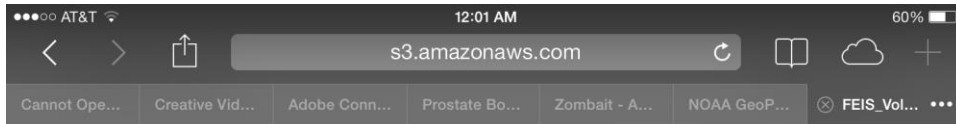


From: Pete's Email [<mailto:ackfish@gmail.com>]

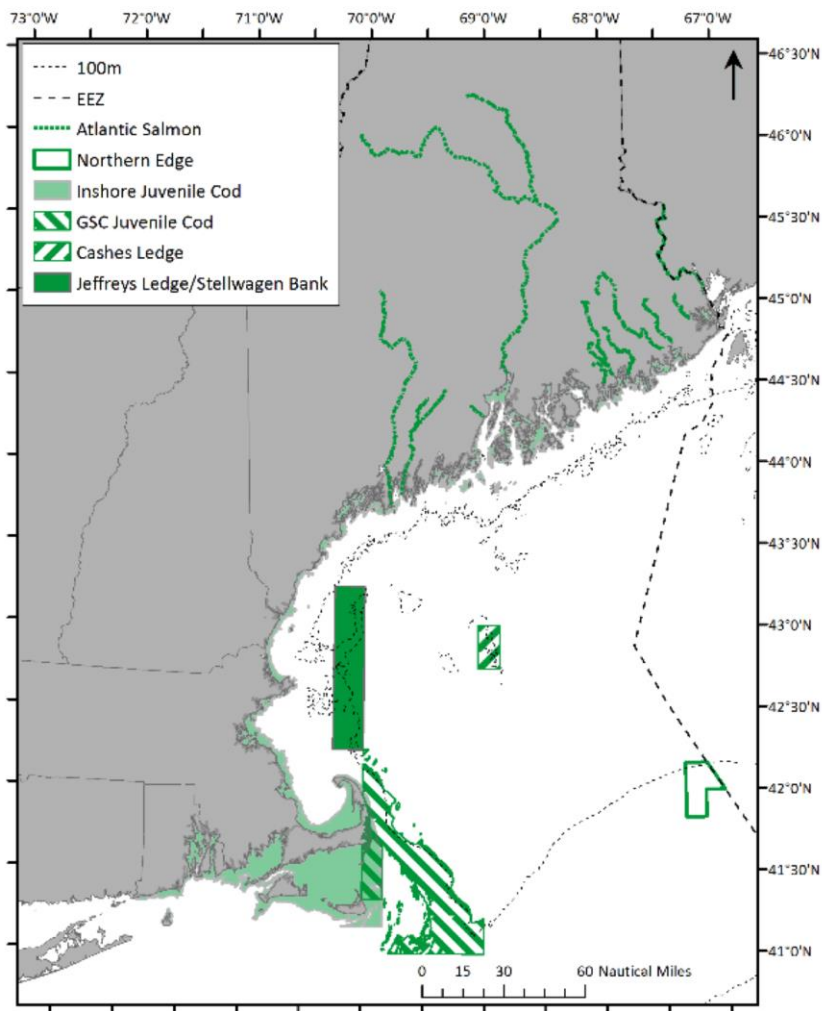
Sent: Sunday, December 11, 2016 9:51 PM

To: Didden, Jason <jdidden@mafmc.org>

Subject: Council folder



Map 1 – Continental shelf habitat areas of particular concern



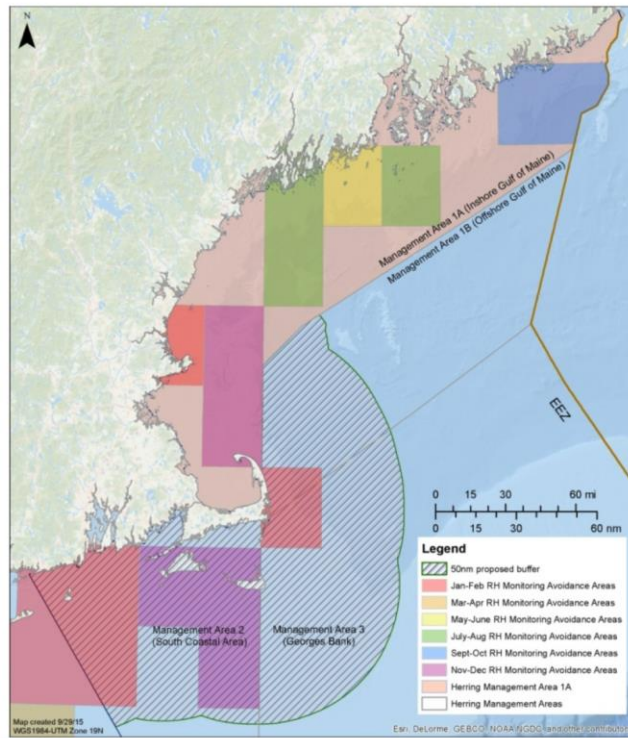
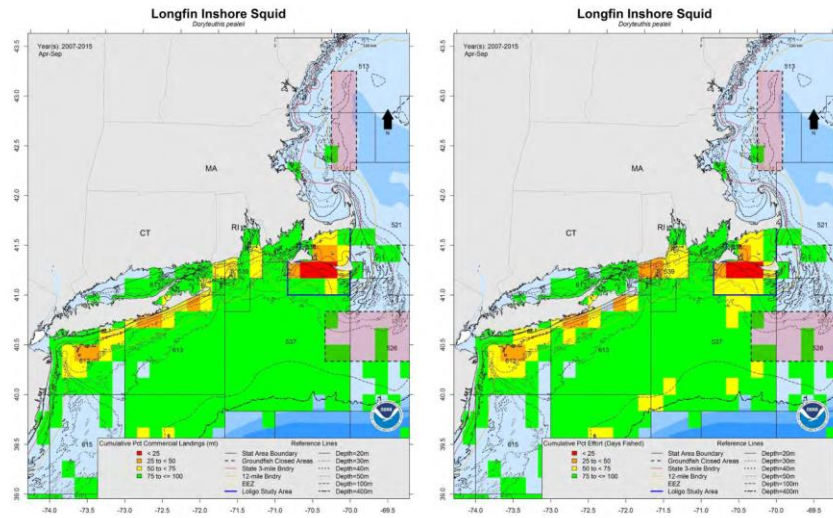


Figure 5. Proposed buffer zone (green-hatched) shown in relation to River Herring Monitoring/Avoidance Areas.

²⁹ See Draft Omnibus Industry-Funded Monitoring Amendment, p. 101.

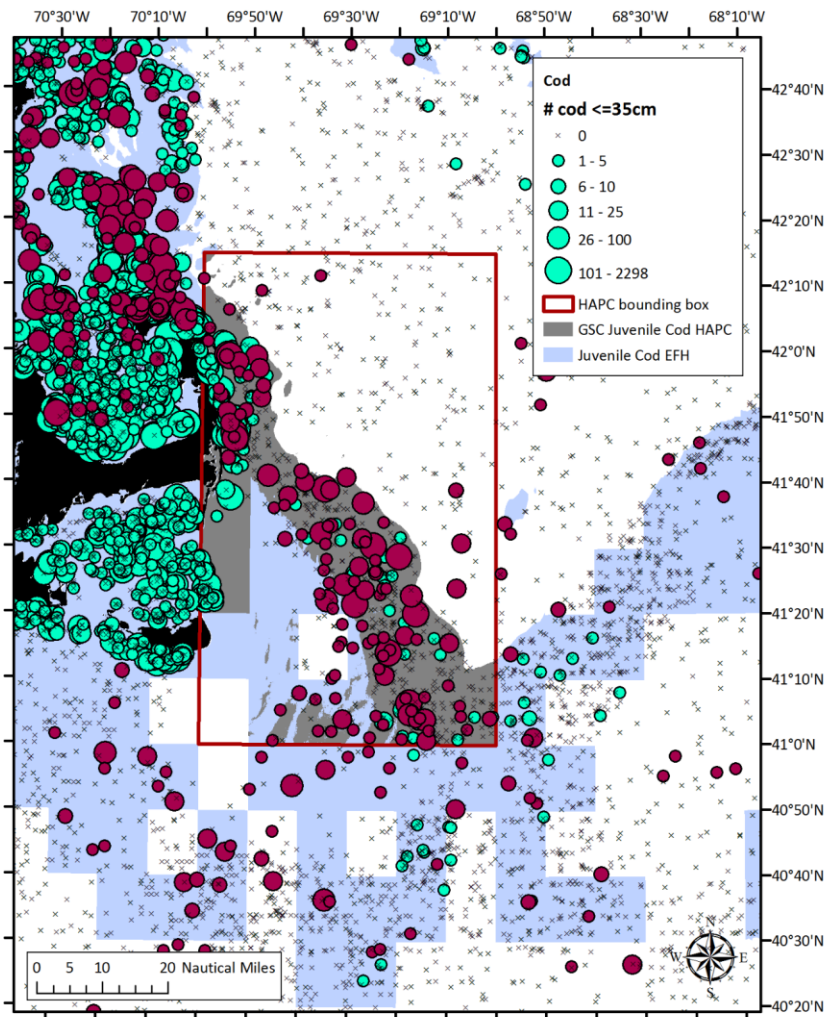
³⁰ See Amendment 5 FSEIS, pp. 63-67.

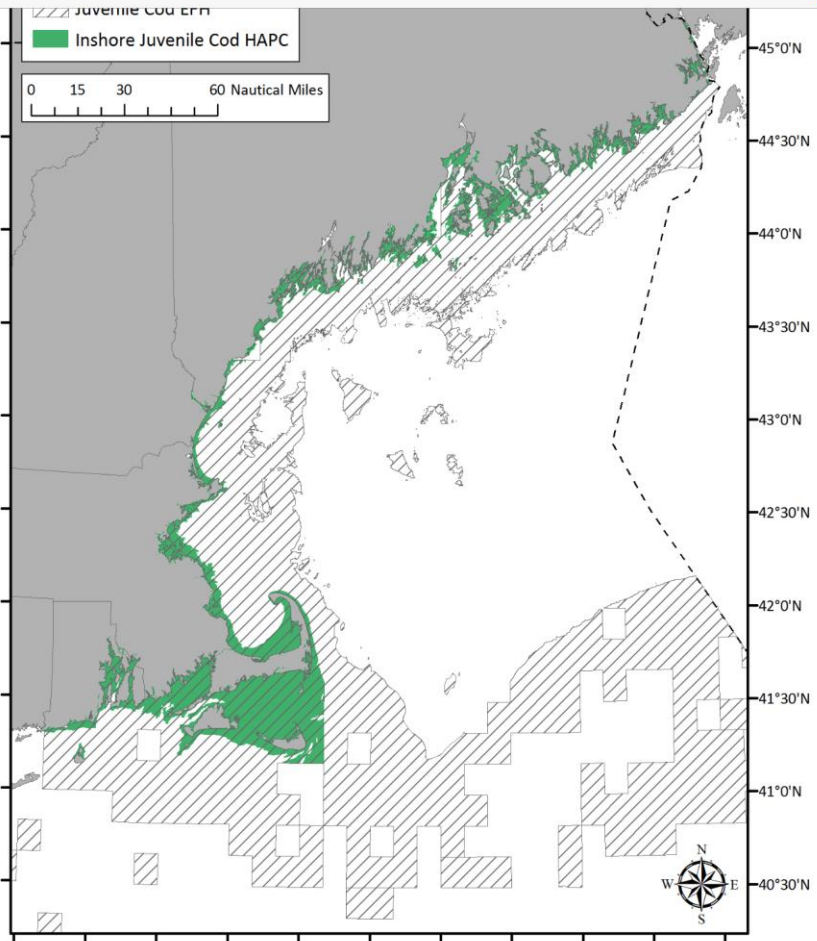


Cumulative landings (% mt by TNMS, left panel) and effort (% days fished by TNMS) for bottom trawl trips with > 500 lbs of longfin squid landings in April-September during 2007-2015. The boundary of the study area is shown in blue.

Navigation toolbar with icons for home, back, forward, search, and other map controls.

Map 247 – Juvenile cod (# per tow) caught in fishery-independent surveys conducted since 2000. The red circles indicate spring and fall NEFSC trawl survey stations, and the green circles indicate all other surveys, including state surveys, industry based surveys, and the scallop survey. The NEFSC spring and fall trawl surveys were the foundation for the offshore portion of the EFH designation, which was initially limited to waters deeper than 30 meters. The preferred alternative EFH designation is shown in blue, and the subset which is the recommended Great South Channel HAPC is shaded grey. Tows where there was no catch of cod are indicated with a small X.





1.1.2 Great South Channel Juvenile Cod HAPC, preferred alternative

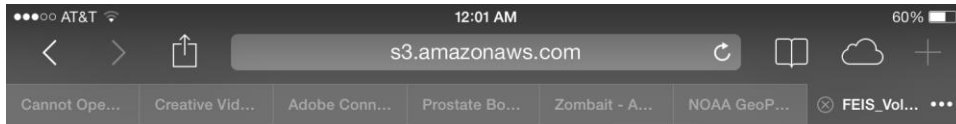
This alternative defines juvenile cod habitat in the vicinity of the Great South Channel as a habitat area of particular concern for the species (Map 246). The bounding box for the HAPC is the area north of 41°N latitude, west of 69°W longitude, south of 42°15'N latitude, and east of 70°W longitude. Within this box, the HAPC boundary is somewhat irregular, in part because it is based on an earlier considered and rejected version of the EFH designation map that excluded continental shelf habitats shallower than 30 meters. Within the bounding box shown on Map 246, the HAPC combines 'offshore' habitats between 30 and 120 meters with whole, 'inshore' ten minute squares between 69° 50' and 70° W longitude.

From: Pete's Email [<mailto:ackfish@gmail.com>]

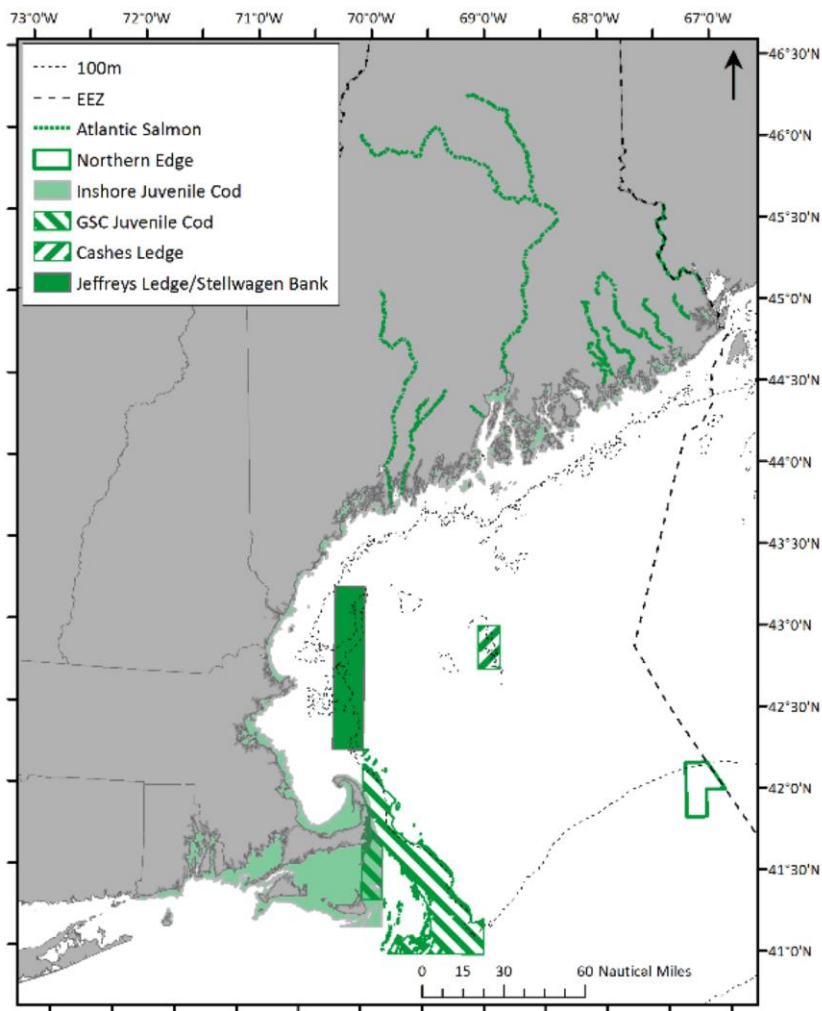
Sent: Sunday, December 11, 2016 9:51 PM

To: Didden, Jason <jdidden@mafmc.org>

Subject: Council folder



Map 1 – Continental shelf habitat areas of particular concern



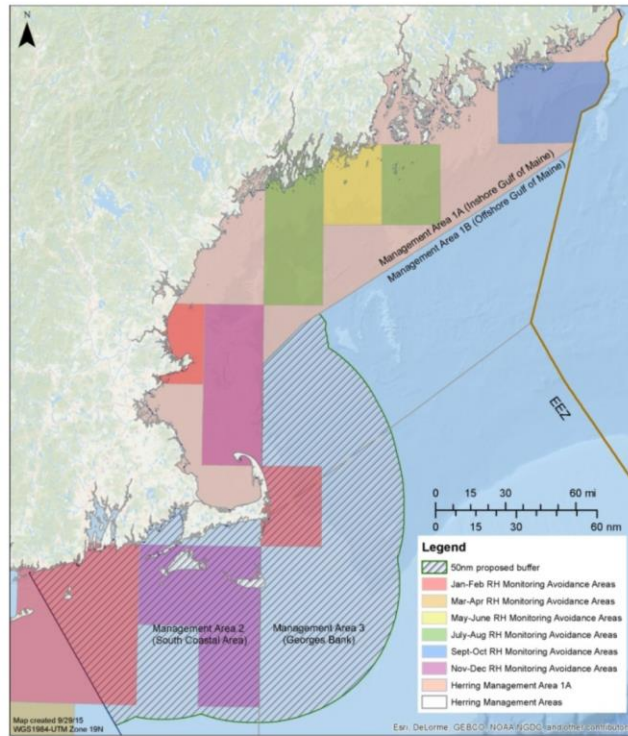
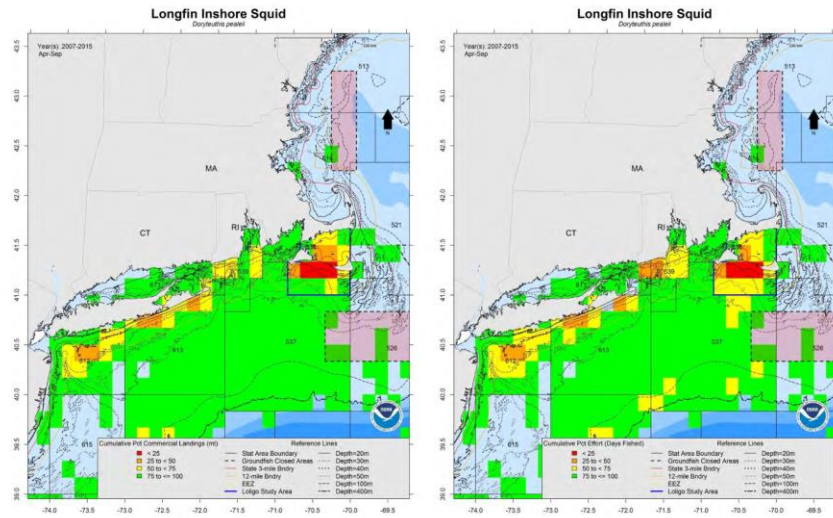


Figure 5. Proposed buffer zone (green-hatched) shown in relation to River Herring Monitoring/Avoidance Areas.

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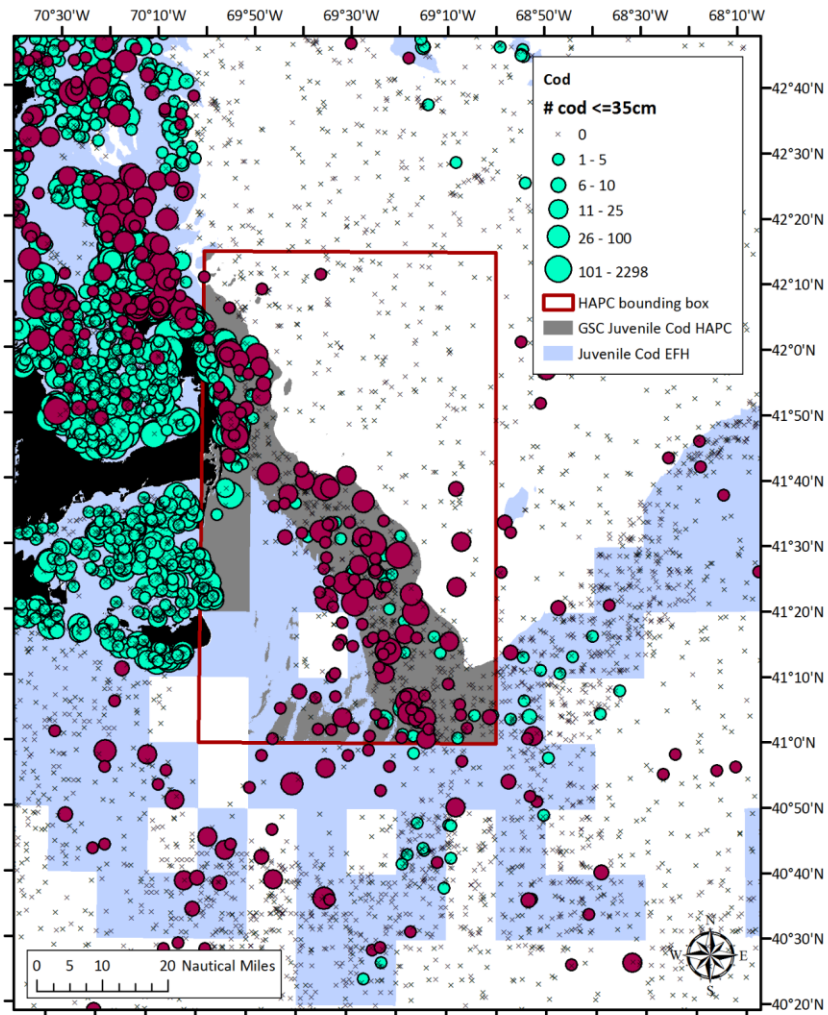
³⁰ See Amendment 5 FSEIS, pp. 63-67.



Cumulative landings (% mt by TNMS, left panel) and effort (% days fished by TNMS) for bottom trawl trips with > 500 lbs of longfin squid landings in April-September during 2007-2015. The boundary of the study area is shown in blue.

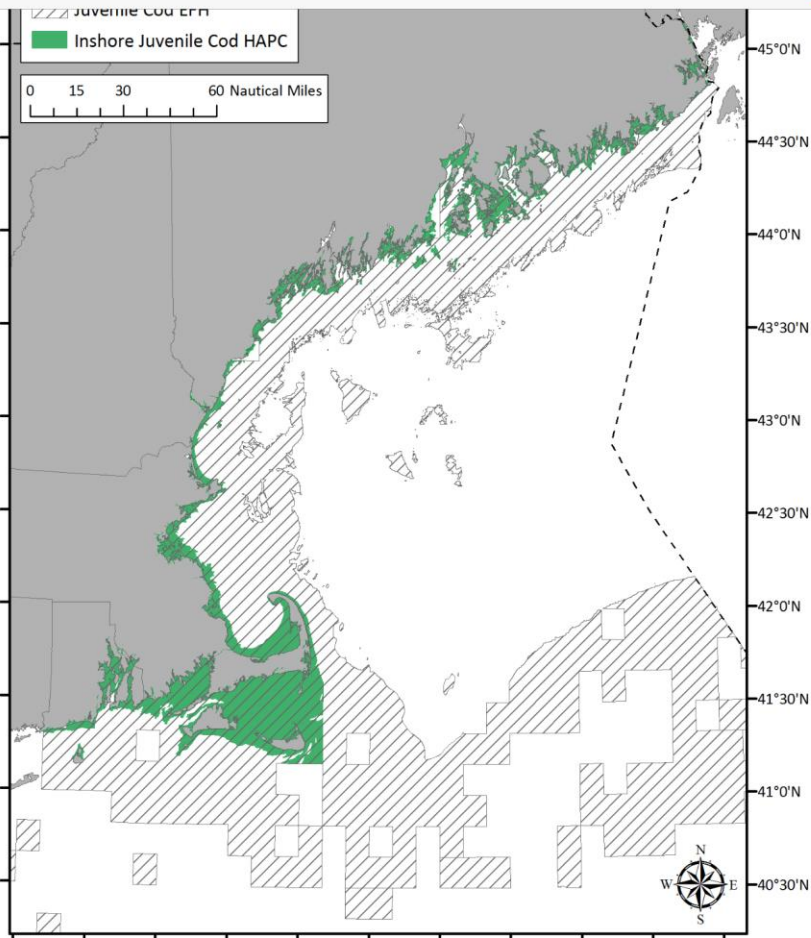
Navigation toolbar containing icons for home, back, forward, search, and other map controls.

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Done

Juvenile Cod HAPCs approved by NEFMC June 2015.docx



1.1.2 Great South Channel Juvenile Cod HAPC, preferred alternative

This alternative defines juvenile cod habitat in the vicinity of the Great South Channel as a habitat area of particular concern for the species (Map 246). The bounding box for the HAPC is the area north of 41°N latitude, west of 69°W longitude, south of 42°15'N latitude, and east of 70°W longitude. Within this box, the HAPC boundary is somewhat irregular, in part because it is based on an earlier considered and rejected version of the EFH designation map that excluded continental shelf habitats shallower than 30 meters. Within the bounding box shown on Map 246, the HAPC combines 'offshore' habitats between 30 and 120 meters with whole, 'inshore' ten minute squares between 69° 50' and 70° W longitude.

Sent from my iPad

From: Pete's Email [<mailto:ackfish@gmail.com>]

Sent: Sunday, December 11, 2016 9:58 PM

To: Didden, Jason <jdidden@mafmc.org>

Subject: Council folder

●●○○ AT&T

9:02 AM

97%

Done

1 of 6



- Hey, Riley and I just got home. U guys can grab Stella tonite or...
- Bob Cell** 11/11/16
Attachment: 1 Image
- +1 (508) 325-2180...** 11/11/16
Attachment: 1 Image
- Lou G 641 Pointce...** 11/11/16
Joes sign on 17th st
- Nick Gault** 11/6/16
<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=zuoFXyOZRgQ>
- Guve C** 11/6/16
Shimono Plemio 3000 3000 XT...
- Brian Ab** 11/4/16
That sucks
- Johnnie Kaizer** 11/4/16
Great photos !
- Christopher Boelke** 10/31/16
Good to talk to you Pete. My contact info is Christopher.boe...
- Mason Boat** 10/29/16
Pls reply so can pay you



Send

Q W E R T Y U I O P

A S D F G H J K L return

↑ Z X C V B N M ! , ? ↑

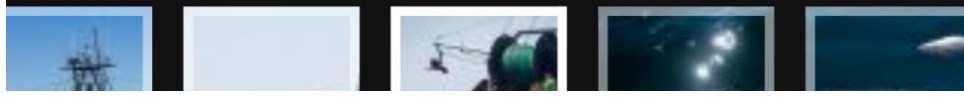
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Directories



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Town and County of Nantucket
Board of Selectmen • County Commissioners

James R. Kelly, Chairman
Rick Atherton
Robert R. DeCosta
Matt Fee
Dawn E. Hill Holdgate



16 Broad Street
Nantucket, Massachusetts 02554

Telephone (508) 228-7255
Facsimile (508) 228-7272
www.nantucket-ma.gov

C. Elizabeth Gibson
Town & County Manager

October 5, 2016

Dr. David E. Pierce, Director
Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries
251 Causeway Street
Boston, MA 02114

Dear Dr. Pierce:

In the continuing efforts to be excellent stewards of the waters and fisheries around Nantucket Island, the citizens of Nantucket are demanding improved management of our waters. Nantucket has a rich history of fishing both recreationally and commercially and is world-renown for the excellent fisheries and habitat management. As requested in earlier correspondence the citizens of Nantucket are looking at a more eco-based approach to fisheries and habitat management to best protect the habitat and fisheries for generations to come. Protection of spawning squid, river herring (Figure 5) and sea herring is a critical component to managing these resources. To that end Nantucket is requesting equivalent protection to the other 90% of Massachusetts coastal communities as shown on the attached map (Figure 1). This map shows 70 coastal communities in Massachusetts, 63 of which have a great level of habitat protection. Nantucket has not been afforded such protection to date. Most objections to this request are coming from out-of-state industry, fishermen, or fisheries managers from Massachusetts that already have mobile gear protections in their own back yard. The citizens of Nantucket are all taxpayers in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, like the other coastal communities on the attached map and should be afforded the same protections as the majority of the Commonwealth.

The citizens of Nantucket are requesting a mobile gear closure with no waivers, letters of authorization or other means of waiving the closure, that extends to three miles from the Nantucket archipelago (includes Nantucket, Tuckernuck, and Muskeget) from May 1st to October 31st. The residents of Nantucket have been under the impression that the Division of Marine Fisheries has been making decisions for the greater good of the fisheries and ecosystem around Nantucket. We currently feel based on the response from our last requests in regards to the extension of the most recent squid fishing season that decisions are being made to solely benefit both in-state and out-of-state mobile gear participants and not to the greater good of habitat and in keeping with eco-based decision making. The following request was made in correspondence from June of this year as it related to the granted extension:

We recognize that the Director is granted powers under 322 CMR 8.07(1)(b)(i) to "extend the small-mesh squid trawling season if he determines that continued fishing with small mesh will not result

in large catches of small squid less than five inches mantle length and/or juvenile scup, black sea bass, or fluke.” The Town respectfully requests the following related to this decision:

- 1. That the current information demonstrating the lack of impact to the above listed conditions and species that was used to make this decision be provided to the town for review and comment.*
- 2. That the DMF clearly describes how this impact is being measured by observers or DMF personnel through the current fishing season and through the extension.*

The question remains given the size of the fishery, is the data collected from 27 tows statistically significant to make a fishery-wide determination. Discard data presented at the Mid-Atlantic Council Squid, Mackerel, Butterfish Advisory Panel on September 13, 2016 showed the average discard percentages from all three trimesters was between 33%-36%. This seems significantly different than the data that you provided. The Town would also like to know the location of these 27 tows and if any of them are within the waters around Nantucket. Without the complete data set with locations to review, the citizens of Nantucket refuse to be satisfied that the Division of Marine Fisheries is making sound decisions to protect both fisheries and habitat around the near coastal waters of Nantucket.

Nantucket is supportive of commercial fishing as long as it is done in a responsible manner. The Division of Marine Fisheries should establish logical minimum mesh sizes and prohibit net strengtheners to decrease mesh size. These strengtheners must be banned as they are nothing more than a squid liner inside of a five inch cod end. These liners have been illegal in New England for more than thirty years. Ensuring that ground cables are not extended on raised foot gear and that the cod end cannot drag the bottom would help ensure minimal disruption to habitat. This bottom habitat is critical for the protection of squid mops which according to Lisa Hendrickson of NOAA need 17-30 days attached to the bottom. The attached Figure E-1 shows that these egg mops have been encountered from May to July in the waters around Nantucket. There are concerns related to bottom dragging and the gear conflicts that exist with conch trap fishermen. As in many other areas that are closed in the Commonwealth, the gear conflict between trap fishermen and mobile gear has been the main reason for their closures. Also, the disruption to squid mops in Nantucket waters and what impact that has on both recreational and commercial fishery resources with this potential depletion of squid is a concern. These areas have also been designated Essential Fish Habitat and Habitat Areas of Particular Concern for Great South Channel and inshore Cod (see attached figures). There are a number of questions that relate to how by-catch is measured and what limits are or should be placed on by-catch that is being harvested within state waters. Should roll-over quotas directly roll to the next available period or should spawning habitat and timeframe for other species be taken in to account when deciding how to roll over any available quota. These are all important issues to the citizens of Nantucket and look forward to an opportunity to discuss these with the Division of Marine Fisheries in an open public forum on Nantucket.

Nantucket residents should have significant input and control on how the waters and benthic habitats and fisheries around the island are utilized. To these ends the Town and County should have the ability to control what time and kinds of fishing gear are used, and what impacts to benthic environments are permissible to allow for the sustainable use of the waters around Nantucket. An example of actions supported by the Town and County: the New England Fisheries Management Council voted to create a Habitat Management Area five miles east of Nantucket that runs 20 miles east and 30 miles to the north and south. This area does not allow for mobile gear with no exemptions. In the future the Town, County and residents of Nantucket wish to extend similar protections around the three-mile perimeter of the island to promote responsible stewardship and biological sustainability of the coastal waters surrounding the island. To these ends we reiterate our request for a mobile gear closure with no

waivers, letters of authorization or other means of waiving the closure, that extends to three miles from the Nantucket archipelago (includes Nantucket, Tuckernuck, and Muskeget) from May 1st to October 31st. We look forward to continuing this discussion and thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



Robert DeCosta
County Commission Chairman

Cc: Lt. Gov. Karyn Polito (constituent.services@state.ma.us)
Steven Kadish, Chief of Staff (constituent.services@state.ma.us)
Senator Stanley Rosenberg (stan.rosenberg@masenate.gov)
Robert DeLeo, Speaker of the House (Robert.DeLeo@mahouse.gov)
Rep. Tim Madden (timothy.madden@mahouse.gov)
George Peterson (George.peterson@state.ma.us)
Alexandra Cahill (alexandra.cahill@state.ma.us)
Doug Christel (douglas.christel@state.ma.us)
Matt Beaton (matthew.beaton@state.ma.us)
John Bullard (john.bullard@noaa.gov)
Ray Kane (ray@capecodfisherman.org)
John Pappalardo (johnp@ccchfa.org)
Jayson Didden (jdidden@mafmc.org)

Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries

251 Causeway Street Suite 400
Boston, MA 02114
(617) 626-1520

Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries Mobile Gear Regulated Areas



DATA SOURCES

Fisheries Regulatory Areas
- Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries, Code of Massachusetts Regulations 322 100-1200
State Territorial Waters
- Muskeget Channel, 1990 NOAA CHARTS 1:80,000
- 3 Miles off Cuttyhunk Baseline, US vs. MAINE 1981 Supplemental Decree
- Other Areas, 1984 NOAA CHARTS 1:80,000
Coastline
- Coastline from USGS 1:100,000 DLG's
- Town Boundaries automated from USGS 1:25,000 Quads



REGULATED AREAS

Inshore Net Areas Closed Year Round

Area Designations

- AREA Closed Year Round
- AREA 1a Closed April 1 - April 30
- AREA 1b Closed April 1 - April 30 and June 1 - September 15
- AREAS 2a and 2b Closed May 1 - October 31
- AREA 3 Closed April 1 - October 31
- AREA 4 Closed April 1 - December 31
- AREA 5 Closed April 1 - June 14 and October 1 - January 31 *Special Endorsement Required*
- AREA 6 Closed May 1 - December 14 *Special Endorsement Required*
- AREA 7a Closed April 23 - October 31 out to 1/4 mile Closed June 1 - October 31 out to 1/2 mile
- AREA 7b Closed May 1 - October 31

Boundary Lines

- Net Mesh Size Regulations Lines
- Nantucket Sound Management Line (70 W)
- Flounder Spawning Closure Line
- State Territorial Seas Line

FLOUNDER SPAWNING CLOSURE LINE
From February 1 to May 31 all waters are closed to commercial fishing inshore of the Flounder Spawning Closure Line from New Hampshire to Provincetown.

Exceptions: Mid-water trawling for sea herring. Special permit required. No flounder may be retained.

FISH WEIRS
No fishing may take place within 150 feet of a fish weir bowl and within 200 feet on either side of the leader extending 500 feet along the leader from the first leader pole.

GEAR RESTRICTIONS

Mobile Gear is defined as after trawl, pair trawl, beam trawl, Scottish seine, Danish seine, pair seine, or other similar devices including scallop dredges.

Maximum vessel size is 72 feet in length over all. A special permit is required to fish with mobile gear in waters under Massachusetts jurisdiction. No night fishing

ROLLERS
Net rollers must not exceed 12 inches in diameter in state waters.

DREDGES
Sea scallop dredges or combination of dredges cannot exceed 10 feet.

INSHORE NET AREAS
Estuaries, embayments, salt ponds, tidal creeks and rivers in which all fishing with any type of net is prohibited, unless a special permit is obtained from DMF. Defined in 322 CMR 4.02 or contact DMF for locations.

NET MESH SIZE

In all state waters north of Loran C line 9960-Y-43940 net mesh size must be at least 6.5' in the codend and 6' in the remainder of the net.

Between April 23rd - June 9th squid trawlers may use small mesh.

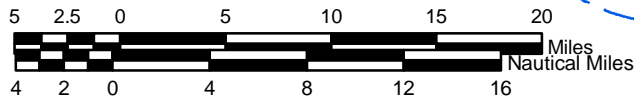
Contact DMF

"ROLLING" CLOSURES
(Compliments Federal Rule)

- AREA Between 42° 00' and 42° 30' Closed from April 1 - May 31 and from October 1 - November 30
- AREA Between 42° 30' and the border of New Hampshire Closed from April 1 - June 30
- AREA South of 42° 00' Latitude and East of 70° 00' Longitude Closed during the month of May

NOTE:
Regulations may change following the publication of this map. Contact the Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries to learn about such changes. These regulations are current as of May 2005.

The coastline in the Chatham - Monomoy area is under continuous change. The coastline displayed is from October 2002. For information on how coastal changes have altered the inshore net area line contact the Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries.



NOTE: This map should not be used for navigation
Map Produced on May 23, 2005
Updated April 30, 2012

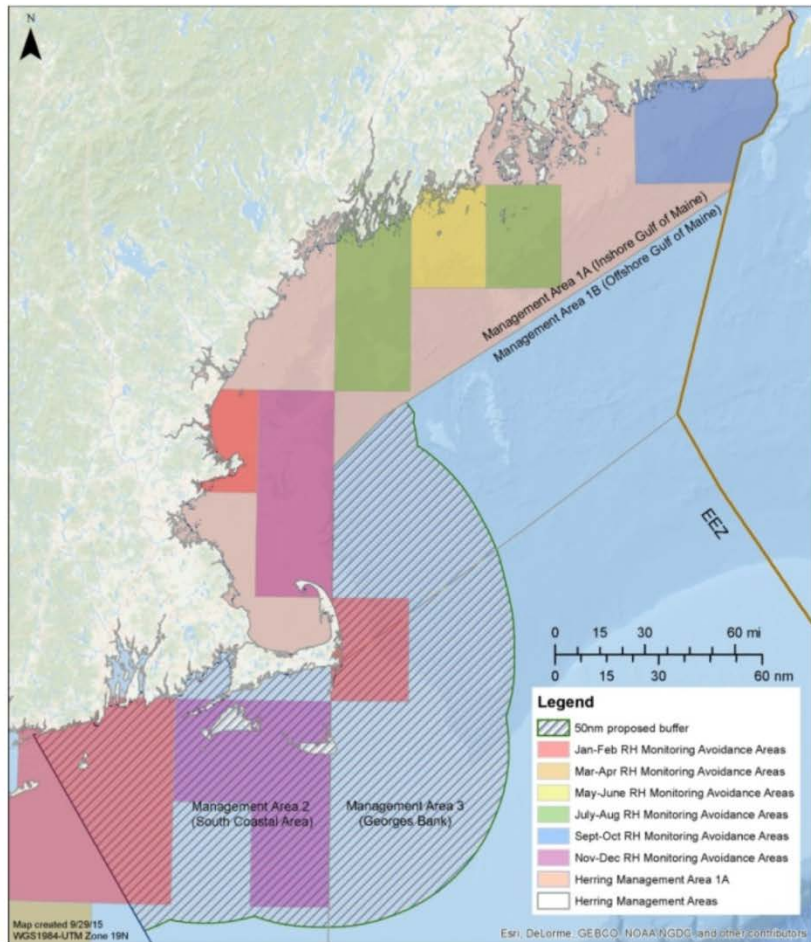


Figure 5. Proposed buffer zone (green-hatched) shown in relation to River Herring Monitoring/Avoidance Areas.

²⁹ See Draft Omnibus Industry-Funded Monitoring Amendment, p. 101.

³⁰ See Amendment 5 FSEIS, pp. 63-67.



Figure E-1. Locations of fishery encounters with *Loligo* egg mops. Figure taken from Hatfield and Cadrin (2002).

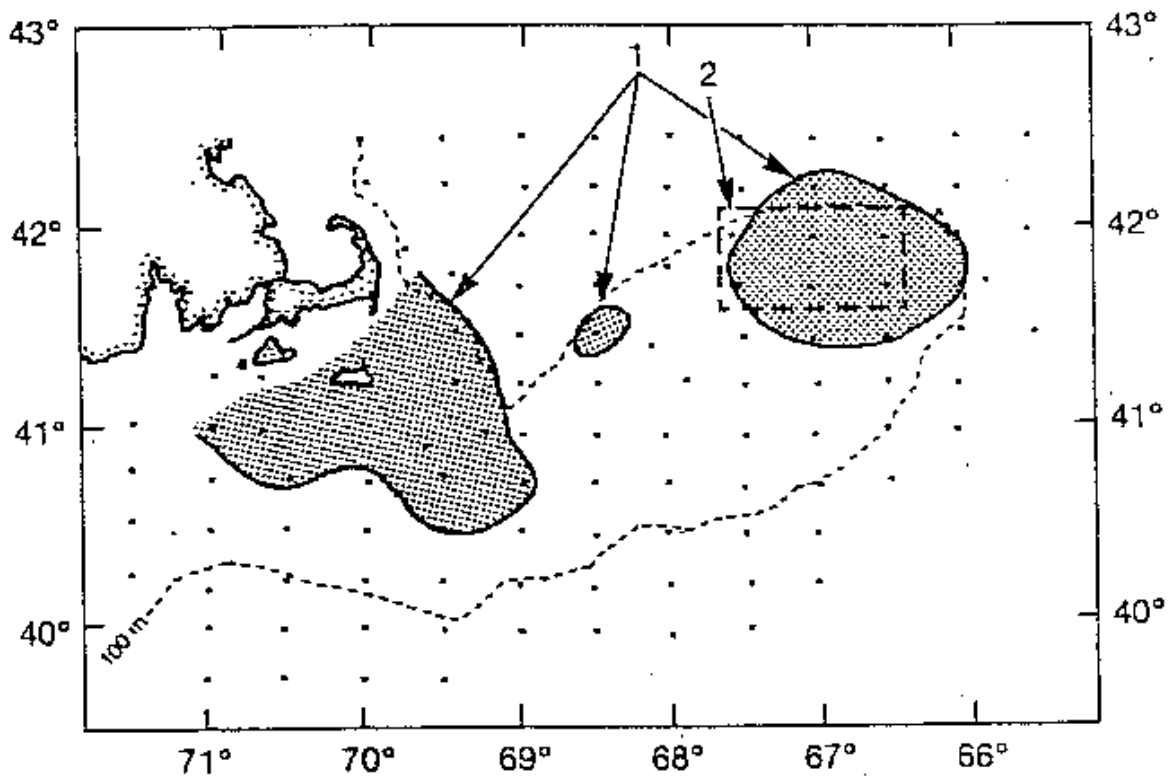


Fig. 13. Estimated boundaries of the spawning grounds on Georges Bank and Nantucket Shoals, derived from the occurrence of dense concentrations (>10 larvae/ 10 m^2) of newly-hatched larvae (≤ 8 mm SL) in 1971-77. (The rectangle represents the area most suitable for spawning on Georges Bank on the basis of geology and oceanography, according to Drapeau (1973).)

Map 1 – Continental shelf habitat areas of particular concern

