DELANEY: Yeah. And to continue to put this  
17 into context, Osman is a doctoral student.

18 MS. BURGESS: That's right.

19 MR. DELANEY: This is an analysis. It has not been  
20 peer reviewed by eminent economists, so it's in the  
21 vernacular I think called grey literature, not peer  
22 reviewed, but it's still a good piece of work. It could  
23 be challenged by somebody.

24 MS. BURGESS: Absolutely.

39

1 MR. DELANEY: But he did his best analysis that he  
2 could to try (inaudible) resources that he's been  
3 trained as a doctoral economist.

4 MS. BURGESS: Yeah, we saw it as a preliminary  
5 study, and once it's out there, you know, people can  
6 react negatively, positively. It might want to spur  
7 somebody to do further study.

8 MR. DELANEY: Okay.

9 MR. ROBINSON: I think you could challenge  
10 individual numbers, but I think the impact is  
11 unchallengeable.

12 MR. DELANEY: Yeah.

13 MR. SPAULDING: Are we still working on the motion?

14 MR. DELANEY: We're still working on the motion.  
15 Thank you.

16 We may have a vice chair in the making over here.  
17 (Laughter.)

18 MR. DELANEY: So is that convoluted motion  
19 understood by everybody? I'm not going to repeat it  
20 again.

21 MS. AVELLAR: No, me either.

22 MR. DELANEY: All those in favor, signify by saying  
23 aye.

24 BOARD MEMBERS: Aye.

40

1 MR. DELANEY: Those opposed?

2 (No response.)

3 MR. DELANEY: Those abstained?

4 (No response.)

5 MS. AVELLAR: Thank you, Maureen, very much.

6 MR. DELANEY: Yes, and hats off to Maureen and the  
7 subcommittee, all of you who participated. That's been  
8 great.

9 And I'm sorry to report this is not going to go  
10 away. This is not the end of this study. So we will be  
11 talking about this again, but just as sort of a  
12 commentary -- and, Maureen, I think -- did you include  
13 some quick recap of other events going on somewhere in  
14 your notes?

15 MS. BURGESS: Yes, you have a packet that I made up  
16 for you, and would you like me to do that little recap?

17 MR. DELANEY: Well, I think -- I just want to bring  
18 people's attention to it because if you look at this,  
19 you will see and you will know -- we all know that there  
20 is a lot of activity around nuclear -- Plymouth right  
21 now with shutdowns and challenges and water pollution in  
22 Cape Cod Bay potentially with a discharge pipe that my  
23 scientists are monitoring because -- and lapsed permits,  
24 an EPA natural pollution discharge permit that is 18

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1 years out of date, hasn't been renewed. Lots and lots  
2 of growing issues. And some commentators I believe are  
3 now thinking the weight of evidence and problems  
4 attached to this plant is growing to make it perhaps the  
5 top one on the list for being closed eventually. It may  
6 not be this year or next, but it could be a lot sooner  
7 than the 40-year license that we feared when it came up  
8 two years ago.

9 Not reading through all of them, but just a comment  
10 or two?

11 MS. BURGESS: Oh, just some recent events that were  
12 reported just this month. One last month, 1/24, five  
13 security violations rated by the NRC itself as being  
14 high. On January 18 water leaks around the reactor with  
15 very high radioactive tritium levels; 12/8, a shutdown  
16 due to a steam leak valve and a quote from the Union of  
17 Concerned Scientists saying that Pilgrim Nuclear Power  
18 Station now leads the U.S. fleet of 100 reactors for  
19 shutdowns. Earlier there was a steam valve leak in  
20 December.

21 I counted going up until December 4 -- I counted  
22 seven previous glitches in shutdowns during 2013 and two  
23 other events this summer. July 15 there was a loss of  
24 control room alarms and then one that we discussed at

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1 our previous meeting in July 16. The seawater in Cape  
2 Cod Bay was too warm to be used to pump in to cool the  
3 water that surrounds the rods in the reactor and the  
4 spent fuel pool. So that was a first. The water in the  
5 bay was too hot even to be used for the cooling, which  
6 is absolutely essential because of the degree of decay,  
7 you know, during this fission process and the amount of  
8 heat that's generated.

9 MR. REINHART: So what did they do?

10 MS. BURGESS: They changed the threshold. The  
11 threshold was 75, and they raised it a few degrees. And  
12 fortunately the water temperature came down in a couple  
13 of days.

14 MR. NUENDEL: Yeah, but I think what they have to  
15 do is decrease power when it's like that, to do  
16 something with that. It's been a while since that  
17 article was out.

18 MS. BURGESS: Perhaps you're right.

19 MR. NUENDEL: Yeah.

20 MR. DELANEY: Okay, last comment on this, and then  
21 we're going to finish the agenda.

22 MS. AVELLAR: I did get a notice in the mail from  
23 the Town of Provincetown that potassium iodide tablets  
24 are now currently available.

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1 MR. REINHART: Oh, great.

2 MS. AVELLAR: But I have to call the board of  
3 health and make an appointment.

4 MS. BURGESS: Yeah, every town got them, so just  
5 make an appointment and go, go and get those.

6 MS. AVELLAR: They sent it out on neon-colored  
7 paper.

8 MR. REINHART: Get under your desk.

9 MS. BURGESS: Right, right.

10 MR. DELANEY: That's right. Quick, take your pills  
11 and climb under your desk.

12 MR. REINHART: Yeah, exactly.

13 Somebody told me at a party this weekend that when  
14 they were looking into this enabling legislation to get  
15 people to build power plants, they had to -- just to get  
16 people to build them in the first place, they had to  
17 give them almost no liability for any disasters or  
18 anything. So I think there's even less liability with  
19 these than other power plants or other things that are  
20 -- you know, big projects that are built.

21 And we didn't talk about the pools that much, you  
22 know, the cooling pool that has 3,800 rods in them  
23 that's designed for 800.

24 MR. DELANEY: Yeah.

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1 MR. REINHART: It just seems kind of absurd, the  
2 whole thing.

3 MR. DELANEY: No, it does. Osman's report alludes  
4 to that. He mentions that towards the end as a side  
5 issue, but that's a huge one. Absolutely.

6 Okay, let me just check back -- Superintendent,  
7 were there other items on the shorebird, or did you  
8 cover everything that was important?

9 MR. PRICE: No, that's all the hot news I had  
10 unless anybody had any questions.

11 OLD BUSINESS

12 MR. DELANEY: Then let me go to Old Business.

13 Yes, Tom?

14 MR. REINHART: I was at the Nauset Beach and saw  
15 the stairs that you guys built last year.

16 MR. PRICE: Those at Light Beach?

17 MR. REINHART: Yeah. I don't know what they cost,  
18 but I couldn't help but think, is that a good idea to  
19 build a structure like that after we've had a 20-foot  
20 washout? And now it sounds like some of it's destroyed.  
21 And I was wondering why you would build something that  
22 can't be just pulled back. And I think we talked about  
23 that a little bit last year, but you're not thinking of  
24 building another hard version of that after losing two



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1 in two years, are you? Do the repair? I mean, it just  
2 doesn't --

3 MR. PRICE: Well, I think a couple of things.  
4 Number one, you're absolutely right. Basically the  
5 tradition here was to build the hard stairs, and they  
6 basically lasted three to four years. So it was really  
7 chalked up as consumable construction. And last year we  
8 built what we thought were going to be the stairs to  
9 last, and the first storm this winter washed them out.  
10 It was a heck of a storm. So the model that had in  
11 place now doesn't make a lot of sense. Basically those  
12 stairs cost about 120,000 bucks.

13 MR. REINHART: Yeah, that's unbelievable.

14 MR. PRICE: And several things have happened since  
15 the Park Service evolved and would throw stairs out  
16 there every year. Number one, the stairs that we put  
17 out there are a lot more substantial than they used to  
18 be. They used to be off of a straight shot. Now we're  
19 making them a little bit more elaborate so that there's  
20 a platform halfway down so that it's not a straight shot  
21 both for accessibility, safety, and everything else.

22 The cost of putting the stairs has just increased  
23 dramatically. Previously when I asked the question  
24 about retractable stairs, they said, well, it was cost

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1 prohibitive. So I think we're going to have to revisit  
2 that to see what could happen. What might happen is we  
3 might have a new type of design of stairs that we have  
4 to pay for a crane to come in in the spring and pull  
5 them out in the fall. The downside is that you don't  
6 have year-round access at that particular beach, and it  
7 puts in an overhead cost of bringing in a crane all the  
8 time.

9 So we're going to be taking a look at a lot of  
10 those options. But it's one thing to say every three to  
11 four years you can invest this kind of money and you're  
12 going to lose it, but it's another thing if it's every  
13 year. So you're right. We're going to have to -- our  
14 people are taking a look at it on our end as well.

15 MR. REINHART: The same sort of holds true with the  
16 Provincetown problem. If you fixed it last year,  
17 obviously it's just --

18 MR. PRICE: Well, we fixed it two years ago. It  
19 was intended to be a patch because we had this permanent  
20 fix in the works.

21 MR. REINHART: Yeah, yeah.

22 MR. PRICE: We still have the permanent fix in the  
23 works. The question now is, how quickly would we be  
24 able to get the funding to move ahead with the

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1 construction?

2 MR. REINHART: Mark suggested about maybe something  
3 even more temporary than blacktop, that people could  
4 walk around that area if it were less expensive for now.  
5 Because I mean, we could get another storm. We're not  
6 out of the storm period yet. It could get worse.

7 MR. PRICE: Yes.

8 MR. REINHART: It just seems silly to do stuff that  
9 doesn't work at all anymore. We ought to rethink it.  
10 Things are changing.

11 MR. DELANEY: For sure.

12 Any other Old Business?

13 (No response.)

14 NEW BUSINESS

15 PRIVATE LAND PROTECTION

16 MR. DELANEY: Under New Business, Mark, could I ask  
17 you to talk a little bit more about this project.

18 Some of you were with us this morning at 10 o'clock  
19 at the Salt Pond Visitors Center, and in my remarks I  
20 said I think this is one of the most important and  
21 exciting new opportunities that Mark's Compact is  
22 bringing to the Park Service. And I'll let him describe  
23 a little bit more about the details, but he's really  
24 trying to rally local conservation trusts to focus more

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1 and more of the attention and efforts on Park inholdings  
2 and properties adjacent to the Park. And it's so  
3 timely. We've dealt with the two big mega mansions.  
4 We've got 700 plus inholdings still sitting out there.  
5 So this is a welcomed initiative coming from Mark's  
6 Compact of Cape Cod Conservation Trust and a great  
7 document.

8 And I'll just also say, not to steel any thunder,  
9 Mark, but the Friends of Cape Cod National Seashore  
10 stepped up to the plate and funded some or all of this.

11 So, Mark, can you tell us a little bit more about  
12 it?

13 MR. ROBINSON: Well, just briefly it's intended to  
14 engage private landowners both in the Park -- and there  
15 are 600 private properties still in the park -- but also  
16 generally landowners on the Lower Cape in and out of the  
17 Seashore. And through a series of case studies, family  
18 stories, and description of some of the tax benefits and  
19 techniques that we use to help families preserve land,  
20 hope that those in combination will encourage other  
21 people to think about it and get in touch with our land  
22 trusts or town open space committees, my organization  
23 which supports them, as well as Park staff. I know that  
24 the Park staff has been very helpful to several

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1 landowners, one of whom the Falk family in here that we  
2 highlight. We were able to save seven acres off South  
3 Pamet Road with the Park Service staff.

4 So in combinations, team of land conservation  
5 expertise -- experts is available here in the Cape,  
6 particularly in the Lower Cape. You have land trusts  
7 that are nonprofit in every town that have been up and  
8 running for 30 to 50 years now and have a lot of  
9 expertise. So we have towns with access to community  
10 preservation monies to buy open space.

11 So the idea is over the next couple of years to get  
12 this word out. We'll do some direct mailing with the  
13 booklet. We'll have some forums, hope to be invited to  
14 other support organizations. Somebody mentioned Nauset  
15 Newcomers, which I hadn't been aware of. So the  
16 Wellfleet Forum or the Truro Nonresident Tarpayers, any  
17 of these groups that get together that I could be  
18 invited to come and speak with the local land trust  
19 representatives to just announce this availability. And  
20 then what we really want to do is just very quietly with  
21 private landowners having them invite us into their  
22 kitchens and learn more about it. I had one woman come  
23 up to me after this morning's session, so that was good.  
24 We may have one new project out of the meeting. That's

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1 great. That's all we can expect on a day-to-day basis  
2 here.

3 So land conservation is not for every family, but  
4 every family should be aware of the tools and techniques  
5 and then determine whether it makes sense to them.

6 MR. DELANEY: Well, in about 20 minutes, my wife  
7 Karen will be offering up your services at the Orleans  
8 Pond Coalition because it dawned on her that pond  
9 coalitions should be aware of all of these tools and  
10 techniques because you protect ponds and water quality  
11 by preserving open space. So there's another whole  
12 network that you might like to end up being in front of.

13 And one of our own members, former members, Peter  
14 Watts and his wife, Gloria Watts, are featured here.  
15 They stepped up and designated or donated a conservation  
16 restriction on a key piece of property and then had a  
17 couple of other follow-up tax benefits come their way.  
18 So there are some recent changes that I heard Mark say  
19 this morning in the state tax law and federal law that  
20 people really could avail themselves of, so it's a win-  
21 win-win situation, financial win for the landowner, win  
22 for the open space, and win for water quality or other  
23 habitats.

24 So thanks, Mark, for watching that. I think it's

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1 terrific.

2 MR. ROBINSON: Yeah, I'd like to thank you for  
3 chairing the meeting, Rich, and the superintendent for  
4 participating.

5 Both this booklet and a little 10-minute video are  
6 on the home page of our website, thecompact.net. So if  
7 you know somebody and you don't have immediate access to  
8 the booklet, I'll always send it to them if you want me  
9 to, but the PDF is on our website. They can look at it  
10 through that way.

11 MR. DELANEY: Great. Keep us posted.

12 DISCUSSION OF NSTAR SPRAYING PLANS AND UTILITY RIGHT-OF-WAYS

13 MR. DELANEY: There's also under New Business a  
14 discussion of NStar spraying plans and utility rights-  
15 of-way. I think that was a leftover from our last  
16 meeting, and I'm not sure any of us have an immediate  
17 update. I know Senator Wolf announced recently there's  
18 been a 45-day extension on part of it, but this is not  
19 the end of this discussion either.

20 George, anything recently come across your --

21 MR. PRICE: No, I think that part of this came out  
22 of the dialogue that was happening at the table where  
23 people were asking about spraying within the Seashore  
24 boundary and access and all that sort of thing. And one

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1 of the things that's been mentioned previously that  
2 people don't necessarily want to hear is that the Park  
3 Service has approved that spraying on the Park Service  
4 lands because of the techniques they were using and that  
5 sort of thing. So even though it's not part of the  
6 popular movement, at least twice over the time that I've  
7 been here, we went through all the "Mother May I's"  
8 because obviously the utility has the right-of-way. And  
9 within that right-of-way, they have the right to  
10 maintain it. And if they're going to do anything,  
11 whether it's manual or spraying, they still need to work  
12 with us, and they need to understand what the sensitive  
13 sites and all that sort of thing.

14 So I know the people -- I think Howard Irwin  
15 actually was still on the Commission the first time that  
16 the approvals came through. So it's not part of the  
17 Cape-wide desire, but it was something that at least  
18 when I've gone through to find out if the Park Service  
19 approved it, the answer was yes. So I think some of the  
20 folks at the table didn't particularly like that answer.

21 MR. DELANEY: Mark?

22 MR. ROBINSON: I think I'm the one that brought it  
23 up last time. I don't think it's they were questioning  
24 the valuation. What I was suggesting is the more we can

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1 encourage local groups -- and by that, I mean very  
2 broadly any local group that's interested -- to be  
3 available in very sensitive areas, near wetlands,  
4 private wells, rare species areas to do manual hand  
5 clearing. It's not appropriate for hundreds of miles of  
6 right-of-way throughout the Cape, but in selected areas  
7 I think it could be very symbolic and effective to show  
8 that the Seashore is treating really sensitive areas  
9 differently than the miles and miles of regular right-  
10 of-way. I think it's really more of an opportunity  
11 rather than a criticism.

12 MR. DELANEY: Good point.

13 Yes, Tom?

14 MR. REINHART: How do these decisions come down?  
15 Do you go back to your headquarters and they tell you  
16 the way you're supposed to play this, or is this your  
17 decision to go along with the spraying? Personal  
18 decision as superintendent?

19 MR. PRICE: No, anything that we would do that  
20 would apply chemicals, we have to go to our Integrated  
21 Pest Management office. And it's a professor -- it's at  
22 the University of Pittsburgh that's actually the Park  
23 Service Integrated Pest Management. So, for instance,  
24 if we have an infestation in one of our buildings, we

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1 actually have to present our problem and our recommended  
2 solutions to them before they sign off on them. And  
3 they may or may not sign off on it depending on the  
4 material that's going to be used, or they may give us  
5 another recommendation.

6 So when it was first brought to us -- because NStar  
7 I think before it became a big cause celebre in the  
8 news, they actually came to us and said, "This is our  
9 plan for the right-of-way for the Seashore. We need to  
10 package that up and send it to these scientists to  
11 review." And they took a look at the material and the  
12 application that was being recommended, et cetera, et  
13 cetera, and then they sent us back either the approval  
14 or the denial. So it's not us at all.

15 Lauren?

16 MS. MCKEAN: And additionally they did have some  
17 caveats, and that is in George's letter to them about  
18 the not spraying within 200 feet of wetlands and low  
19 humidity days. So there are some specifics that they  
20 came back with, and it was because we did ask back for  
21 some public questions. It was spraying for both public  
22 and environmental, both -- both prongs.

23 MR. DELANEY: And do those conditions get then  
24 passed back to NStar?

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1 MR. PRICE: Yes.

2 MR. DELANEY: So you would approve it but with  
3 these kinds of conditions?

4 MR. PRICE: Yes.

5 MR. REINHART: Now, does the -- I'll call them the  
6 bureaucracy.

7 MR. PRICE: Now, by the way, the same thing is true  
8 when and if they go in and do manual clearing. So, for  
9 instance -- there's no press here anymore.

10 MS. BURGESS: No.

11 MR. NUENDEL: He left.

12 (Laughter.)

13 MR. PRICE: We actually fined one of their subs  
14 because we had actually walked through with them for a  
15 manual clearing in a particularly sensitive area that  
16 was archaeologically sensitive, and apparently that  
17 information was never passed through to the sub. Our  
18 rangers found out and did a cease and desist. They did  
19 an assessment of the damage, and they were given a fine  
20 by us. And there was a discussion with NStar and  
21 everything else about this is totally unacceptable. And  
22 one of the reasons that NStar, by the way, originally  
23 came up with the chemical clearing was because there was  
24 so much grief over their manual clearing as it was

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1 affecting the natural environment. It's not in the  
2 Seashore but elsewhere by other conservations. So it's  
3 a big, big concern, and it's a lot of area to keep clear  
4 in order for their right-of-way to be maintained. So  
5 I'm not trying to defend them or say, you know, "Poor  
6 NStar," but the reality is it's a very complex  
7 situation.

8 So whether it's the manual clearing or the chemical  
9 clearing, yes, we need to do the approvals. So for  
10 instance, if our Integrated Pest Management office, as  
11 it did twice, because Howard Irwin and the rest of your  
12 predecessors said this doesn't make sense -- we went  
13 back and had them relook. They took a look at the  
14 material and read all the information on it, and they  
15 gave us their finding.

16 MR. REINHART: Well, is there any way to  
17 communicate with them -- I know the citizens of  
18 Wellfleet don't want it, and I think we had a vote.

19 MR. PRICE: That's different. That's different.

20 MR. REINHART: And it's going through our town,  
21 and, you know, we're part of the Seashore. That's why  
22 I'm sitting here today.

23 MR. PRICE: Right.

24 MR. REINHART: Why don't we get some sort of voice

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1 in this? Like I don't really appreciate having somebody  
2 in Pittsburgh say, "This is okay. Go ahead and do it"  
3 when we don't want it. I mean, where does our voice get  
4 to be heard in this sort of thing? And are these people  
5 hearing that we don't want it? Are you communicating  
6 that to them --

7 MR. PRICE: Yes.

8 MR. REINHART: -- that there's a lot of resistance  
9 in the community to this?

10 MR. PRICE: But they're looking at the science, not  
11 the politics.

12 MR. REINHART: Well, you know, that's not just --  
13 there's more to it than that. There was a lot of  
14 politics getting the Seashore established in the first  
15 place.

16 MR. PRICE: Right.

17 MR. REINHART: It wasn't scientific. And so, you  
18 know, there's a lot of diseases here and cancer and  
19 things on Cape Cod where people are falling all the  
20 time. You know, a lot of people think our environment  
21 is really polluted, and we don't want to add to it  
22 anymore if we can help it. I think we're going to try  
23 to pass something to ban any sort of application of  
24 herbicides and pesticides in the town. You know, people

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1 each other sole source aquifer, pristine through  
2 everything possible. That's what we've all been  
3 thinking about for years. You're right, Tom. So any  
4 variation of that is a little bit sometimes hard to put  
5 into context. I hear what you're saying, but then  
6 George says that the science is the science. But then  
7 sometimes we've seen some science doesn't always apply  
8 here. I assume the Integrated Pest Management people in  
9 Pittsburgh understand we're not just another regular  
10 water supply; we're a sole source aquifer. So then you  
11 have to --

12 MR. PRICE: And we're a national park, which is why  
13 we're required to go to them for the "Mother May I."

14 MR. DELANEY: Yeah, so it does get complicated.  
15 Mark?

16 MR. ROBINSON: There's a wonderful video on the  
17 Cape Cod Times website. They interviewed the manager of  
18 the NStar spraying (inaudible) on a particular day, but  
19 they went out and filmed it. And they showed the guys  
20 with backpacks spraying the white spray on the small  
21 pitch pines, but in the background -- I'm not sure they  
22 meant that to be filmed -- but there's an open air Jeep  
23 type of thing full of ten Jerry Cans of the herbicide  
24 that he's delivering to the team. And it's jostling up

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1 are working towards that.

2 And I think the Seashore -- isn't that your policy?

3 MR. PRICE: No.

4 MR. REINHART: It isn't?

5 MR. PRICE: No, we have --

6 MR. REINHART: I thought you guys weren't using  
7 that stuff. Your grass doesn't look like it's --

8 MR. PRICE: Well, we suspended that sort of  
9 activity many years ago, but no, when we have -- in  
10 fact, we've done selective herbicides on some of the  
11 invasive plants, and it's been posted in the newspaper,  
12 and we've put out information about it and all that sort  
13 of thing. So the question is if it's being done  
14 according to what's determined to be environmentally  
15 safe, then we've done it. And we only do it with the  
16 "Mother May I's" from the approvals from elsewhere, not  
17 our own opinions.

18 MR. REINHART: Yeah, okay. I guess it's just hard  
19 to have confidence in some of the principles that have  
20 been laid down over the years and then where we're at  
21 now. I mean, we've got all kinds of water problems and  
22 pollution problems that we're working on and groundwater  
23 things. It just seems counterproductive.

24 MR. DELANEY: We as a community have been telling

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1 and down. I could see the whole thing tipping over as  
2 it hits a rock, but anyway, my point is that it's not  
3 just spraying. It's not just mowing. There are other  
4 things that are time intensive, labor intensive.  
5 There's not that much vegetation that really has to be  
6 treated. There are pitch pines, none of which out there  
7 have diameters any bigger than that (indicates), okay?

8 So we had a team of retirees, elder citizens in  
9 Brewster that treated some of the right-of-way on the  
10 conservation trust fund property, and with just hand  
11 tools, we could take out the trees, we could take out  
12 the roots. We left all the lowbush blueberry. We left  
13 the Mayflower, all of the things that you should be  
14 worried about getting mowed, and it can be done. And if  
15 you take out the roots of these pitch pines, you don't  
16 have to worry about them for another five years. After  
17 five years now maybe there are some seedlings that you  
18 can pull up by hand. There's stuff that we can do  
19 that's in between. Again, we can't do it on hundreds of  
20 miles; but there are places where we can do it that it  
21 makes sense, that are sensitive. And it's the  
22 opportunity that we're missing to show and to lead by  
23 example that I'm concerned about.

24 NStar has a right -- a right on the right-of-way,

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1 but the underlying owner of this property in this case  
2 is the National Seashore. So the National Seashore has  
3 the right to treat its property in a way that's  
4 consistent with what NStar's trying to do without having  
5 to do it NStar's way. At least that's what I'm trying  
6 to get to.

7 MR. DELANEY: Yeah, yeah.

8 Mary-Jo?

9 MS. AVELLAR: And to further say, to agree with  
10 Mark, I think that the conservation trust in all of our  
11 towns would have more than enough volunteers that would  
12 be willing to go out. I mean, we get them for the beach  
13 cleanup at least in Provincetown on the town-owned side.  
14 There's more than enough people.

15 MR. ROBINSON: Do they have an Adopt a Highway in  
16 Wellfleet?

17 MS. AVELLAR: Yeah. I mean, there's more than  
18 enough people I think that would be interested in  
19 assisting. It's a way of making people stop using  
20 Roundup, you know, and things like that if they can go  
21 out and see how it can be done without.

22 MR. ROBINSON: We don't need NStar's permission.  
23 We need your permission to treat a Seashore --

24 MS. AVELLAR: Yeah, that's what I mean.

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1 have one or two more comments.

2 MR. CLARK: There was a group of well-meaning  
3 individuals out pruning -- it was one of the right-of-  
4 ways. I'm not sure which of the Lower Cape towns. But  
5 they were removing vegetation and rare and endangered  
6 species habitat, and I know they had to be stopped from  
7 doing that. So that's --

8 MR. ROBINSON: Well, you need supervision.

9 MR. CLARK: You just don't want people going out  
10 and doing stuff.

11 MR. ROBINSON: There are people on this staff that  
12 know a rare plant from a common plant. So when I set  
13 the people in Brewster up, I said, "This is a pitch  
14 pine. This is a scrub pine. You don't have to take out  
15 the scrub pine. They'll never get higher than three  
16 feet high. So NStar's not worried about that. Pitch  
17 pines they worry about. Tree oaks they worry about, but  
18 highbush blueberry, they're not worried about that.  
19 They're not worried about any of the ground covers."  
20 It's just these trees that could potentially interfere  
21 with the wires, and that's the only thing that's --

22 MR. DELANEY: Bill?

23 MR. CLARK: I also serve on the Massachusetts  
24 Pesticide Board, and I know they go through an awful lot

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1 MR. ROBINSON: -- right-of-way with volunteers and  
2 hand tools. We could get the Nauset football team out  
3 there volunteering as community service.

4 MS. AVELLAR: I mean, what about -- what is that  
5 AmeriCorps, these people that come around all the time?  
6 I mean, what do they do? I mean, I see them --

7 MR. ROBINSON: Come around all the time.

8 MS. AVELLAR: I mean, they sit in offices and type  
9 --

10 MR. PRICE: No.

11 MR. ROBINSON: No, no.

12 MS. AVELLAR: Well, some of the ones I've seen, but  
13 I don't know what they're doing in other towns.

14 MR. PRICE: You should see all the pond  
15 improvements that they've done to help us.

16 MS. AVELLAR: We don't have that kind of stuff in  
17 Provincetown, but I'm thinking that -- I mean, like this  
18 report which was so informative today -- and I'm so glad  
19 I came -- but this basically doesn't pertain to  
20 Provincetown. You know what I mean? But I'm sure there  
21 are people in the conservation trust who would be happy  
22 to go out into Beach Forest and the bike trails and  
23 stuff and pull these things out of the ground.

24 MR. DELANEY: All right, Bill? We are going to

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1 of scrutiny. A lot of time goes into training and  
2 regulatory hurdles they have to go through before they  
3 get to this point. There's a five-year -- you asked how  
4 do you comment. There's a five-year operational plan.  
5 There's a yearly operational plan. The chairman just  
6 mentioned that Senator Wolf had to extend it by 45 days,  
7 so there are opportunities to comment. I guess the  
8 selectmen, the board of health, and the conservation  
9 commission in every town get a copy of the plan. So  
10 there's ample -- it's a very democratic process. It's  
11 an opportunity to speak.

12 MR. DELANEY: Okay, well, I think we've surfaced an  
13 issue that we'll talk about again. I think there's a  
14 little growing -- I sense there's some continued concern  
15 about this application of pesticides, whether it's NStar  
16 or anyone else. We hear the Park Service has done and  
17 has reduced a tremendous amount of use of chemicals  
18 throughout its whole operation as it weans itself.  
19 We've also heard the dilemma -- you know, it's a  
20 dilemma, but the process George has to go through when  
21 confronted with telling NStar yes or no.

22 But I think we shouldn't just leave this as it is.  
23 I think maybe it's worth bringing this back up again.

24 MR. ROBINSON: We can see if there's a

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1 demonstration project that we could do, if nothing more  
2 than to just lead by example to show that there are some  
3 very sensitive areas, and that we could have some  
4 training to supervise volunteers.

5 MR. DELANEY: Well, perhaps we could bring this  
6 back up at our next meeting and have a little more --  
7 we've been talking anecdotally for a large part right  
8 now. Maybe, if, again, Mark, I know, or Bill, a few of  
9 us could put together a little summary of what has  
10 happened so far, what are some of the pilot projects  
11 that have happened, show those successes. Just a little  
12 bit -- not a long report but enough to give us something  
13 to kind of react to, and maybe eventually a  
14 recommendation might come out of that that we can make  
15 to the Park.

16 George?

17 MR. PRICE: The only other point that I want to  
18 make is right now we spend an inordinate amount of  
19 energy with volunteers doing projects in the field. So  
20 we have the Friends that work on the trails. We have  
21 the Friends and AmeriCorps that work on the fire group.  
22 We have AmeriCorps and all kinds of volunteers that work  
23 with Lauren on the ponds. It requires an amazing amount  
24 of supervision from our end in order to accomplish any

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1 of these things. It is not just somebody sending  
2 somebody out saying, "Do this and not that." It  
3 involves scientists. It involves planning. It involves  
4 sometimes compliance. It involves coordination with the  
5 local town, all that sort of stuff. So that's what  
6 we're doing with our energies in order to get some  
7 heathland restoration, some cultural resource goals  
8 done, all the things that we're doing to support the  
9 Park Service mission with the Friends, especially with  
10 the trail work, in order to get visitor access to a lot  
11 of these places or to vista management.

12 We have a tremendous long list of stuff that's, of  
13 course, the Park goals. If another group wants to come  
14 along and work with NStar to work on the right-of-ways,  
15 I'm not going to object to that as long as they also  
16 meet all the requirements that both NStar would require  
17 and we would require in order for a volunteer group to  
18 work on these properties. But to divert all of that  
19 energy to this, I just think is a management decision  
20 that I would have a big problem with.

21 MR. ROBINSON: I don't think we want to divert the  
22 energy. I think we want to increase the capacity of  
23 volunteers, and I think there are volunteers that will  
24 be attracted to this particular project that they

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1 wouldn't be to clearing a trail or building stairs.

2 MR. DELANEY: I get that sense too.

3 Okay, Lauren?

4 MS. McKEAN: Just to complete, I know that when  
5 they came to us in about 2008 to do the pesticides, that  
6 Dave Crary and the fire crew did the whole Marconi area  
7 so that you see all the way down the right-of-way from  
8 Wellfleet to the Eastham town line. They did a lot of  
9 clearing out back then so that pesticide application  
10 would not be needed.

11 There's really not that much right-of-way within  
12 the Park. If we look, it's pieces and patches. In  
13 other words --

14 MR. ROBINSON: Great, you're making my point.

15 (Laughter.)

16 MS. McKEAN: And there's another chunk up north in  
17 the northern part of Wellfleet, but there's a lot of  
18 town-owned. There are some private land spaces.  
19 There's not a really large amount that would lead to --

20 MR. REINHART: You said all through Eastham is all  
21 on the other side?

22 MS. McKEAN: All the way down from here  
23 (indicates). If you look left as you're leaving the  
24 meeting today, you can see that it's very clear.

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1 MR. DELANEY: So maybe without actually going to  
2 form a subcommittee at this point, Tom and Mark and  
3 maybe a few people that are interested might -- if you  
4 put your heads together between now and our next meeting  
5 and see if you can kind of generate a proposal or a  
6 couple of options that might be considered with all the  
7 caveats that George put on the table, not diverting --  
8 volunteer help, using the precautionary principle  
9 dovetailing Park land with town land, proper training,  
10 proper (inaudible). There are a lot of management  
11 issues that would have to be addressed, but that would  
12 be welcomed.

#### 13 DATE AND AGENDA FOR NEXT MEETING

14 MR. DELANEY: Okay, speaking of the next meeting  
15 then, that would be typically April.

16 MR. PRICE: How about April 14?

17 MR. DELANEY: That's the date I had penciled in my  
18 calendar. Is that all right with everybody else?

19 MS. AVELLAR: Sure.

20 MR. DELANEY: Okay, it shall be.

#### 21 PUBLIC COMMENT

22 MR. DELANEY: And now the intrepid public who have  
23 stuck with us through all of this time, we turn the  
24 floor over to you. Any comments on any topics related

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to the Cape Cod National Seashore from any of the public?

Lilli?

AUDIENCE MEMBER (LILLI GREENE): Lilli Greene, Wellfleet.

I just want to say that I am very impressed with what happened here today. And, Mark, hats off to you for making this proposal and, George, for you to agree to collaborate with that plan. I'm very impressed with that.

And, Maureen, thank you from the public, the one or two people, three people that are from the public, for all of your hard work and your committee's hard work on the report, whatever the document is called that we'll get to see momentarily.

And I appreciate being able to be here to make these comments. Thank you.

MS. BURGESS: Thank you.

MR. DELANEY: Thanks, Lilli.

Any other comments?

(No response.)

ADJOURNMENT

MR. DELANEY: Hearing none, I'll accept a motion to adjourn.

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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 70 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, February 3, 2014, commencing at 1:06 p.m. with recorded proceedings commencing at 1:35 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 31st day of March, 2014.

Linda M. Corcoran - Court Reporter

My commission expires:

August 28, 2020

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MS. AVELLAR: So moved.

Second?

MR. REINHART: Second.

MR. DELANEY: All those in favor, say aye?

BOARD MEMBERS: Aye.

MR. DELANEY: Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 3 p.m. the proceedings were adjourned.)

## Memorandum

**To:** Sheila Vanderhoef, Eastham Town Manager  
**From:** Mark White  
**Cc:** Paul Gabriel  
**Date:** April 22, 2014  
**Subject:** Water System Financing  
Background on Selected Financing Strategy

---

Below are some bulleted items that outline the approach taken to evaluate and select a financing approach for the proposed water system. These can be included with any background materials you're preparing for the Selectmen as part of their discussions on this topic.

The financing strategy for the water system considered connection fees, betterments, and taxes as cost allocation approaches. The overall objective for the financing approach was to make the project as affordable as possible to property owners. The target was developing a cost allocation approach that had a maximum annual payment of \$550/year for the average home (\$350,000 valuation).

- **Connection fees:** Would consist of a single-time charge for properties actually connecting to the water system. The consequence of using connection fees is that all of the system costs are borne by those properties connecting to the system. In this case, where the system construction includes the construction of well fields, a storage tank and transmission mains – infrastructure that would be used by all water users in the future – this burdens the connection fees further. There also is no mechanism in future phases for reimbursing property owners that have already paid a connection fee.

This approach also results in very uncertain cash flows because of the voluntary nature and timing of connections. Developing a pro-forma for debt service would be extremely difficult using this approach.

- **Betterments:** Betterments have the same downside issue as connection fees in that all of the system costs, including well fields, storage tanks and transmission mains, would be paid for by those connecting in this phase, and therefore these properties would be unfairly burdened by these costs if the water system were to be expanded in the future. Betterments are much more appropriately used in cases where the infrastructure already exists and is being expanded, and therefore where individual property values are truly being directly "bettered" by the expansion.

Betterments also have other complexities associated with it with respect to how the betterments are defined, especially in this circumstance for Eastham. Betterments are typically assessed on the basis of one of the following criteria: street frontage, lot size, water usage or Title 5 flow, assessed value, or a combination of these criteria.

- Street frontage can vary widely from property to property, and the location of a property with respect to street frontage is very circumstantial. Properties having equivalent assessed value can have markedly different frontage characteristics, and therefore this



# Memorandum

April 22, 2014

Page 2

approach wasn't viewed as being an equitable method for determining betterments. The same issues are associated with betterments being applied to lot size.

- Water usage: there is no accurate method of determining water usage at individual properties in Eastham because water usage is not metered. Absent that, it could be done on the basis of Title 5 wastewater flow estimates (correlated to number of bedrooms or some other factor). This approach has been used in communities where there are good records available, but even with these records assessing betterments using this approach has proven to be very difficult for a number of reasons: Title 5 criteria may not accurately define actual use of a property, property ownership changes can result in very different water use patterns, etc. This betterment approach would be extremely difficult to administer in Eastham, and was not considered further.
- Assessed value is the most straightforward because it is taken from the assessor's records of the property valuation. It is the most straightforward method and the most manageable to administer.

Overall, because betterments were going to assign the entire project costs to only those properties being directly served by this phase of the system (approximately 2,050 properties), this approach does not recognize the community-wide benefit provided by the system and would be extremely expensive to those homeowners.

- Taxes: allocating the project costs to all properties offers the following advantages:
  - It recognizes that the water system improves the entire community because it ensures that a clean water supply source is available, provides markedly improved fire protection to the Town, and supports the Town's economic development opportunities for businesses that are currently restricted because of water limitations. The water system will provide benefits to all properties within the Town, regardless of whether they are being directly served by it.
  - For these reasons, this approach is viewed as being the most equitable to the Town and is also the most straightforward to administer and manage.
  - This approach has the advantage of being fully deductible on federal taxes.

The alternative cost allocation approaches were evaluated in detail by assembling numerous financing scenarios to translate the program costs to annual costs to a property owner having a property with an average assessed value of \$350,000. The Town was supported in these analyses by financial consultants well-versed in municipal finance, including Mark Abrahams of the Abrahams Group, as well as support from the Cape Cod Commission. The analyses considered various interest rates, bonding periods and cost allocation approaches. The current cost allocation approach is based on the capital costs being funded by taxes, assumes a 2% interest rate provided through the State Revolving Fund program, and a 20-year bonding period.

The cost allocation approach for this phase does not necessarily mean that it will be the same for future phases of the project, where betterments may be more appropriate. Decisions on the cost allocation method will be made if and as future phases for expanding the water system are considered.

## Letters to the Editor April 4<sup>th</sup> Edition of the Cape Codder

By Paula Aschettino

According to expert Chris Woodcock, *charging water rates based on property assessments is highly unusual. And 99.5% of communities in Massachusetts do not use this method.*

Also Ms. Aschettino said that our Selectmen are discriminating against any Eastham property owners.....etc., etc.

While I don't agree that our BOS are discriminating against many of its property owners, I am concerned that Property Owners with higher than average property values will very strongly, most likely will be attending this coming Town Meeting.

Therefore, is it possible that these Property Owners with higher than average property values, at town meeting, will be voting against this important town wide water article?

Depending of the BOS answer to this question.....perhaps a change to this article is indicated?

4/30 agenda

DATE: April 30, 2014

TO: Board of Selectmen

FROM: Nan Balmer, Assistant Town Administrator

RE: Town Meeting: May 5<sup>th</sup> – Nauset High School Gym

On Tuesday April 15<sup>th</sup>, the Town Clerk and Moderator convened a meeting with the Fire and Police Chiefs to plan for Town Meeting. I attended in the Town Administrator's absence. A follow-up meeting was held Friday April 18th. The following plan was agreed to:

**FLOOR PLAN:**

- Same floor plan in gym as STM - June, 2013:
  - Board of Selectmen and Finance Committee at tables on gym floor
  - Moderator on riser at podium
  - Town Clerk - Town Accountant Station
  - Registration at Entrance
  - 1200 chairs on gym floor – 4 blocks across, 3 blocks deep; 100/block  
(Each block marked by flag; Gym is 135 feet by 110 feet.)
    - Prior Year Attendance
      - 1119 Voters – 2013 May Town Meeting
      - 1368 Voters – 2013 June Town Meeting
- Bleachers: All agreed that, for safety and vote-counting, if more than 1200 residents attend and use of the bleachers is necessary, bleacher use should be managed.
  - Bleachers (Capacity 750) will remain closed until the gym seating is filled
  - If gym floor seating is filled, the Fire and Police Chiefs will work with School Maintenance to open bleachers (a 2 minute mechanical process) and the Chiefs will supervise Voter seating in the bleachers on a row by row basis.
- Non-Voter Seating (Usually 50 Non-Voters attend Town Meeting)
  - The Cafeteria (Capacity 200) will be equipped with a "live feed" to a 50" HD TV so that anyone seated in the cafeteria can see and hear Town Meeting.
  - Non-Voters will be asked to go to the Cafeteria until all Voters are seated.
  - One rear block of seats will be reserved until the other blocks are filled with residents so that Non-Voters can be seated, if they wish, in the gym if possible after all Voters are seated, at the beginning of Town Meeting.
  - Seating in cafeteria approximately 10 across and 5 deep to start.
- Wheel Chairs, Walkers, Less Able Voters:
  - First row and outside column of first block will be reserved for less able voters and their companions.
- Child Care – To Be Decided – In front of Library, if necessary

- Rest Rooms – In hallway, next to Gym with signage providing directions to alternative locations.

#### TOWN CLERK AND MODERATOR

1. Town Clerk responsible for Voter registration, paper ballots and minutes. (15 Town Clerk / Registrar)
2. Moderator chairs Town Meeting
3. Town Clerk and Moderator jointly responsible for Town Meeting procedures including vote counting / recording. (24 Tellers plus alternates)

#### PUBLIC SAFETY FUNCTIONS – Police and Fire Chief

1. Parking (750 spaces in lot) plus overflow on Cable Road – Supervised by Deputy Chief Roderick
  - a. Portable lighting will be set up between parking lot and gym
  - b. Cert Team to assist people between Parking Lot and Gym
2. Crowd Control / Seating
  - a. Exits / Entrances – Uniformed officers stationed during Town Meeting along with Town Clerk Staff
  - b. Before Town Meeting - Police and Fire Chief with assistance from Nan and Neil and Tellers to assist with Voter seating after registration and before Town Meeting. One staff person assigned to cafeteria. One staff person assigned to hallway to assist people looking for rest rooms.
  - c. After Town Meeting – Police and Fire Chief to direct after Town Meeting flow from building.
3. Personnel Training with Chiefs, Moderator and Town Clerk – 4/28 5 pm
  - a. For Tellers and Registrars
  - b. “See Something, Say Something”
  - c. Personnel to wear vests Issued by Fire Department to make them visible to public
  - d. Roles and Responsibilities
    - i. Teams of 2 (One assigned as Supervisor) assigned to each block for Vote Counting and to each block, before Town Meeting to assist voters in finding seats
  - e. Emergency Procedure (Evacuation / Exits)
4. Visitor Code of Conduct – Posted by Police Chief
5. Manage any evacuation Including securing of critical documents

#### TECHNICAL FUNCTIONS – IT Director and Channel 18 Coordinator

1. Sound – (Vendor same as June 2013 Town meeting - Chris Blood)
2. 2 large screens on tables to make Moderator visible throughout gym, Live Feed to Cafeteria, One Screen for Text – Hearing Impaired
3. 50” TV, live feed in cafeteria
4. Live to public in Eastham on Channel 18
5. Pre-wire / test on Friday afternoon (Chairs and tables set up Monday 10am)
6. Disassemble day after Town Meeting

## **VISITORS – CODE OF CONDUCT**

The Town of Eastham's staff and volunteers strive to provide a positive experience for those visiting Town facilities, by following the "Professional Standards of Conduct Policy"

The Town will not tolerate harassing conduct that effects or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive meeting environment.

Complying with this Code of Conduct is required by all people doing business with The Town of Eastham.

Violators who do not comply with this policy may be asked to leave the premises.

### **Expected Conduct**

- AVOID CAUSING DISTURBANCES OR DISRUPTIONS
- SHOW RESPECT FOR OTHERS, BUILDING FACILITIES, AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF OTHERS
- USE COMMON COURTESY WHEN INTERACTING WITH OTHERS
- DO NOT ENGAGE IN ANY LEWD OR OFFENSIVE BEHAVIOR
- ANY FORM OF VIOLENCE IS PROHIBITED
- SMOKING, DRINKING ALCOHOL, OR APPEARING TO BE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ANY ILLEGAL SUBSTANCE IS PROHIBITED

Repeated violations may result in permanent suspension of facility privileges.

**Thank you for your cooperation!**

---

Edward V. Kulhawik  
Police Chief



7. Open Space Plan  
Letter of Support

April 28, 2014

Robert Gurney  
Chair, Open Space Committee  
Eastham Town Hall  
2500 State Highway, Rte 6  
Eastham, MA 02642

Dear Bob,

As requested, the Board of Selectmen reviewed the draft of the 2014 Town of Eastham Open Space and Recreation, dated February 2014. The Board of Selectmen found the updated and revised plan to be both comprehensive and detailed, and we would like to commend the Open Space Committee for working so diligently on the plan.

Eastham's rural seaside character is recognized as one of the most important qualities to preserve. This widespread public sentiment has been reaffirmed in the 2014 Open Space and Recreation Plan by presenting a thorough overview of the commitment to protecting our open space, preserving our historical sites, and providing active recreational opportunities for our residents, second-home owners, and visitors.

You did a fine job soliciting the thoughts of residents through public open space committee meetings and by placing the plan on the town website, as well as meeting with our boards and commissions. Eastham is very fortunate to have a wonderful community support who care about our towns future.

Our land use boards, in particular conservation commission, recreation and beach department, Planning Board, Health Department and the Board of Selectmen will all benefit from having this document as a resource when considering future land acquisitions for passive and active recreation.

On behalf of the Board of Selectmen, we thank the Division of Conservation Services for considering this plan and support our open space and recreation efforts.

Sincerely,

John F. Knight, Chair



# **INFORMATION**

INFO: TOWN COVE SHELLFISHING



Paul J. Diodati  
Director

# Commonwealth of Massachusetts

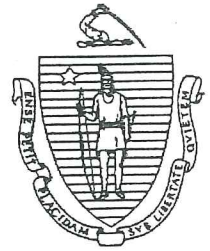
## Division of Marine Fisheries

251 Causeway Street, Suite 400

Boston, Massachusetts 02114

(617)626-1520

fax (617)626-1509



Deval Patrick  
Governor

Timothy P. Murray  
Lt. Governor

Richard K. Sullivan, Jr.  
Secretary

Mary B. Griffin  
Commissioner

April 21, 2014

ADMINISTRATION

APR 24 2014

RECEIVED

Board of Selectmen  
Town Hall  
Eastham, MA 02642

Ladies & Gentlemen:

In accordance with Chapter 130, Section 74A of the Massachusetts General laws, the Division of Marine Fisheries has determined that the below defined shellfish growing areas in Salt Pond (OC:6.21) and Town Cove (OC:4.25), in the Town of Eastham, do not meet the established criteria for the harvest of shellfish due to a contaminated relay of quahogs from the Taunton River (permit #161272).

Therefore, under authority of Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 130, Sections 74A and 75, the status of the below defined areas have been changed to "**CLOSED TO SHELLFISHING**" to the taking of all shellfish. Digging, harvesting or collecting and/or attempting to dig, harvest or collect shellfish and the possession of shellfish from the below defined areas are prohibited.

Under authority of 322 CMR 7.01(7) all permits issued thereunder are hereby conditioned to prohibit the taking, selling or possession of shellfish from the below defined area.

CLASSIFICATION: APPROVED

**Status: Closed To Shellfishing**

**Salt Pond**  
**OC:6.21**

"The waters and flats and all tributaries of Salt Pond from the "NO SHELLFISHING" sign at the visitor's center continuing along the southern shoreline to the western end of Salt Pond River and extending seaward for 150'."



CLASSIFICATION: APPROVED

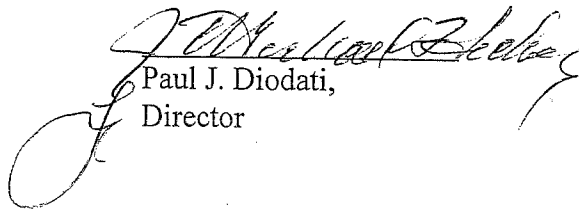
Status: Closed To Shellfishing

Town Cove

OC:4.25

"The waters and flats and all tributaries of Town Cove from the "NO SHELLFISHING" from #10 Ellis Road to the "NO SHELLFISHING" sign at #70 Ellis Road and extending seaward for 100'."

Sincerely,



Paul J. Diodati,  
Director

cc: A. Gross, L. Roberts, P. Moran, DELE  
D. McKiernan, M. Hickey, DMF  
WPC. DEP,  
FDA, DPH  
M. O'Connor, Eastham Shellfish Constable



## TOWN OF EASTHAM

2500 State Highway, Eastham, MA 02642 - 2544

All departments 508 240-5900 Fax 508 240-1291

[www.eastham-ma.gov](http://www.eastham-ma.gov)

INFO: APPOINTMENT

TREASURER/

COLLECTOR

April 18, 2014

To: Joan Plante, Treasurer/Tax Collector

From: Sheila Vanderhoef, Town Administrator *SV*

Re: FY 14 Appointment- Joan Plante

In accordance with the *Town of Eastham Home Rule Charter, § C4-4E*, you are hereby appointed to the position of Treasurer/Tax Collector for a period commencing May 21, 2014 and ending June 30, 2015.

The Board of Selectmen and the Finance Committee will be notified of this appointment on April 30, 2014 and have fifteen days to reject the same.

cc: Lillian Lamperti, Town Clerk

✓ Board of Selectmen

Finance Committee

***Cape Cod Selectman and Councilors Association***  
**Saturday, May 10, 2014 Annual Meeting- Nantucket**

**Noon~ Lunch:**

Brotherhood of Thieves Restaurant- 23 Broad Street, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor. Phone: 508-228-2551

**Hosted by:** Nantucket Board of Selectman & Town Manager - Libby Gibson

**Menu:** Assorted Sandwiches, Cesar Salad, Pasta Salad, and Chowder. Coffee, Tea, Soda

**Cost:** Free for Members \$20 for Guest

**1:00-2:30pm CCSCA Meeting:**

TOPIC: Coastal Resources ~ Erosion Challenges & Solutions ~ Development of a Coastal Management Plan which began last summer

PRESENTERS: Natural Resources Coordinator: Jeff Carlson & Chairperson of Nantucket Coastal Management Planning Work Group: Sarah Oktay (Vice Chair - Conservation Commission)

**CRUISE TO/FROM NANTUCKET**

***Hyline Cruises High Speed Ferry "The Grey Lady" HYLINE PHONE: 1-800-492-8082***

**Rate: \$43.00 Round Trip Ticket**

**Bike Rate: \$7 Round Trip**

**Parking Rate: \$5**

Parking in the Hyline Parking lot closest to Hyline Ferry Terminal (across Ocean Street & Corner of Nantucket Street)

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**FERRY TIMES ---1 Hour Cruise**

**Please choose from the ferry dates & times below when you would like leave and return.  
Please also let me know if you will be attending the luncheon at noon on Saturday.**

**Depart Hyannis-Friday May 9:**      9:10 am      12:00am      3:10pm      7:00pm

**Depart Hyannis-Saturday May 10:** 9:10 am

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**Depart Nantucket-Saturday May 10:** 7:45am      10:35am      1:25pm      4:35pm      8:10pm

**Depart Nantucket-Sunday May 11:** 7:45am      10:35am      1:25pm      4:35pm      8:10pm

**Depart Nantucket-Monday May 12:** 7:45am      10:35am      1:25pm      4:35pm      8:10pm



Sign up for our newsletter

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## Nantucket Ferries

High-Speed Ferry (Grey Lady)

Traditional Ferry (Great Point)

Jan. 1 - May 13, 2014

May 14 - Oct. 13, 2014

Oct. 14 - Dec. 31, 2014

Depart Hyannis	Arrive Nantucket	Depart Nantucket	Arrive Hyannis
6:30 am	7:30 am	7:45 am	8:45 am
9:10 am	10:10 am	10:35 am	11:35 am
12:00 pm	1:00 pm	1:25 pm	2:25 pm
3:10 pm	4:10 pm	4:35 pm	5:35 pm
7:00 pm	8:00 pm	8:10 pm	9:10 pm



RATES	Round-trip	One-way
Adult	\$77.00	\$41.00
Child (5-12)	\$51.00	\$29.00
Bicycle	\$14.00	\$7.00

Children 4 years and under ride FREE with boarding pass.

Schedule and rates are subject to change.

Rates include a town-imposed EMBARKATION FEE per (\$.50 one-way / \$1.00 round-trip) ticket

### Book Your Island Trip

☒ Round Trip ☐ One-way  
☐ Around the Sound ?

Departing Port

Hyannis ▼

Destination Port

Nantucket ▼

Departure Date

mm/dd/yyyy

Return Date

mm/dd/yyyy

Adult (13+) Child (5-12)

0 ▼

0 ▼

Infant (0-4) Bike

0 ▼

0 ▼

Let's Cruise

agents » commuters »

Having trouble making a reservation? Call (800) 492-8082 for assistance.

ShareThis



SAVE UP TO 55% on Boston attractions including Hy-Line ferry tickets!

Let's go!

**NANTUCKET  
ISLAND TOURS**

Step off the ferry onto Straight Wharf and allow us to show you Nantucket.


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**FRIENDS OF THE EASTHAM 1651 ARBORETUM**  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING FEBRUARY 20, 2014**

The meeting was called to order at 11 a.m. in the Eastham Public Library. Present: Loretta Neilsen, pres.; Steve Gulrich, treas., Al Sette, Dave Maynard, Jane Cheek, Peter Lancelotti, Debbie Abbott. and Liz Simmons, sec't. Absent: Bob McLuckie, Carol Ann Dobek, Kathy McQuown, and Charles Harris.

Loretta introduced Peter Lancelotti - new board member.

The Secretary reports of Sept. 26 and Nov. 9, 2013 were accepted as read.

Steve presented the 2013 treasurer's report. There was little change from the previous year. We have one new member. Al motioned, seconded by Peter, and passed unanimously to approve report.

The Social Secretary has reported that letters were sent to Helen and Bruce Whitmore acknowledging their many years of service. Loretta announced the death of Rex Peterson. An appropriate memorial was discussed. Perhaps a bench near the bridge in Wiley Park. She reminded us we needed a vice-president. Al Sette volunteered; Liz moved, seconded by Jane, and passed unanimously we accept his offer.


Loretta has met with Neil Andreas and discussed the landscape plan for the Wiley Park entrance, produced by "Gardens By Rebecca". There was some consternation over the usage of "Montauk Daisy". The Friends will create an overlay after the grant plan has been approved and ask for CPA funding.

We are still short one director. Carol Ann's term will end in <sup>2014</sup>~~2017~~, Peter's in 2016.

Debbie is to write a thank you letter to Pat Martin for the wonderful annual letter. Loretta suggested we find someone to assist Pat with future mailings. We will be planting beach plum and winterberry in the Spring.

The meeting was adjourned at 12 p.m. Next meeting in April.

Respectfully, submitted,



Liz Simmons, Secretary

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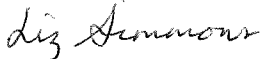
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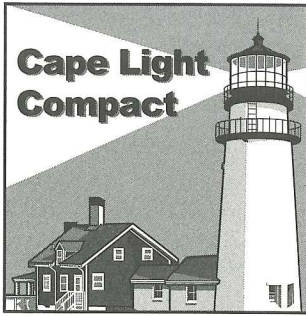
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Liz Simmons, Secretary





CAPE LIGHT COMP. *Wp*  
DATA

# Cape Light Compact

Tel: (508) 375-6644 • Fax: (508) 362-4136  
[www.capelightcompact.org](http://www.capelightcompact.org)

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ADMINISTRATION

APR 16 2014

RECEIVED

April 14, 2014

Ms. Sheila Vanderhoef  
Town Administrator  
2500 State Highway  
Eastham, MA 02642

Dear Ms. Vanderhoef,

Attached for your information and dissemination to your Board of Selectmen/Town Council is the Cape Light Compact's monthly Energy Efficiency Report. The Report reflects the program activity for all of Cape Cod & Martha's Vineyard and breaks out the detail on a town-by-town basis.

Below is a summary of the activity in your town for the month of February, 2014. To view each of your monthly reports, please visit our website at [www.capelightcompact.org](http://www.capelightcompact.org) and click on Reports.

- 58 residents and/or businesses in Eastham participated in the program.
- \$88,331.04 in incentive dollars were distributed to the 58 participants.
- 45,399 kWh were saved through implementation of these energy efficiency measures.
- Through February, 2014 your town has spent 54.7% of its town allocated annual budget.

If you have any questions on the attached report, please contact me at (508) 375-6636.

Sincerely,

Margaret T. Downey  
Administrator

Enclosure

cc: Fred Fenlon