EASTERN MAINE CONSERVATION INITIATIVE

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E-Filed

Subject: Water Quality Re-Classification Proposal
River/Sections: Chandler Bay, Washington County, Maine
Proposed Upgrade: SB to SA

Introduction:

Eastern Maine Conservation Initiative ("EMCI"), founded in 1996, is a 501-c-3 non-profit organization with broad conservation interests in eastern Maine. We seek to foster environmentally sustainable communities of the eastern Maine coast, encourage appreciation and preservation of the cultural geography of the Downeast region, and help inspire the conservation of its communities through natural history research. EMCI has awarded over $500,000 in grants since its founding, working in collaboration with such entities as the Downeast Salmon Federation for reducing aquatic acidification, the Marine and Environmental Research Institute for examining coastal mussel bed loss, and the George Stevens Academy for

studying wild bee populations on Maine islands. EMCI feels strongly that a reclassification of Chandler Bay from SB status to SA status would have a very beneficial effect not only on the immediate marine environment, but also on the communities which surround it, who make their living from it and enjoy recreation within its waters.

1. Waterbody name, town:

Chandler Bay, Jonesport, Washington County, Maine.

2. Location of proposed change in classification:

Chandler Bay extends approximately 6 miles (10 kilometers) along its north-south axis and reaches 2.5 miles (4 kilometers) at its widest, bound on the northeast side by Roque Island and neighboring Englishman Bay, on the southeast side from Great and Little Spruce Islands, and on the western side by the municipality of Jonesport. It consists of most of the western part of the "EP" Shellfish Growing Area. (The "EP" Shellfish Growing Area is shown in **Fig. 1**, yellow outline). We propose that the southwestern portion of this polygon, inclusive of the entirety of Chandler Bay, be designated as Class SA (**Fig. 1**, red outline). This subpolygon would consist of a northern limit from Kilton Point to Evergreen Point at the southern end of the Chandler River, to Great Head on Roque Island, south to a southeastern limit of the southern point of Great Spruce Island. This is inclusive of and just north of the current EP018.50 Maine DMR sampling station (GPS in decimal degrees: 44.63994°N, 67.54394°W). The subpolygon would follow the southeast side of Great Spruce and Little Spruce Islands, then meet the southern edge of the "EP" growing area polygon, not inclusive of Mark Island. The proposed approximate subpolygon would include 16 current Maine DMR Public Health sampling sites (**Fig. 1**, blue pins) and all 6 of the Kingfish monitoring program sites (**Fig. 1**, red pins). All data for map from Maine DMR (https://www.maine.gov/dmr/fisheries/shellfish/shellfish-closures-and-aquaculture-leases-map) . Eelgrass beds are shown in green in **Fig. 2.** A KML file is included for the proposed geographic limits as **Appendix C**.

3. Write a brief statement that describes why the waterbody should be considered for a classification change:

We are petitioning for a change in classification of Chandler Bay, in Washington County, Maine, which was originally classified as Class SB waters. Because MRS Title 38, §469 CLASSIFICATION OF ESTUARINE AND MARINE WATERS does not originally specify that these waters are a specific Class, this location was by default designated as Class SB: "All estuarine and marine waters lying within the boundaries of Washington County and that are not otherwise classified are Class SB waters." However, stemming from recently generated sampling information, along with Federal guidance for protection of Chandler Bay and River, the fact that Chandler Bay is designated as essential fish habitat by the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic Fisheries Management Councils for a total of 19 species, and as Habitat Area of Particular Concern for juvenile Atlantic cod (see

Appendix A), and as a recreational resource, we propose that Chandler Bay be changed to Class SA.

Specific to this petition for reclassification to Class SA are the following factors: 1) Water quality throughout the 2023 season exceeded SA waterbody standards; and 2) Chandler Bay tributaries and the Bay itself meet the statute's qualification for outstanding ecological importance due to high water quality, abundance of eelgrass, and designation as an essential fish habitat by NOAA, among other reasons.

a) <u>Water Quality:</u>

In 2023, the University of Maine ("UM") developed a report entitled "Report for 2023 Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Plan for Kingfish Maine, Land Based Aquaculture Project Jonesport, Washington County, Maine, USA" regarding Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) Permit #ME0037559 and Maine Waste Discharge License (WDL) (W009238-6F-A-N) for a proposed land-based aquaculture project in Jonesport, Maine (**Appendix B**). UM measured water quality parameters indicative of Maine standards for classification of marine and estuarine waters, outlined in MRS Title 38, §465-B STANDARDS FOR CLASSIFICATION OF ESTUARINE AND MARINE WATERS. These parameters included temperature, depth, salinity, dissolved oxygen, pH, chlorophyll in situ fluorescence, and turbidity (as measured by multiparameter sonde); secchi water clarity measurements; and Total Nitrogen (TN), Total Phosphorus (TP), Nitrate plus Nitrite (NOx), ammonia, and extracted chlorophyll *a* and phaeopigment samples from grab samples analyzed in the laboratory. While biological indicator organisms such as total coliform bacteria or other specified indicator organisms in representative samples of the embayment, as defined by the National Shellfish Sanitation Program, were not quantified in the report, maximum chlorophyll *a* levels detected were approximately ¼ of established thresholds for ecological impacts (15 ug/l). This would imply that the Bay ecosystem is pristine. Bacterial data from the Maine DMR Bureau of Public Health Shellfish Program are also in support of (https://www.maine.gov/dmr/fisheries/shellfish/shellfish-closures-and-aquaculture-leases-map) reclassification, as per MRS Title 38, §465-B. Going back to 2008, the number of enterococcus bacteria in the proposed polygon waters (**Fig. 1**) for all State of Maine sampling sites never exceeded the limit for Class SA, a geometric mean of 8 CFU (Colony Forming Units) or MPN per 100 milliliters (**Table 1**). These data were based on polygons produced by the Maine DMR Bureau of Public Health (link earlier in paragraph).

b) <u>Essential Fish Habitat:</u>

The continued recovery of marine and anadromous fishes are important indicators of the growing health of the marine environment in the State of Maine. Protection of this environment is essential for the long-term survival of the communities on its coastline. The proposed polygon for Chandler Bay supports approximately 790.48 acres (319.89 hectares) of eelgrass beds (Fig. 1 with proposed polygon, Fig. 2 with eelgrass % coverage) that are essential for the survival recreationally important finfish species as well as economically important shellfish, including clams, crabs and lobsters. Eelgrass beds are also incredibly efficient at sequestering and storing carbon in the earth, potentially lessening the effects of climate change. Importantly, NOAA has designated both Chandler Bay and neighboring

Englishman Bay and their tributaries as Essential Fish Habitat for the Gulf of Maine Distinct Population Segment, specifically for Maine Coastal areas: https://www.habitat.noaa.gov/application/efhmapper/atlanticSalmonEFH.pdf. See **Appendix A** for species associated with this area.

c) Social, Scenic and Recreational Importance:

Chandler Bay's features are listed as some of America's hidden gems, nestled as it is along one of Maine's prettiest bold coastlines: https://hiddengemsus.com/sandy-river-beach. It is an important boating thoroughfare through the Roque Island Archipelago as listed by the Cruising Club of America: https://guides.cruisingclub.org/harbor/roque-island-archipelago/ . The Bay is listed by Acadia National Park's attractions website for visitors as an "intentionally well-kept secret and you may miss it if you are not looking for it." The Bay is popular for its "fishing, sunsets, swimming, boating and stargazing": https://www.acadianationalpark.com/downeast_attractions/chandler_bay.php . All these activities would enhance and not be in conflict with the proposed reclassification.

We argue that the above conditions satisfy the SA waterbody qualifications for "Outstanding ecological, social, scenic, economic or recreational importance" as defined in 38 M.R.S. §§ 465-B.1. Chandler Bay's waters are vitally important to the regional economy in terms of lobster fishing and the growing of kelp, and support significant biodiversity, as well as a wide range of commercial and recreational uses, thereby meeting the standard for "outstanding ecological, social, scenic, economic or recreational importance" necessary for SA reclassification.

Water quality parameters sampled recently, essential fish habitat (EFH) designation by NOAA, and the presence of important commercial and recreational activities all support this change. **Since water classification levels in Maine are designed to be aspirational, as described in the State of Maine's guidance, the change in classification for Chandler Bay will allow for additional resources to ensure that this ecosystem remains pristine.**

4. State how the proposed change will affect other users of the waterbody, for example holders of wastewater or stormwater discharge permits, or holders of land-development permits:

One wastewater discharge permit has been granted for the Bay (Kingfish Maine Inc.'s Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (MEPDES) Permit #ME0037559). Aside from that, we can find no other evidence of active wastewater or stormwater discharge permits being issued along the Bay, though the State of Maine may have other records. Additional permits related to Kingfish Maine Inc.'s proposed large-scale industrial aquaculture facility, including the Site Location of Development Act/Natural Resources Protection Act Coastal Wetland Impact Freshwater Wetland Impact Adjacent Activity Water Certification L-28995-26-A-N, L-28995-4C-B-N, L-28995-TH-C-N, L-28995-2F-D-N, L-28995-2G-E-N and the Town of Jonesport's municipal Land Use and Shoreland Zoning permits are under judicial appeal. Given that these permits are still under appeal and no construction activities nor operations have commenced, we propose that

now and in the future, the current University of Maine monitoring program include bacterial monitoring parameters aligned with the Maine shellfish program for their six sites (Kingfish sites, Fig. 1) and more regular monitoring should occur at the current Maine DMR sites in the vicinity to ensure additional geographic coverage. Should there be a reclassification, the additional monitoring parameters will ensure data are available for managers.

The only existing development is limited to single family homes. The coastline is predominantly rural, with no industrial development noted. Roque Island is the largest private abutter and has extremely limited development on its lands. Given that the current monitoring plan undertaken above by the University of Maine currently includes most of the parameters needed for long-term monitoring, the only change we recommend would be the inclusion of monitoring for total coliform bacteria or other specified indicator organisms in representative samples of the embayment, as defined by the National Shellfish Sanitation Program. Given that coliforms are currently monitored further south along the coast, this metric would allow coastal comparisons.

MRS Title 38, §465-B part 1 Item C specifies that "there may be no direct discharge of pollutants to Class SA waters". Although there are limited exceptions to this ruling (e.g. for stormwater, and mosquito control), we cannot find that Chandler Bay residents currently violate any of these regulations, and consequently would not be affected by them. We do not see that the Machias Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and/or any other regional residential, commercial, or industrial discharges (marinas, golf courses, septic discharge) would violate this standard as there are none of these near enough to Chandler Bay. Given the pristine nature of the other indicators from the current reports, it is not likely that there will be any effect on other users of the Chandler Bay waterbody, unless their usage changes and detrimentally affects any water quality indicators.

5. Provide water quality data if available (including source of data) that documents the attainment status of the candidate waterbody relative to the designated uses and criteria of the proposed classification. Please see the attached Figure 1, Table 1, and the 2023 University of Maine Report, also referenced in Paragraph 2 of this Proposal:

According to MRS Title 38, §465-B, Class SB waters may not be lower than 85% oxygen saturation and must be able to support all species indigenous to those waters without detriment. Also, the law states that "Between April 15th and October 31st, the number of enterococcus bacteria in these waters may not exceed a geometric mean of 8 CFU or MPN per 100 milliliters in any 90-day interval or 54 CFU or MPN per 100 milliliters in more than 10% of the samples in any 90-day interval." For the next classification up, Class SA, water classification rules make no mention of a specific number for % oxygen saturation. This portion of MRS Title 38, §465-B states "The estuarine and marine life, dissolved oxygen and bacteria content of Class SA waters must be as naturally occurs, except that the number of enterococcus bacteria in these waters may not exceed a geometric mean of 8 CFU or MPN per 100 milliliters in any 90-day interval or 54 CFU or MPN per 100 milliliters in more than 10% of the samples in any 90-day interval." The bacterial standards for Class SA and SB are identical, and as seen in **Table 1** from data from the Maine DMR Shellfish Closures and Monitoring Program sites included within the

proposed polygon in **Fig. 1** (https://www.maine.gov/dmr/fisheries/shellfish/shellfish-closures-and-aquaculture-leases-map), never exceed the geometric means nor the 90th percentile limits for the standard. While some of these parameters were measured and reported in the 2023 report for Chandler Bay, enterococcus bacteria concentrations were not measured at the sites in that report and therefore cannot be used in helping to determine Class SA or SB status. When considering the freshwater versions (Class AA and Class A), there is a similar undefined term of "The aquatic life, dissolved oxygen and bacteria content of Class AA waters must be as naturally occurs" (MRS Title 38, §465). This condition does indeed appear to be the case, given the chlorophyll *a* levels. Based on both the State of Maine's bacterial data and the 2023 University of Maine Report, the data collected in this system meet the standard of "as naturally occurs".

2023 Report Results

The 85% oxygen saturation lower threshold for Class SB and SA was never reached at any of the sampling locations. Dissolved oxygen % saturation varied from 89.0 % to 112.0% with a mean of 102.62% over their 6 sites and study period. A single observation for the minimum dissolved oxygen of 89 % saturation was observed in October at their CB3 site at a depth of 12 m. For all sites, the lowest dissolved oxygen % saturation was that which was observed in October and was between 90 and 95% for the whole water column. This is consistent with dissolved oxygen levels in unimpacted waters (i.e. "as naturally occurs"). (See attached University of Maine 2023 "Kingfish" report **Appendix B**).

6. Provide a summary of known human activities in the watershed of the proposed re-classification that might jeopardize attainment of standards of the proposed classification, for example land-use altering activities, landfills, hazardous waste sites, wastewater discharges, etc.:

As stated above, Chandler Bay waters were not explicitly named in the MRS Title 38, §469 document, so they defaulted to Class SB. However, all physical indicators measured and reported by the University of Maine each December have thus far indicated that this system is a pristine, free-flowing bay, and that it is both an excellent habitat for fish and other estuarine and marine life and location for recreation in/on the water, fishing, aquaculture, and shellfish propagation and harvesting. However, given that there are human activities related to commercial fishing, recreational boating, and some increase in single home dwelling units along the shore, it is possible that certain of the following activities may be occurring: overboard discharge from boats, pesticides/spraying for pests, and nitrogen/phosphorus from agriculture and leaky septic systems.

Conclusions and Petition:

EMCI is petitioning the Maine Department of Environmental Protection for reclassification of Chandler Bay waters to Class SA, given that the bay appears to fall in line with the law's definition of Class SA waters as "Class SA shall be the highest classification and shall be applied to waters which are outstanding natural resources and which should be preserved because of their ecological, social, scenic, economic or recreational importance" and the habitat appears to

be “free-flowing and natural.” This is an important ecosystem to protect in eastern Maine, and one that currently provides valuable ecological, economic and recreational activities. We appreciate the consideration of the panel.

We are supported in our petition by a number of individuals, as well as organizations who have a stake in the area, and who we anticipate will be submitting their own Letters of Support for the reclassification, including:

- Roque Island Homestead
- Protect Downeast
- Kestrel Foundation
- Nature Conservancy
- Sierra Club
- Conservation Law Foundation
- Maine Natural History Observatory
- Maine Audubon
- Seguin Island School

Sincerely yours,

Anastasia I. Fischer, Executive Director

Attachments:

Figure 1: Proposed reclassification area of Chandler Bay (red outline). All data from Maine Department of Marine Resources Bureau of Public Health.

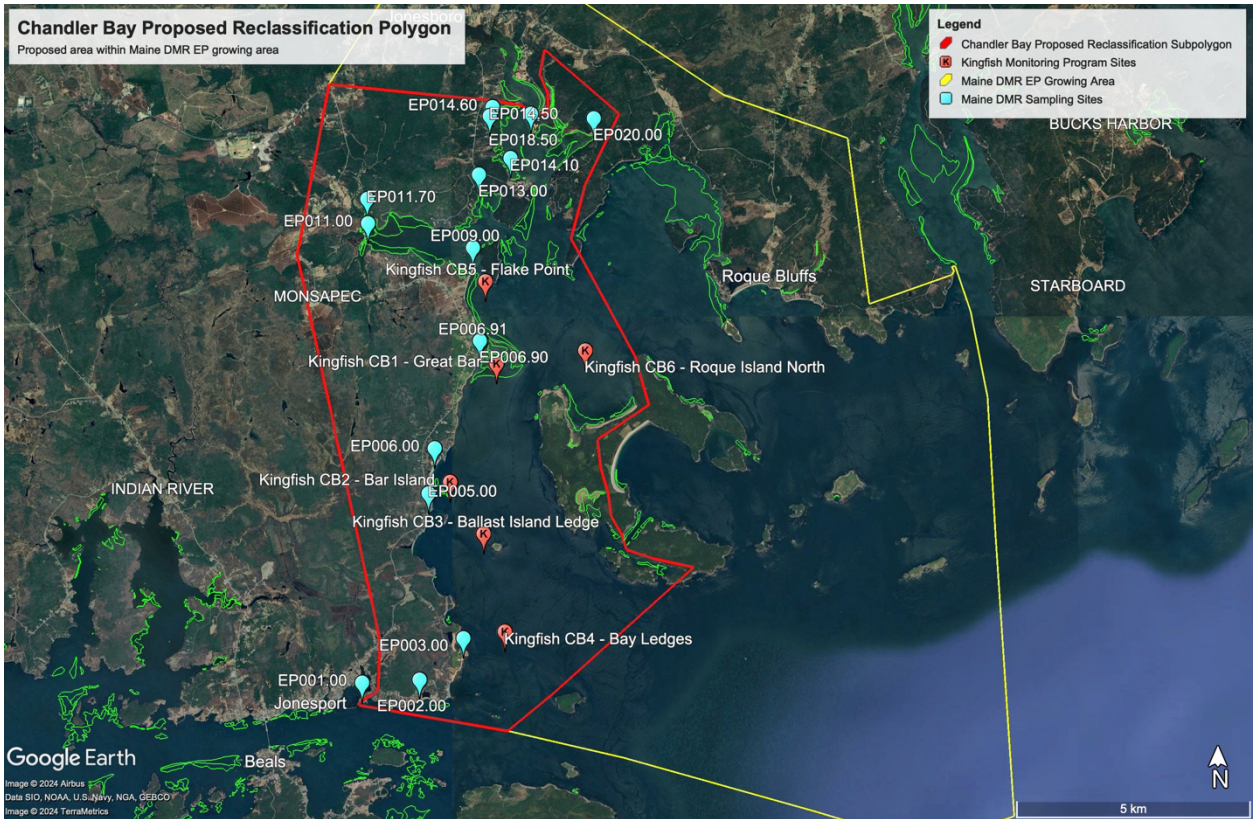
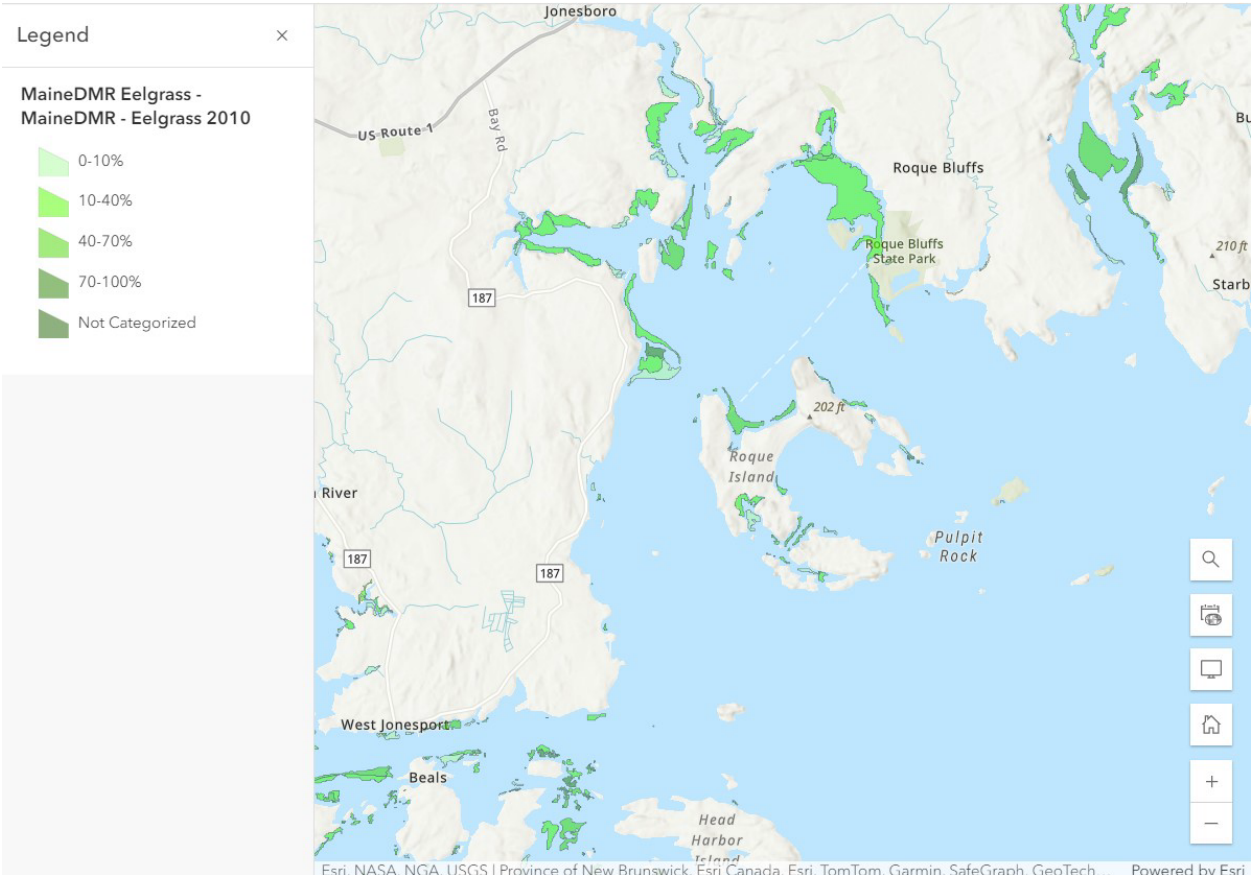


Table 1. Maine Department of Marine Resources (DMR) Bureau of Public Health fecal coliform sample geometric means and 90th Percentile colony forming units (CFU) from surface water grab samples in the proposed polygon in Chandler Bay, all from the EP Shellfish Growing Area. Class SA thresholds are 8 CFU for Geometric Mean or 58 CFU for 90th Percentile. No violations of the SA thresholds were detected.

Station	Coliform Geometric Mean (CFU)	Geometric Mean Standard Deviation	90th Percentile (CFU)	Date	Latitude	Longitude	Maine Polygon Year
	3	0.38	9.5	2009-02-18			2013
	3	0.39	9.9	2010-05-12			2014
	2.4	0.28	5.7	2011-04-25			2015
	2.6	0.3	6.3	2012-04-17			2016
	2.1	0.19	3.9	2013-03-12			2017
EP001.00	2.1	0.19	3.7	Not provided	44.53101°N	67.5893°W	2018
	2	0.12	2.9	2014-09-09			2019
	2.4	0.32	6.3	2016-04-20			2020
	2.3	0.3	5.8	2017-04-25			2021
	2.3	0.3	5.8	2018-04-09			2022
	2.4	0.3	6	2019-04-22			2023
	4.5	0.76	42.5	2009-02-18			2013
	3.7	0.67	27.6	2010-05-12			2014
	2.8	0.56	15.1	2011-04-25			2015
	2.7	0.55	13.9	2012-06-19			2016
	2	0.07	2.5	2013-04-30			2017
EP002.00	1.9	0.05	2.3	Not provided	44.53159°N	67.5738°W	2018
	2	0.12	2.9	2014-09-09			2019
	2.1	0.15	3.5	2016-04-20			2020
	2.2	0.16	3.6	2017-04-25			2021
	2.1	0.15	3.5	2018-04-09			2022
	2.1	0.15	3.5	2019-04-22			2023
	1.9	0.05	2.3	2009-02-18			2013
	2	0.1	2.7	2010-05-12			2014
EP003.00	2	0.11	2.9	2011-04-25	44.53952°N	67.5621°W	2015
	2	0.11	2.9	2012-04-17			2016
	1.9	0.09	2.5	2013-03-12			2017
EP005.00	2.4	0.28	5.5	2009-02-18	44.56724°N	67.5714°W	2013
	2.5	0.28	5.8	2009-04-08			2013
	2.3	0.27	5.3	2010-05-12			2014
EP006.00	2.4	0.27	5.4	2011-04-27	44.57589°N	67.5698°W	2015
	2.4	0.27	5.4	2012-04-09			2016
	2	0.18	3.6	2013-03-11			2017
	3.1	0.41	10.7	2009-02-18			2013
	3.8	0.64	25.9	2010-03-22			2014
EP006.90	4.7	0.7	37.6	2011-03-21	44.59648°N	67.5577°W	2015
	4.7	0.7	37.6	2012-04-09			2016
	3.5	0.64	23.7	2013-04-30			2017
	1.9	0	1.9	2017-04-25			2021
EP006.91	1.9	0	1.9	2018-04-09	44.59643°N	67.5574°W	2022
	1.9	0	1.9	2019-04-22			2023
	2.9	0.48	12.4	2009-06-03			2013
	2.9	0.47	12	2010-05-12			2014
	3.4	0.49	14.7	2011-04-25			2015
	3.5	0.49	15.3	2012-02-22			2016
	3.4	0.46	13.5	2013-03-25			2017
EP009.00	4.5	0.53	22.2	Not provided	44.61432°N	67.5595°W	2018
	4.3	0.52	20.4	2015-06-10			2019
	3.5	0.46	14	2016-03-31			2020
	3.3	0.47	13.3	2017-04-11			2021
	2.9	0.41	9.9	2018-04-18			2022
	2.7	0.32	7.1	2019-04-22			2023
	3.2	0.48	13.5	2009-03-25			2013
	3.3	0.47	13.7	2010-03-30			2014
EP011.00	4.2	0.54	21.1	2011-03-21	44.61895°N	67.5878°W	2015
	4	0.54	20.1	2012-02-22			2016

	3.3	0.4	10.7	2013-03-11			2017
	3.8	0.44	14.4	Not provided			2018
	3.7	0.43	13.5	2009-03-25			2013
EP011.70	4.1	0.44	15.2	2010-03-30	44.62361°N	67.588°W	2014
	4.9	0.5	21.8	2011-03-21			2015
	2.8	0.33	7.6	2009-04-08			2013
	2.7	0.33	7.5	2010-03-30			2014
	3.3	0.39	10.7	2011-03-21			2015
	3.8	0.48	16.1	2012-02-22			2016
	3.3	0.47	13.5	2013-03-11			2017
EP013.00	3.5	0.48	14.8	Not provided	44.62829°N	67.5579°W	2018
	3.3	0.46	13.1	2015-07-23			2019
	3	0.43	11.1	2016-03-31			2020
	2.4	0.25	5.2	2017-04-11			2021
	2.5	0.25	5.3	2018-05-14			2022
	2.5	0.28	5.8	2019-05-29			2023
	4.5	0.47	18.1	2009-04-08			2013
	4.9	0.46	19.3	2010-03-30			2014
	4.9	0.48	20.8	2011-03-21			2015
	4.3	0.4	14.2	2012-02-22			2016
	3.7	0.37	11.3	2013-03-11			2017
EP014.10	2.7	0.29	6.5	Not provided	44.63145°N	67.5495°W	2018
	2.5	0.24	5.1	2016-10-18			2019
	2.4	0.2	4.5	2017-11-16			2020
	2.6	0.2	4.8	2018-06-07			2021
	2.4	0.19	4.3	2018-10-18			2022
	2.7	0.23	5.6	2019-05-29			2023
	2	0.07	2.5	2014-09-09			2019
	2	0.09	2.7	2016-04-20			2020
EP014.50	2.1	0.12	3.1	2017-04-25	44.63951°N	67.555°W	2021
	2.1	0.12	3.1	2018-04-09			2022
	2.3	0.27	5.3	2019-04-22			2023
	4.9	0.6	29.7	2009-04-08			2013
	7	0.63	45	2010-03-30			2014
	6.6	0.58	37.2	2011-03-21			2015
EP014.60	6.7	0.54	33.7	2012-02-22	44.64121°N	67.5543°W	2016
	5.7	0.49	24.6	2013-03-11			2017
	4.3	0.64	29.1	Not provided			2018
	2.3	0.27	5.2	2014-09-09			2019
	2.8	0.4	9.2	2016-04-20			2020
EP018.50	2.9	0.4	9.6	2017-04-25	44.63994°N	67.5439°W	2021
	3	0.4	10.3	2018-04-09			2022
	3	0.41	10.3	2019-04-22			2023
	3.5	0.44	13	2008-10-15			2013
	4.2	0.56	22.8	2010-03-30			2014
EP020.00	4	0.55	20.8	2011-03-21	44.63907°N	67.527°W	2015
	4.1	0.54	20.8	2012-02-22			2016
	4.1	0.55	21.3	2013-03-11			2017

Figure 2: Eelgrass coverage from 2010 in and around proposed reclassification area of Chandler Bay. All data from Maine Department of Marine Resources.



Appendix A: EFH Designations within the proposed area

Species/Management Unit	Lifestage(s) Found at Location	Management Council	FMP
American Plaice	Adult, Eggs, Juvenile, Larvae	New England	Amendment 14 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP
Atlantic Cod	Adult, Eggs, Juvenile, Larvae	New England	Amendment 14 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP
Atlantic Herring	Adult, Juvenile, Larvae	New England	Amendment 3 to the Atlantic Herring FMP
Atlantic Mackerel	Adult	Mid-Atlantic	Atlantic Mackerel, Squid,& Butterfish Amendment 11
Atlantic Sea Scallop	ALL	New England	Amendment 14 to the Atlantic Sea Scallop FMP
Atlantic Wolffish	ALL	New England	Amendment 14 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP
Little Skate	Adult, Juvenile	New England	Amendment 2 to the Northeast Skate Complex FMP
Ocean Pout	Adult, Eggs, Juvenile	New England	Amendment 14 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP
Pollock	Juvenile	New England	Amendment 14 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP
Red Hake	Adult, Eggs/Larvae/Juvenile	New England	Amendment 14 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP
Silver Hake	Adult	New England	Amendment 14 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP
Smooth Skate	Juvenile	New England	Amendment 2 to the Northeast Skate Complex FMP
Spiny Dogfish	Adult Male	Mid-Atlantic	Amendment 3 to the Spiny Dogfish FMP
Thorny Skate	Juvenile	New England	Amendment 2 to the Northeast Skate Complex FMP
White Hake	Adult, Juvenile	New England	Amendment 14 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP
Windowpane Flounder	Adult, Eggs, Juvenile, Larvae	New England	Amendment 14 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP
Winter Flounder	Eggs, Juvenile, Larvae/Adult	New England	Amendment 14 to the Northeast Multispecies FMP
Winter Skate	Juvenile	New England	Amendment 2 to the Northeast Skate Complex FMP
Atlantic Salmon EFH/HAPC			
Designation	**Lifestage**	**Management Council**	**FMP**
EFH	ALL	New England	Amendment 3 to the Atlantic Salmon FMP
HAPCs			
HAPC Name	**Management Council**		
Inshore 20m Juvenile Cod	New England Fishery Management Council		

Appendix B: University of Maine 2023 Water Quality Report
See Email Attachment

Appendix C: Proposed Reclassification Polygon KML File
See Email Attachment