Maryland-National Capital Region
Area Contingency Plan
Annexes

2021.2

Record of Changes

Change Number	Change Description	Section Number	Change Date
1	Renamed “appendices” to “annexes”	All appendices	10JUL2023
2	Moved Appendix 2 – Marine Firefighting Plan into base plan	8000/Appendix 2	10JUL2023
3	Removed irrelevant/unnecessary annexes and renumbered annexes	Annexes 6 and 9	21JUL2023
4	Removed redundancies from list of Cooperating Agencies	Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex	03AUG2023
5	Replaced Annex 5 with updated RRT3 ESA EFH Section 7 Consultation Guide and Form	Annex 5	19SEP2023

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Annex 6: Wildlife Response Annex

Executive Summary

- In the case of an oil spill or release of a hazardous substance that would require a comprehensive response including wildlife, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) will coordinate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) to manage wildlife issues on their behalf. These natural resource agencies have authorities for wildlife and their habitats and have internal and external contacts with wildlife technical experts from various agencies with response capabilities required to conduct a successful wildlife response.

Purpose and Scope

- Coast Guard Sector Maryland-National Capital Region encompasses the entire coastal zone of the State of Maryland including the Eastern Shore to the Virginia border. This area includes the upper Chesapeake Bay and the entire Potomac River to the Virginia border and portions of the National Capital area. This document serves as a comprehensive Wildlife Annex for the Maryland-National Capital Region Area Contingency Plan (ACP), to aid the FOSC with wildlife related issues that may arise during a spill/release incident.
- The Incident Command System (ICS) is the organizational structure in place for coordination of response. The ICS organizational structure in a spill response typically includes the Unified Command (UC) and Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance Sections. Response actions concerning the protection, identification, rescue, processing, and rehabilitation of oiled wildlife or wildlife at risk are the responsibility of the Wildlife Branch (sometimes referred to as Wildlife Operations), a branch in the Operations Section within the ICS (see Figure 1). FWS and or MDNR personnel will establish a Wildlife Branch to lead all wildlife tactical operations including conducting tactical planning, overseeing wildlife recovery and rehabilitation, conducting wildlife evidence collection, and managing wildlife volunteers.
- Working on wildlife issues within the spill/release zone requires specialized training and professionals experienced in handling wildlife and knowledgeable about wildlife biology. The handling, salvage and rehabilitation of migratory birds and listed threatened and endangered species require State and Federal permits. The MDNR is responsible for issuing permits in the State of Maryland and the FWS is responsible for issuing Federal permits.
- During an oil or hazardous material release the FWS and the MDNR are responsible for the disposition of all migratory birds, dead or alive, and for overseeing migratory bird rehabilitation by permitted organizations. Volunteers operating under a permitted rehabilitator can be deployed for recovery of oiled wildlife during a response but they must be trained in safety and bird handling procedures outlined in the FWS policy Best Practices for Migratory Bird Care during Oil Spill Response, (Appendix A), before being incorporated into the response.

- All activities within the location of a spill/release are subject to the authority of the FOSC. Consequently, prior to entering the location of an oil or hazardous material spill, a permitted rehabilitator must obtain authorization from the FOSC and a designated representative of the FWS and/or MDNR. In addition, the FWS and MDNR may recommend that the FOSC seek the assistance of U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) Wildlife Services to participate in wildlife recovery and hazing operations.
- If an oil spill or release of a hazardous material occurs in the open water and impacts sea turtles and/or marine mammals, NMFS is the lead Federal agency and has developed the Marine Mammal Oil Spill Response Guidelines (Appendix B) and protocols for caring for oiled sea turtles (Oil and Sea Turtles, Appendix C). A National Marine Mammal Stranding Network has also been established which consists of several regional networks including the **Northeast Region that includes Maryland. The National Aquarium in Baltimore is part of this network and can assist with the recovery of marine mammals and sea turtles.**
- Activities by the Wildlife Branch are separate from, yet coordinated with; natural resource agencies conducting natural resource damage assessment (NRDA) activities even though the natural resource agencies of the Wildlife Branch may also be the same agencies as the natural resource trustees for the NRDA.

Wildlife Response Initiation

Notifications

- Following is the contact information for the Federal and State wildlife agencies which have regulatory authority over wildlife, listed threatened and endangered species, and other resources -at-risk. Wildlife, for the purpose of spill/release wildlife response, can be broadly defined as birds, amphibians, reptiles (including sea turtles), and mammals (including marine mammals) that have been oiled and are in need of rescue, recovery, or rehabilitation.

  - Federal Agency – NOAA
    Contacts: Frank Csulak, Scientific Support Coordinator — Office (732) 872-3005
    Cell (732) 371-1005
  - Federal Agency – Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
    Virginia Ecological Services Field Office
    Contacts: Susan Lingenfelser — Office (804) 824-2415
    Cell (804) 854-6969
    Office (804) 824-2403

  - Federal Agency – National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)
    24-hour hotline (866) 755-6622
    Notify when discharge or release potentially impacts marine mammals and/or sea turtles in the open water.

  - State Agency – Maryland Department of Natural Resources (MDNR)
    24-hour hotline (800) 328-9944

Contacts: Dr. Cindy Driscoll DMV Office (410) 226-5193
Cell (410) 570-1536

Dr. Driscoll is an integral member of the marine mammal/ sea turtle stranding network in Maryland.

Regulatory Authorities

- The pertinent regulatory authorities that Federal and Commonwealth natural resource agencies operate under during an oil spill or release of hazardous materials include:

Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)
Includes Federal permitting authority for Wildlife Rehabilitation.
http://www.fws.gov/laws/lawsdigest/migtrea.html

Endangered Species Act (ESA)
The FOSC consults with the FWS when there is a possibility of effects to listed threatened and endangered species including sea turtles on land. The FOSC consults with NMFS when there is a possibility of effects to sea turtles in the open water or to marine mammals.
http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/waisidx_04/50cfr402_04.html

Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)
http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/laws/mmpa/text.htm

Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (FWCA)
http://www.fws.gov/laws/lawsdigest/FWCOORD.HTML

Oil Pollution Act (OPA)
https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/USCODE-2010-title33/html/USCODE-2010-title33-chap40.htm

Clean Water Act (CWA)
https://www.fws.gov/laws/lawsdigest/FWATRPO.HTML

Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)
https://elr.info/sites/default/files/docs/statutes/full/cercla.pdf

National Contingency Plan (NCP)
http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title40/40cfr300_main_02.tpl

National Response Framework (NRF)
https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1914-25045-1246/final_national_response_framework_20130501.pdf

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)
During response to an oil spill/release consistency with the NCP is considered the functional equivalent of a NEPA analysis. After the emergency (i.e., during NRDA assessment) NEPA applies.
https://ceq.doe.gov/laws_and_executive_orders/the_nepa_statute.html

National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act (NWRSAA)
Provides directives for the administration and management of all areas (lands and waters) in the FWS National Wildlife Refuge System. The FWS is responsible for ensuring that all uses of these areas are compatible with the major purposes for which such areas were established.
https://www.fws.gov/laws/lawsdigest/NWRSACT.HTML

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
In 1997, the National Response Team completed a Programmatic Agreement on protection of historic properties under the NCP. This agreement provides an approval procedure to meet the consultation requirements of the regulations for implementing Section 106 of the NHPA.
http://www.achp.gov/106summary.html

Wildlife Agencies Roles and Responsibilities

The natural resource agencies will focus their efforts on helping response personnel avoid or minimize injury to natural resources and will oversee the capture, transport, assessment, and rehabilitation of oiled wildlife. The natural resource agencies will also assure that injured resources are restored to pre-spill conditions by requiring the collection of water and sediment samples, and evidence such as oiled wildlife. These data will be used to determine the magnitude of the injury to natural resources caused by the spill, which is then developed into a natural resource damage assessment claim for restoration. These combined efforts will be accomplished by the following actions:

Pre-spill Planning

- FWS will coordinate with the U.S. Department of Interior's (DOI) Regional Environmental Officer and other DOI bureaus.
- DNR will coordinate with other State agencies.
- Participate in Area Contingency Planning, including maintenance of Wildlife Response Annex.
- Maintain agency call-out lists for spill response notification.
- Remain current in all required training elements, including participation in spill exercises.

Spill Response

- Provide recommendations to minimize impacts to wildlife during spill response.
- Ensure that resources-at-risk (ICS Form 232) are clearly identified and communicated to the FOSC.
- Provide recommendations to the FOSC concerning potential impacts to listed threatened and/or endangered species. As a representative of the lead action agency, the FOSC may be

required to initiate emergency consultation under Section 7 of the ESA (see Inter-agency Memorandum of Agreement and Guidebook, Appendix E).

- Oversee recovery and rehabilitation of oiled wildlife. Where oiled wildlife may be located within sensitive habitat, decisions may be made to not collect the animal to protect the habitat. Special measures may be taken to collect and recover threatened and/or endangered species.
- Oversee activities of wildlife contractors.
- Confirm that FWS and NMFS protocols for collecting oiled wildlife are followed.
- Ensure that appropriate documentation for collecting oiled wildlife including carcasses (i.e., Chain of Custody form) is maintained. If significant numbers of carcasses are collected, it may be necessary to obtain additional freezers and generators within secured areas.
- Coordinate over-flights and ground reconnaissance of wildlife at spill site and report to Situation Unit Leader.
- Necropsy and sampling of large marine mammals (whales) may need to occur immediately during the spill response at the site of the stranding if long-term storage/removal of carcasses is unreasonable. In these circumstances, sampling and evaluation must follow approved NMFS Guidelines (Appendix B) and occur after authorization and approval by NMFS Enforcement personnel.
- Carry out hazing measures as authorized by Federal and Commonwealth agencies in the Incident Action Plan.
- Assist in identifying and maintaining appropriate wildlife rehabilitation centers.
- Assure that evidence tagging, transportation, veterinary services, evidence storage and other support are maintained at the appropriate level.
- If warranted, access the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF) pursuant to a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA) or assist field response personnel in doing so.
- Coordinate all spill activities with the natural resource agencies conducting NRDA.

Post-spill Actions

- Ensure all wildlife response personnel are accounted for and returned safely.
- Coordinate debriefing of wildlife response agencies.
- Coordinate submission of cost documentation package to the OSLTF.

Wildlife Response Organization

Incident Command

The Incident Commander or Unified Command, which includes the FOSC have the responsibility for authorizing and coordinating all incident operations. The FOSC will coordinate with FWS and/or MDNR when wildlife may be impacted to determine appropriate response measures. For incidents that could significantly impact wildlife such as listed species or migratory birds, the FOSC may request that FWS and/or MDNR representatives become part of a Unified Command.

The Command Staff may include the following:

- Assistant Safety Officer for Wildlife;
- Assistant Liaison Officer for Wildlife;
- Wildlife Agency Representatives (FWS and/or MDNR);
- FWS can provide a Public Information Officer (PIO) for wildlife related issues;
- Other wildlife agencies can assist with delivery of pre-scripted messages.

Logistics Section

The Logistics Section is responsible for providing facilities, services, and material in support of the Wildlife Response Annex. Specific wildlife-related support needs should be identified in the Incident Action Plan and acquired by Logistics.

Finance Section

The Finance Section is responsible for financial and cost analysis aspects of the spill response incident. Participating wildlife agencies would be reimbursed from the OSLTF by a PRFA.

Planning Section (Environmental Unit)

When wildlife may be identified as at-risk or directly affected by an oil spill, at least one representative from the natural resource agencies should serve in the response effort through the Planning Section. The representatives will provide input on the protection of wildlife resources and how to minimize impacts to wildlife. Most wildlife response planning occurs within the "Environmental Unit" of the Planning Section. Depending on the nature and extent of the spill, the Environmental Unit identifies and provides technical expertise to the FOSC for the Incident Action Plan on wildlife-related response activities such as:

- Identifying sensitive areas, identifying resources-at-risk (ICS 232, Appendix D) and recommending response priorities;
- Identifying the need for, and obtaining permits and authorizations required by the provisions of the ESA, MBTA, and other pertinent regulations;
- Identifying the need for consultation pursuant to the ESA (see section Tab C to section 4000, 4000-C-300); and
- Developing plans for wildlife protection and response strategies that may include:
  - Protection strategies for wildlife;
  - Reconnaissance surveys to identify resources-at-risk;
  - Carcass recovery;
  - Wildlife deterrence (hazing) measures and pre-emptive capture;
  - Wildlife recovery (live capture and/or carcass collection), transport and rehabilitation;
  - Establishing a phone center for triage/dispatch related to wildlife calls, "Oiled Wildlife Hotline"; and
  - Establishing a volunteer hotline.

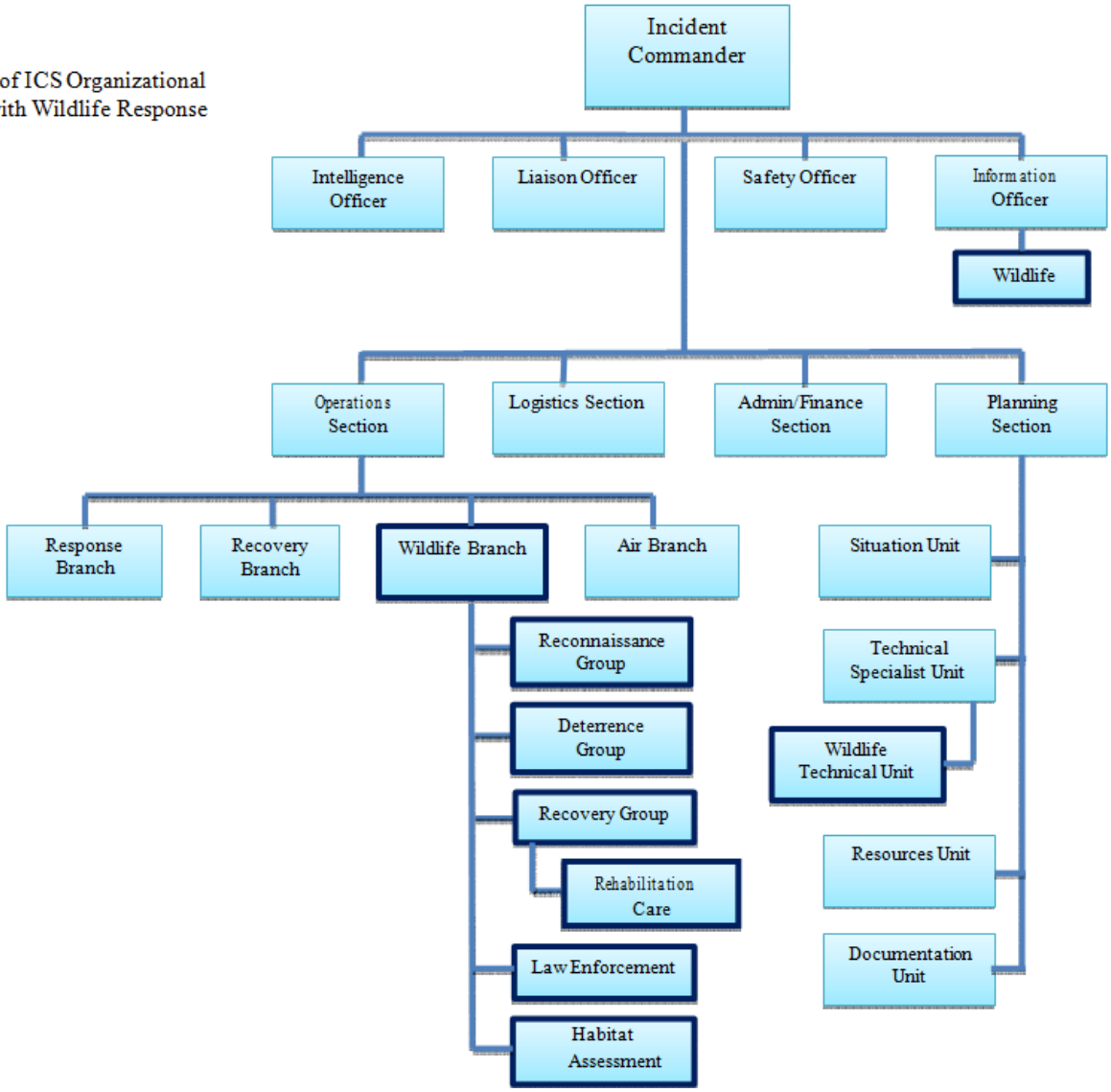
Operations Section (Wildlife Branch)

The Operations Section develops all tactical objectives and conducts all tactical response field operations. This section may also include a Wildlife Branch (Figure 1). The Wildlife Branch is responsible for coordinating all operational ground and air activities related to wildlife resources and their habitat with other Operational Section Branches and may be delegated responsibility for conducting branch tactical planning through the Environmental Unit of the Planning Section. At least one representative from the natural resource agencies should serve as the Wildlife Branch Director, to provide tactical command of all wildlife related response activities, including wildlife rehabilitation. The Wildlife Branch Director may also provide feedback to the Planning Section to aid in formulation of the Incident Action Plan and operational responsibilities related to wildlife including:

- Coordinating early aerial and ground reconnaissance for wildlife in the vicinity of the spill and report the results to the Situation Unit Leader;
- Implementing protection strategies to avoid and minimize oil impacts on wildlife; and
- Coordinating and implementing wildlife response strategies including carcass collection, wildlife deterrence, pre-emptive capture, and oiled wildlife rescue and rehabilitation.

Figure 1

Example 1 of ICS Organizational Structure with Wildlife Response



Depending on the scale and complexity of the spill, the Wildlife Branch can be divided into functional groups including:

- Wildlife Reconnaissance Group – Used for identification of wildlife at risk of becoming oiled or wildlife that has become oiled so that responders, such as APHIS, can take action to mitigate.

  Functional Considerations:
  - Safety
  - Appropriate PPE (including gloves, Tyvek, goggles, rubber boots and PFDs if conducting boat surveys) for Reconnaissance Group team members
  - Vehicles/Boats for transportation of team members
  - Adequate number of personnel to perform task (at a minimum two personnel per team)

- Patrol designated divisions or areas
- Timed search efforts
- Search for concentrations of birds and colonies (color staining, excessive preening)
- Ability of personnel to properly identify wildlife species
- May necessitate entry into sensitive areas
- Reporting sensitive resource booming needs and/or booming effectiveness
- Observation information used to determine if pre-emptive wildlife removal and relocation is warranted
- Observation information used to determine if deterrence is warranted
- Documentation
- Photographs
- Communication /Reporting
- GPS use

- Wildlife Deterrence (Hazing) Group - Safely and humanely deters wildlife, without touching them, to exclude them from a spill area to prevent oiling.

  Functional Considerations:
  - Safety
  - Appropriate PPE (gloves, boots, hearing protection, PFDs if operating out of boats) for Deterrence Group team members
  - Vehicles/Boats for transportation of team members
  - Type of spill (flammable)
  - Species impacted by spill
  - Time of year (breeding, nesting, migrating, etc.)
  - Type of deterrence (flags, propane cannons, effigies, sounding devices, etc.)
  - Locations of wildlife for placement of deterrence devices
  - May necessitate entry into sensitive areas
  - Communication
  - Law Enforcement notifications

- Wildlife Recovery Group – Responsible for recovering dead or safely and humanely capturing live oiled wildlife. Personnel should be trained according to the protocols from the FWS document Best Practices for Migratory Bird Care During Oil Spill Response (Appendix A). For recovery and salvaging sea turtles and/or marine mammals the guidelines described in the NMFS documents Oil and Sea Turtles (Appendix C) and Marine Mammal Oil Spill Response Guidelines (Appendix B) should be followed. For recovery of sea turtles and/or marine mammals in Maryland contact: MDNR Stranding Hotline (443-758-6607) for dead animals, and the National Aquarium's 24-hour Stranding Hotline (410-576-3880) for live animals.

  Functional Considerations:
  - Safety
  - Appropriate PPE including (gloves, Tyvek, goggles, rubber boots and PFD if conducting boat operations) for Recovery Group teams

- Adequate number of trained personnel to perform the task; at a minimum, two personnel per team
- Appropriate number of vehicles/boats for transportation of Recovery Group teams
- Patrol designated divisions or areas
- Species impacted by spill
- Type and impact of oil on wildlife
- Time of year (breeding, nesting, migrating, etc.)
- Method of capture of oiled wildlife
- The ability of wildlife to evade capture
- Percent and location of oil on plumage
- May require entry into sensitive areas
- Recovery of wildlife carcasses
- Storage of carcasses may necessitate purchase of additional freezers
- Communication/Reporting
- Documentation
- Forms, Chain of Custody, etc.
- Photographs
- GPS use

- Wildlife Transport Group - Safely and humanely transporting wildlife, oiled and non-oiled, to destinations such as wildlife stabilization sites, rehabilitation centers, secure law enforcement evidence staging areas, safe appropriate release locations and alternate nesting sites.

  Functional Considerations:
  - Vehicles
  - Type of transport container for a particular species
  - Climate controlled during movement of wildlife
  - Staging areas, pick up points, or drop off points
  - Communication
  - Forms, Chain of Custody, etc.

- Wildlife Care and Rehabilitation Group - Wildlife rehabilitation is the act of providing temporary care to oiled, injured, sick, or orphaned wildlife with the goal of releasing them back into the environment or other humane outcomes. Personnel should be trained according to the protocols from Best Practices for Migratory Bird Care During Oil Spill Response (Appendix A). For caring and rehabilitation of sea turtles and/or marine mammals the guidelines described in Oil and Sea Turtles (Appendix C) and in Marine Mammal Oil Spill Response Guidelines (Appendix B) should be followed. For rehabilitation of sea turtles and/or marine mammals in Maryland contact the National Aquarium. (410-576-3880).

  Functional Considerations:
  - Must have appropriate Federal and State permits
  - Tri-State Bird Rescue and Research, Inc. (Tri-State) (Office, 302-737-9543) is the only out-of-state rehabilitation organization that is federally permitted and permitted by

MDNR to collect and rehabilitate oiled wildlife in the State of Maryland. For other federally permitted out-of-state wildlife rehabilitator organizations with appropriately trained staff to work with wildlife in Maryland, the rehabilitator would need to coordinate with MDNR to obtain authorization. Qualified individuals and rehabilitation organizations without rehabilitation permits in Maryland or not named in a Maryland issued permit may participate in oiled wildlife rehabilitation as facilitators (work in the incident command center on rehabilitation issues, coordinate supplies for rehabbers, etc.) for responsible parties, however, they cannot be responsible for oiled wildlife.

- Adequate area for intake
- Adequate area for physical exam
- Sufficient space for a veterinary hospital with isolation capabilities
- Indoor housing and caging with the ability to separate contaminated from decontaminated animals
- Food storage and preparation facilities
- Washing and rinsing areas for animals
- Indoor drying pens
- Outdoor pool and pen areas
- An area with restrooms, separate rooms for eating, and volunteer training
- Administrative offices with multiple phone and fax lines and with conference space
- Storage
- Access to a large parking area
- Adequate ventilation, hot and cold water, and climate control
- Oiled materials disposal
- Wastewater disposal
- Designated area to don and remove PPE
- Ability to store and secure evidence (chain-of-custody, samples, carcasses, etc.)

Wildlife Release - Must be a coordinated effort between rehabilitators, Federal, and Commonwealth agencies.

Functional Considerations:

- Banding
- Release points
- Press releases

- Habitat Assessment: Assessing the impact of the spill on ecological landscapes. Habitat assessment conducted for wildlife purposes should be closely coordinated with any Shoreline Cleanup/Assessment operations being conducted by the FOSC/Unified Command.

- Law Enforcement: For purposes of this Annex, this consist of the act of carrying out relevant wildlife evidence and data collection, appropriate law enforcement documentation, including impacts on wildlife and habitat such as nesting area destruction and deceased animals.

- Volunteer Management: Volunteers that wish to aid in any wildlife related functions must be qualified and trained appropriately to assist (and sometimes licensed or permitted, depending on the activity); some requirements apply to all functions, other requirements vary per function. FOSCs may use the services of volunteers in oil spill responses in accordance with their statutory authorities and other applicable laws. The Incident Command/ Unified Command should make that decision on a case–by-case basis, weighing the interests of the local volunteer community and benefits of volunteer efforts against health and safety concerns, resources needed for volunteer supervision and training, liability concerns, and other relevant issues.

Additional Areas of Consideration:
Branch Infrastructure:

- Meeting room
- Office space
- Food and drink space
- Internet connection
- Freezer for morgue
- White boards
- Parking
- Trash disposal
- Supply area with shelves
- Communications
- Laptops, printers, copier, cell phone signal booster, external hard drives to back up data and for digital photograph archives

Health and Safety:

- HAZWOPER training, and spill specific orientation
- Wildlife Health And Safety Plan (Appendix F)
- Congested traffic hazards
- Water craft drowning and slipping hazards
- Fuel spill prevention
- PPE
- Handling wildlife hazards
- Wildlife diseases
- Dehydration
- Nutrition
- Rest
- Sun exposure
- Plant irritants
- Tick borne diseases
- Mosquitoes diseases
- Insect repellents
- First aid
- Weather hazards (storms, high winds, lighting, tornados)

- Frost bite
- Heat stress
- 911 and list of local hospitals

Wildlife Morgue:

- Forms
- Chain of Custody
- Packaging

Decontamination:

- PPE disposal
- Boot wash
- Wildlife transport carriers
- Capture equipment
- Boats
- Other disposal

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APPENDIX D

ICS 232 Resources at Risk

1. Incident Name
MD-1

3. Environmentally-Sensitive Areas and Wildlife Issues (INCIDENT SPECIFIC PRIORITIES WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT)

Site #	Priority	Site Name and/or Physical Location

Narrative

Shoreline area is predominantly Fine to Medium Grained Sand Beaches (3A) on the Atlantic Ocean Side and Salt and Brackish Water Marshes (10A) in the Assawoman Bay side. Also present in this area is some limited Coarse-Grained Sand Beaches (4), Sheltered, Solid Man-Made Structures (8B) and Sheltered Riprap (8C).

Biological Resources include shorebirds, waterfowl, gulls & terns, wading birds, and diving birds with significant nesting areas indicated for gulls & terns. Assawoman Bay, Isle of Wight Bay and connected creeks have numerous fish species, bivalves, crabs, gastropods, shrimp, dolphin/porpoise and several species of turtle. All of these are also present in the Atlantic Ocean where there are also humpback whales and northern right whales. Various species of sea turtles are also found in the marshes and sand beaches.

Threatened or Endangered Species: Endangered bird species include the black skimmer. Green, kemp, leatherback, northern diamondback terrapin and loggerhead sea turtles have been observed in the area. All species, except the northern diamondback terrapin are listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act. Humpback whales and Northern Right whales are also found in the coastal waters and they are listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act.

Human-Use Resources: The Isle of Wight Wildlife Management Area is located in this map area. There is significant commercial fishing and recreational boating traffic in this area as well. There are no boat ramps listed in this area.

4. Archaeo-cultural and Socio-economic Issues

HUN#	Priority	Site Name and/or Physical Location
153		Isle of Wight Wildlife Mgmt Area

Narrative

Cultural & Historic Resources:

Socio Economic:

5. Prepared by: (Environmental Unit Leader) Date/Time

RESOURCES AT RISK SUMMARY ICS 232-CG (Rev.07/04)

1. Incident Name MD-2

3. Environmentally-Sensitive Areas and Wildlife Issues (INCIDENT SPECIFIC PRIORITIES WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT)

Site #	Priority	Site Name and/or Physical Location

Narrative

Shoreline area is predominantly Solid Man-Made Structures (8B), Sheltered Riprap (8C) and Salt and Brackish Water Marshes (10A). Also present in this area is some limited Coarse-Grained Sand Beaches (4) and Sheltered, Vegetated Low Banks (9B).

Biological Resources include passerine birds, shorebirds, waterfowl, gulls & terns, wading birds, and diving birds. The St. Martin River and connected tributaries have numerous fish species, bivalves, crabs, gastropods, shrimp, dolphin/porpoise and several species of turtle.

Threatened or Endangered Species: Green, kemp, leatherback, northern diamondback terrapin and loggerhead sea turtles have been observed in the area. All species, except the northern diamondback terrapin are listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act.

Human-Use Resources: There is significant commercial fishing and recreational boating traffic in this area as well. There are numerous boat ramps and marinas listed in this area.

4. Archaeo-cultural and Socio-economic Issues

Site #	Priority	Site Name and/or Physical Location

Narrative

Cultural & Historic Resources:

Socio Economic:

5. Prepared by: (Environmental Unit Leader) Date/Time

RESOURCES AT RISK SUMMARY ICS 232-CG (Rev.07/04)

1. Incident Name
MD-3

3. Environmentally-Sensitive Areas and Wildlife Issues (INCIDENT SPECIFIC PRIORITIES WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT)

Site #	Priority	Site Name and/or Physical Location

Narrative

Shoreline area is predominantly Fine to Medium Grained Sand Beaches (3A) on the Atlantic Ocean Side and Salt and Brackish Water Marshes (10A) in the Assawoman Bay side. Also present in this area is some limited Exposed Scarps and Steep Slopes in Sand (2B), Coarse-Grained Sand Beaches (4), Riprap (6B), Exposed Tidal Flats (7), Sheltered, Solid Man-Made Structures (8B), Sheltered Riprap (8C), and Sheltered Tidal Flats (9A).

Biological Resources include passerine birds, shorebirds, waterfowl, gulls & terns, raptors, pelagic birds, wading birds, and diving birds with significant nesting areas indicated for gulls & terns. Isle of Wight Bay and connected tributaries have numerous fish species, bivalves, crabs, gastropods, shrimp, pinnipeds, dolphin/porpoise and several species of turtle. All of these are also present in the Atlantic Ocean where there are also humpback whales and northern right whales. Various species of sea turtles are also found in the marshes and sand beaches.

Threatened or Endangered Species: Endangered or threatened bird species include the black skimmer, least tern, royal tern, bald eagle and piping plover. Green, kemp, leatherback, northern diamondback terrapin and loggerhead sea turtles have been observed in the area. All species, except the northern diamondback terrapin are listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act. Humpback whales and Northern Right whales are also found in the coastal waters and they are listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. Assateague Island has numerous types of endangered habitat vegetation.

Human-Use Resources: The Sinepuxent Bay Wildlife Management Area and Assateague Island National Seashore are all in this area. There is significant commercial fishing and recreational boating traffic in this area as well. There are numerous boat ramps and marinas listed in this area.

4. Archaeo-cultural and Socio-economic Issues

HUN#	Priority	Site Name and/or Physical Location
184		Sinepuxent WMA
202		Assateague Island National Seashore

Narrative

Cultural & Historic Resources:

Socio Economic:

5. Prepared by: (Environmental Unit Leader) Date/Time

RESOURCES AT RISK SUMMARY ICS 232-CG (Rev.07/04)

1. Incident Name
MD-4

3. Environmentally-Sensitive Areas and Wildlife Issues (INCIDENT SPECIFIC PRIORITIES WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT)

Site #	Priority	Site Name and/or Physical Location

Narrative

Shoreline area is predominantly Solid Man-Made Structures (8B), Sheltered Tidal Flats (9A), Sheltered, Vegetated Low Banks (9B) and Salt and Brackish Water Marshes (10A). Also present in this area is some limited Exposed Scarps and Steep Slopes in Sand (2B), Fine to Medium Grained Sand Beaches (3A), Coarse-Grained Sand Beaches (4) , and Scrub-Shrub Wetlands (10D).

Biological Resources include passerine birds, shorebirds, waterfowl, gulls & terns, wading birds, raptors, pelagic birds, and diving birds. The Sinepuxent Bay and connected tributaries have numerous fish species, bivalves, crabs, gastropods, shrimp, pinnepeds, dolphin/porpoise and several species of turtle. All of these are also present in the Atlantic Ocean where there are also humpback whales and northern right whales. Various species of sea turtles are also found in the marshes and sand beaches.

Threatened or Endangered Species: Threatened or endangered bird species include the black skimmer, least tern, royal tern, bald eagle and piping plover. Green, kemp, leatherback, northern diamondback terrapin and loggerhead sea turtles have been observed in the area. All species, except the northern diamondback terrapin are listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act. Assateague Island has numerous types of endangered habitat vegetation.

Human-Use Resources: The Assateague Island National Seashore and Assateague State park are in this area. There is significant commercial fishing and recreational boating traffic in this area as well. There are numerous boat ramps and marinas listed in this area.

4. Archaeo-cultural and Socio-economic Issues

HUN#	Priority	Site Name and/or Physical Location

202		Assateague Island National Seashore
216		Assateague State Park

Narrative

Cultural & Historic Resources:

Socio Economic:

5. Prepared by: (Environmental Unit Leader) Date/Time

RESOURCES AT RISK SUMMARY ICS 232-CG (Rev.07/04)

1. Incident Name MD-6

3. Environmentally-Sensitive Areas and Wildlife Issues (INCIDENT SPECIFIC PRIORITIES WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT)		
Site #	Priority	Site Name and/or Physical Location

Narrative

Shoreline area is predominantly Salt and Brackish Water Marshes (10A). Also present in this area is some limited Exposed Scarps and Steep Slopes in Sand (2B), Coarse-Grained Sand Beaches (4), Sheltered Riprap (8C) and Sheltered Tidal Flats (9A).

Biological Resources include passerine birds, shorebirds, waterfowl, gulls & terns, wading birds, and diving birds. The Chincoteague Bay and connected tributaries have numerous fish species, bivalves, crabs, gastropods, shrimp, pinnepeds, dolphin/porpoise and several species of turtle.

Threatened or Endangered Species: Threatened or endangered bird species include the bald eagle. Green, kemp, leatherback, northern diamondback terrapin and loggerhead sea turtles have been observed in the area. All species, except the northern diamondback terrapin are listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act. Assateague Island has numerous types of endangered habitat vegetation.

Human-Use Resources: The Chesapeake Forest Lands, Pocomoke River Corridor HCF, Pocomoke River State Forest, Van De Graff Woods HCF, and a public park are in this area. There a clam aquaculture site located on the western shore of Chincoteague Bay. There is significant commercial fishing and recreational boating traffic in this area as well. There are numerous boat ramps and marinas listed in this area.

4. Archaeo-cultural and Socio-economic Issues		
HUN#	Priority	Site Name and/or Physical Location
83		Aquaculture (clam)

128		Chesapeake Forest Lands
173		Pocomoke River Corridor SF
174		Pocomoke River SF
196		Van De Graff Woods HCF
215		Public Park

Narrative

Cultural & Historic Resources:

Socio Economic:

5. Prepared by: (Environmental Unit Leader) Date/Time

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