

**Mid-Atlantic  
State Wildlife Action Plan  
&  
Integrated Natural Resource  
Management Plan Workshop**

**Workshop Summary**

**November 27-28, 2007  
Arlington, Virginia**



## Executive Summary

On November 27-28, 2007, the Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations and Environment) (ODUSD(IE)) and the Department of Defense (DoD) Legacy Program, with support from the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA), sponsored a Mid-Atlantic State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) and Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP) Workshop at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Arlington, Virginia. Approximately thirty natural resource and wildlife personnel attended from a variety of organizations, including: Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force (*Appendix A*). The purpose of this workshop was to unite participants and identify how DoD, state wildlife agencies, and other relevant agencies can work together to identify problems and solutions relating to SWAPs and INRMPs in the Mid-Atlantic region. It is hoped that the connections established, the regional pilot projects crafted, and the issues discussed will improve overall natural resource management in the region.

On the first day an introduction was given by Mr. Alex Beehler (Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health)) and presentations were given by Mr. David Chadwick (AFWA), Mr. Chris Burkett (Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries), Mr. Peter Boice (ODUSD(IE)), Dr. James “Doc” Bailey (Aberdeen Proving Ground), and Mr. Lew Gorman (USFWS) describing their respective organizations and approaches to cooperative regional planning (*Appendices B—F*). The afternoon was spent in breakout groups working to answer some fundamental questions about integrating SWAPs and INRMPs (*Appendix G*). Following the breakout groups, participants came back together and reported out on their discussions. Then,

participants formed breakout groups by state to discuss natural resource issues specific to their state and potential pilot projects for their region.

On the second day, participants identified seven key project ideas and formed groups to determine a “way forward” for each project. Breakout group questions were provided to guide the discussion and to focus the groups on some key project issues, such as determining the next steps needed to ensure the implementation of the project (*Appendix I*). After the pilot project report-outs, the workshop concluded with the entire group identifying next steps for the group as a whole and closing remarks from Mr. Peter Boice.

# Introduction

The Department of Defense (DoD) is responsible for creating programs and implementing management strategies to conserve and protect biological resources on its land while helping to ensure long-term sustainability of its resources for military testing and training missions. DoD develops and implements Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans (INRMPs) at its installations to ensure military operations and natural resources are integrated and consistent with stewardship and legal requirements.

Similarly, state wildlife agencies are responsible for managing and conserving all resident fish and wildlife species. As part of that responsibility, and as a requirement of the federal State Wildlife Grants program, every state has completed a State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP), known technically as a Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy. SWAPs outline actions needed to conserve wildlife and natural resources before both become too rare and costly to protect. The completion of the SWAPs was a historic step forward in the management and protection of wildlife in the United States.

During INRMP development and implementation, an installation is required to consult with its state wildlife agency and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to coordinate its planned course of action. Similarly, a state wildlife agency is required to consult with federal agencies and other stakeholders when creating its SWAP. However, the degree to which each organization involves the other varies according to a number of factors, including resources present on DoD land, availability of personnel and fiscal resources, and regional interests.

In addition to the requirements stated above, DoD, USFWS, and the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (AFWA) signed a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in January 2006. The MOU requires that the three parties enter into a cooperative program in INRMP development and implementation with mutually agreed upon fish

and wildlife conservation objectives to satisfy the goals of the Sikes Act. Therefore, in order to support the goals and objectives set forth by the MOU, SWAPs, and INRMPs, as well as to bring together key stakeholders in the region, the fourth in a series of workshops was held in the Mid-Atlantic region, defined for workshop purpose as New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. The primary focus of these workshops is to create ways to integrate SWAPs and INRMPs.

## Day One—May 8, 2007

The workshop opened with introductory remarks by Mr. Alex Beehler (Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health)). Mr. Beehler described the purpose of the workshop—to bring together groups of people that are working *near* each other, but not necessarily *with* each other.

The morning continued with Mr. David Chadwick (AFWA) presenting an overview of SWAPs (*Appendix B*). As of October 2005, all states had prepared a Wildlife Action Plan (available online at [www.teaming.com](http://www.teaming.com) and [www.wildlifeactionplans.org](http://www.wildlifeactionplans.org)), that outline state actions necessary to conserve wildlife and habitat before they become more rare and more costly to protect. The plans include ideas for specific conservation projects as well as suggestions on ways to educate the public about effective conservation practices. Mr. Chadwick emphasized the need for collaboration and partnership with military installations, since wildlife issues continue beyond the fence line. He closed by encouraging the participants to become familiar with and learn from each other.

Mr. Chris Burkett (Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries) followed Mr. Chadwick's overview of SWAPs by presenting Virginia's Wildlife Action Plan as an example (*Appendix C*). Virginia uses a four- tiered system to rank species at risk and describes terrestrial and aquatic habitats separately. The action plan promotes conservation and restoration of habitats through coordination, education and outreach, enforcement, habitat management, land protection, planning, regulation, and species management. Mr. Burkett described the tool bag to accomplish conservation and habitat restoration as well as long-term and short-term funding methods.

Mr. Peter Boice (Office of the Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Installations and Environment) [ODUSD(I&E)]) spoke next, providing an overview of INRMPs (*Appendix D*). He described the Sikes Act, which requires installations to create and implement

INRMPs, and also delineates the required elements that must be contained in the INRMP. The INRMP planning teams are obligated to involve USFWS and the appropriate state wildlife agency to ensure proper consideration of fish and wildlife. However, the degree to which these and other agencies are consulted varies; for example, USFWS may only review INRMPs and may not be intimately involved in their development or implementation. Mr. Boice reiterated the hope that this workshop would promote increased communications and forge partnerships which extend into the future. Mr. Boice also informed the group of additional INRMP tools that are available to further enhance INRMP development, implementation, and best management practices. Finally, Mr. Boice gave a summary of prior SWAP/INRMP workshops and discussed various projects that resulted from these collaborative forums.

Dr. James “Doc” Bailey (Aberdeen Proving Ground) followed Mr. Boice’s overview of INRMPs and presented Aberdeen Proving Ground’s INRMP as an example (*Appendix E*). Dr. Bailey discussed balancing the military mission and the biological viewpoint with policy and funding restrictions.

Following Mr. Doc Bailey’s presentation, Mr. Lew Gorman (USFWS) spoke in detail about various DoD Wildlife Agency collaboration projects (*Appendix F*). Mr. Gorman reviewed the history of cooperative conservation and the reasons for partnership. Then Mr. Gorman presented the Gopher Tortoise Partnership as a case study for the benefits of collaboration. Following the case study review, participants shared examples of regional partnerships and identified the associated opportunities, challenges, and benefits.

Following the presentation on existing collaboration projects, Ms. Kate Hutson (Booz Allen/ ODUSD(IE)) reviewed the breakout session instructions and questions for Day One (*Appendix G*). Participants broke out into their assigned groups to answer questions about the benefits and obstacles involved in integrating INRMP and SWAP processes/information.

Once breakout discussions were complete, each group reported out their top two answers for each question. A group discussion was facilitated by Mr. Dave Chadwick on the top answers for each question.

**Table 1-1: Considerations When Integrating INRMPs and SWAPs**

(Bullets in bold received most votes and discussion)

<b>Breakout Question Presented to Groups</b>	<b>Ideas/Answers Generated During Breakout Session</b>
I. Identify benefits to integrating INRMPs and SWAPs processes/information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preserving habitats</li> <li>• Maintaining management continuity (particularly across jurisdictions)</li> <li>• Pooling resources (funding/staffing)</li> <li>• Visualizing larger picture (ecosystem/regional management)</li> <li>• Leveraging SWAPs to protect high quality habitat (i.e. utilize SWAPs to illustrate value of particular parcels of land)</li> <li>• Promote stakeholder involvement when SWAPs/INRMPs intersect</li> </ul>
II. Identify communication barriers between states, installations and DoD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Perceived” conflicts between agency missions</li> <li>• Resource limitations (money and staff)</li> <li>• Jurisdictional issues (state and military)</li> <li>• Loss of institutional knowledge and partnerships due to turnover</li> <li>• Stove piping, lack of coordination and support within agencies</li> <li>• Poorly developed networks- who do you call?</li> <li>• Geographic distances (expenses incurred traveling to installations)</li> <li>• Decision makers are not at table</li> <li>• Access to military installations</li> </ul>

<p>III. Identify actions/policies/guidance, from the field level, needed to overcome these barriers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site visits</li> <li>• Coordination/identification of common goals and sharing information</li> <li>• Fund DoD liaison positions for the states (similar to Steve Helfert/Lew Gorman- USFWS DoD Liaisons)</li> <li>• Field offices mandated to implement partnerships and coordinate/cooperate on projects</li> <li>• Eliminate regional offices</li> <li>• Pool funding sources from multiple agencies to complete larger efforts</li> <li>• Create formal partnerships</li> <li>• Tie natural resource actions to military mission</li> </ul>
<p>IV. Identify actions/policies/guidance, from headquarters, needed to overcome these barriers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create partnerships</li> <li>• Leverage funding</li> <li>• Guidance/clarification on regulations- restrictions and requirements</li> <li>• Allow more legal flexibility</li> <li>• Mandate cooperative projects (incorporate into staff performance plans)</li> <li>• Expand Sikes Act expertise by developing State/USFWS Sikes Act Subject Matter Experts</li> <li>• Increase inreach/outreach from HQ</li> <li>• Maintain/update Sikes Act materials</li> </ul>
<p>V. Identify other management plans that could be integrated into INRMPs/SWAPs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGO plans (TNC, Audobon Society)</li> <li>• Green infrastructure plans</li> <li>• Resource land assessments</li> <li>• All bird management plans</li> <li>• Tributary strategy plans</li> <li>• Watershed Management Action Strategies (ex: Maryland DNR)</li> <li>• Encroachment plans</li> <li>• City/County Plans</li> </ul>

After the group discussion, participants formed breakout groups by state and discussed natural resources issues specific to their state and potential pilot projects for their region.

## Day Two—May 9, 2007

Day Two began with a brief overview of the day's agenda by Ms. Kate Hutson (*Appendix I*). Participants then reassembled to discuss potential project ideas. Mr. Chadwick spent a few minutes describing the projects that materialized from some of the regional planning workshops that he has attended. He encouraged the groups to think broadly and to brainstorm as many ideas as possible. The groups reported out potential project ideas ranging from cooperative conservation initiatives to specie-specific projects to tackle current critical issues (*Appendix H*). Mr. Chadwick then facilitated the identification of target projects with the greatest participant interest. Seven pilot projects were identified. Participants were encouraged to join groups based on their interests, and guiding questions were provided to the groups to assist in their project development. Participants were encouraged to think of all possible questions that had to be answered—from potential partners to funding sources.

The seven potential pilot projects generated were:

### **(1) Aquatic Invertebrates (crustaceans) Surveys**

This group proposed documenting the diversity and abundance of native crustaceans on military installations in Virginia. The group expressed a need for additional knowledge and data on crustacean populations in the region so appropriate conservation actions can take place. Population estimates of aquatic invertebrate populations would determine if additional planning or management accommodations are required to maintain native populations.

### **(2) Northeast Regional and Natural Resources Database Coordination and Development**

The goal of this project is to capture natural resource data available through military facilities as part of a regional assessment of habitats and species. The

database would integrate military installation data into the Northeast Monitoring and Performance Measure Framework, and would link to data from existing databases and partners. This project would promote regional natural resource coordination and ultimately help the implementation of INRMPs and SWAPS.

### **(3) New Jersey Species at Risk Project**

This project would determine species at risk in New Jersey at DoD installations to promote positive conservation measures to keep these species and their habitat common. The group would list DoD G1 and G2 species and develop management plans for prioritized habitat. These management plans could be integrated into existing installation management, and help states achieve objectives of SWAPS.

### **(4) New Jersey Pinelands Ecosystem Management for Fire Control**

This group would design a plan for fire control throughout the New Jersey Pinelands. This management plan would identify land management stakeholders, their resources and interests, and design ecosystem-sensitive methods for fire control. This project would benefit community safety and environmental quality, while sustaining the DoD mission and enhance species at risk habitat.

### **(5) Regional Bird Aircraft Strike Hazard (BASH) Toolkit/SWAP Integration**

The goal of this project is to collect currently used successful BASH management techniques and bring stakeholders together to propose alternatives of habitat management and exclusionary methods that are in harmony with the objectives of SWAPS. This project would support SWAP implementation and compliance, reduce BASH risk, and avoid major conflicts between bird conservation and BASH risk.

**(6) Significance of fire-maintained communities to species of greatest conservation need in the Mid-Atlantic region**

This group would use inventories from fire-maintained habitat on DoD lands to assess the significance of these habitat types to species of greatest conservation need, as well as identify management needs to promote management of fire-maintained ecosystems. The project would link the importance of INRMP fire ecology efforts to the DoD mission and SWAP objectives.

**(7) Species at Risk Assessment for the Chesapeake Bay Region**

This project will assess species at risk (tier I & II species, including G1, G2, state endangered, and others that are at risk of being federally listed within the foreseeable future) for the Chesapeake Bay Region. The goal of this project is to assess the status of species at risk on DoD installations and within the surrounding landscape in the Chesapeake Bay region to ensure that these species do not decline to a level that results in federal listing. The project will provide installation and regional natural resources managers with technical data that will support habitat and species conservation to prevent future regulatory restrictions that may impact installation missions.

After each group reported on their project ideas and goals, the group as a whole was asked to consider next steps for the entire group. The following are considerations and potential next steps<sup>1</sup>:

- Post workshop summary on DENIX and SWAP/INRMP Workshops websites
- Establish a follow-up meeting in 18-24 months

After the discussion of follow-up actions and next steps, Mr. Boice provided some closing remarks and thanked all the attendees for their active participation.

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<sup>1</sup> Some action items identified in this Summary may have already been completed. For up to date information, please visit: <https://www.swap-inrmpworkshops.net>

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# Appendix A: List of Participants

## November 2007 Mid-Atlantic SWAP/INRMP Workshop - Arlington, Virginia

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Genevieve LaRouche	USFWS - Washington Office	(703) 358-1854	genevieve_larouche@fws.gov

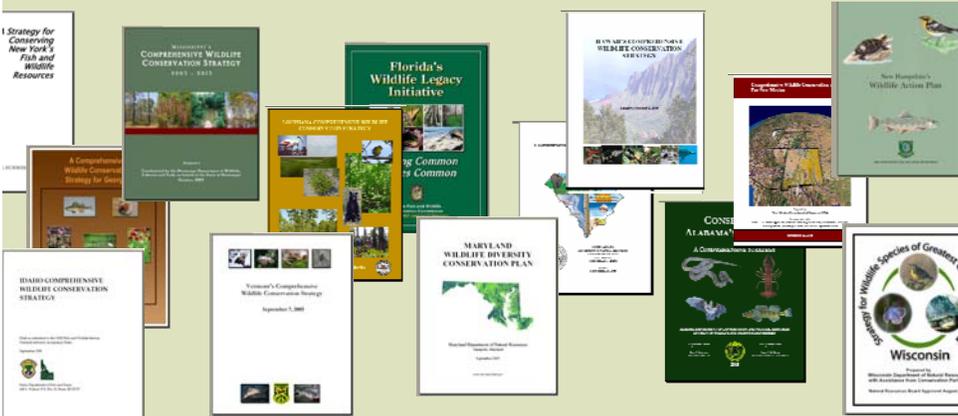
Name	Organization	Phone	Email
Steven Mars	USFWS - NJ	(609) 383-3938 x23	steve_mars@fws.gov
Richard McCoy	USFWS - PA	(814) 234-4090 ext 232	richard_mccoy@fws.gov
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# **Appendix B: Dave Chadwick's Presentation**

# State Wildlife Action Plans: *Working Together to Prevent Wildlife From Becoming Endangered*



# Wildlife Action Plans for Every State



## A Legacy of Success



## An Unfinished Agenda





## State Wildlife Action Plans

*The Nation's Core Program for  
Preventing Wildlife from Becoming  
Endangered in Every State.*

## State Wildlife Action Plans

- State Wildlife Grants
- Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Program



## State Wildlife Grants

### How It Works:

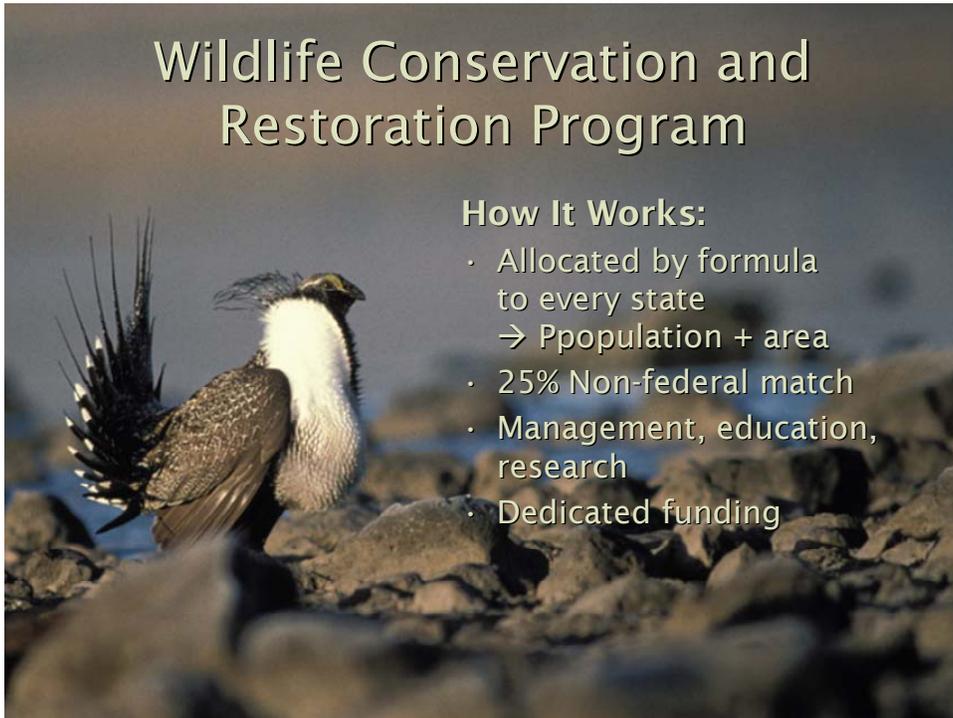
- Allocated by formula to every state  
→ Population + Area
- Non-federal match  
25% for planning  
50% for implementation
- Annual appropriations



# Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Program

## How It Works:

- Allocated by formula to every state  
→ Ppopulation + area
- 25% Non-federal match
- Management, education, research
- Dedicated funding



# State Wildlife Action Plans

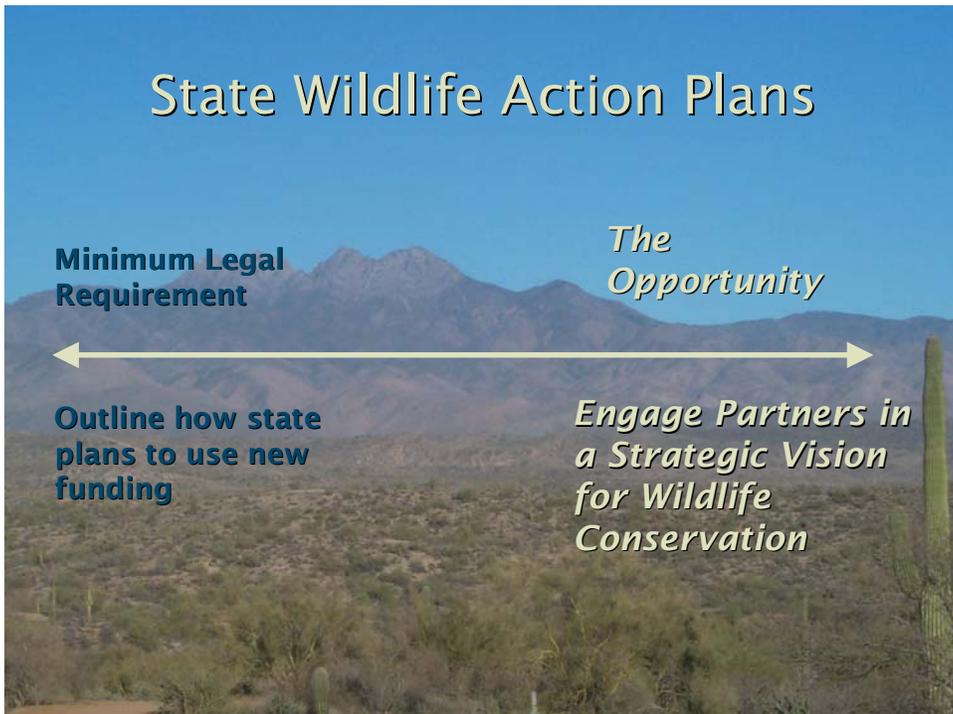
**Minimum Legal Requirement**

*The Opportunity*



**Outline how state plans to use new funding**

*Engage Partners in a Strategic Vision for Wildlife Conservation*



## Eight Required Elements

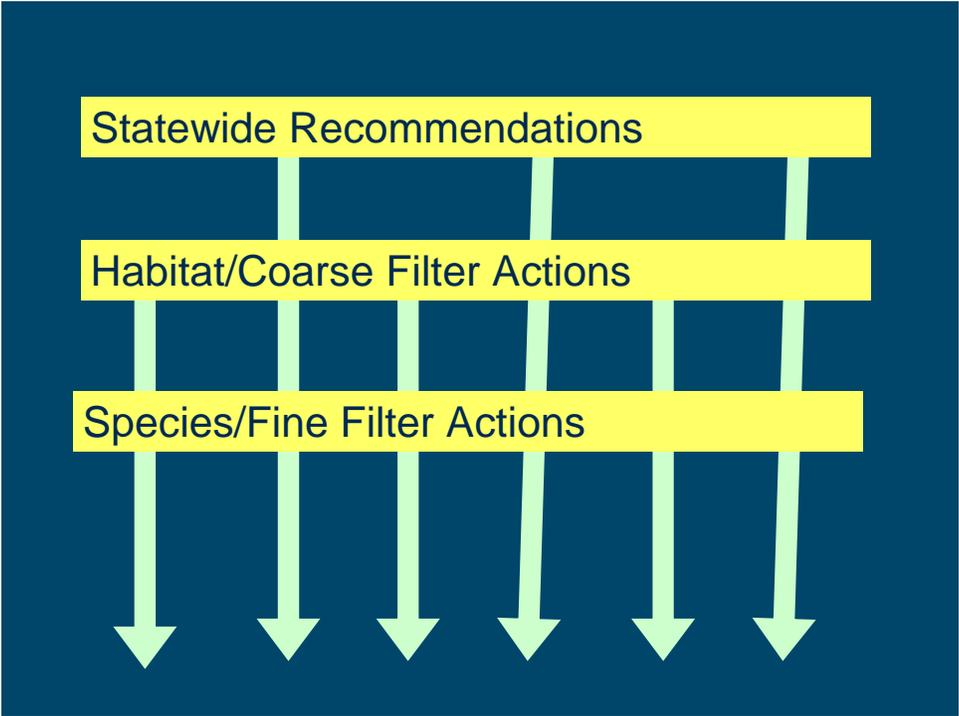
1. **Wildlife** distribution and abundance, focused on species of greatest need
2. **Habitat** extent and condition
3. **Problems** and research needs
4. **Conservation Actions** and priorities



## Eight Required Elements

5. **Monitoring and Evaluation**
6. **Plans to Review and Revise**
7. **Coordination** with other agencies, planning efforts
8. **Broad public participation**







# What Now?

- Funding
- Integration
- Partnerships



# Find Out More



[www.fishwildlife.org](http://www.fishwildlife.org)

[www.teaming.com](http://www.teaming.com)

[www.wildlifeactionplans.org](http://www.wildlifeactionplans.org)



# **Appendix C: Chris Burkett's Presentation**

# Virginia's Wildlife Action Plan

aka: Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy

Chris Burkett  
November 27, 2001

Virginia Department of  
Game and Inland Fisheries

## Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Mammals	24
Birds	96
Fishes	97
Reptiles	28
Amphibians	32
Mussels	61
Aquatic crustaceans	61
Aquatic insects	148
Terrestrial insects	142
Other aquatic invertebrates	34
Other terrestrial invertebrates	202

70% are invertebrates; 60% are aquatic

## SGCN

### Four Tiered Ranking System:

#### Tier 1 – Highest level of concern

- Extinction or Extirpation Possible



#### Tier 4 – Moderate level of concern

- Rare and/or declining populations



## Wildlife Needs Habitats

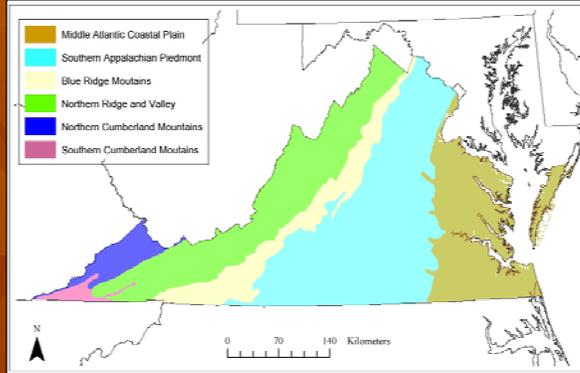
Terrestrial and Aquatic Habitats  
Described Separately

# Landscapes Within the Action Plan

- Virginia Divided into 6 Ecoregions

- Description

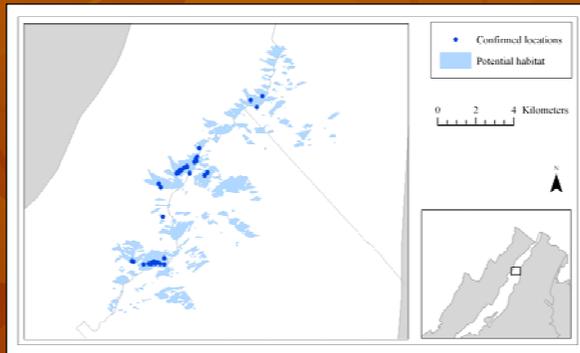
- Landscapes
    - Human Population
    - Development Trends
    - List of All SGCN



# Terrestrial Tier 1 Species

## Species Specific Information

- Life History
- Known Location
- Essential Habitats
- Habitat Condition
- Threats and Trends
- Conservation Actions
- Research and Monitoring Needs

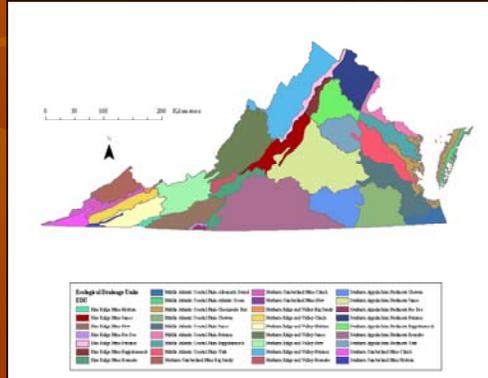


Shenandoah Salamander



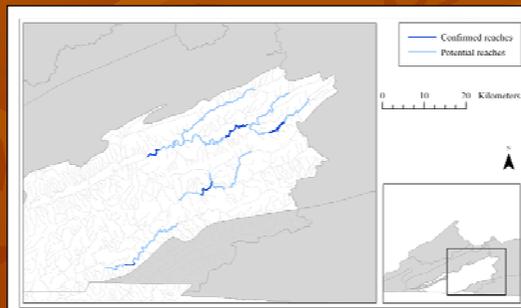
# Aquatic Systems

- Ecological Drainage Units
  - 13 Major Drainages Subdivided by Ecoregion to designate 34 EDUs



# Aquatic Tier 1 Species

- Species Specific Information
  - Life History
  - Known Location
  - Essential Habitats
  - Habitat Condition
  - Threats and Trends
  - Conservation Actions
  - Research and Monitoring Needs



Little-wing Pearly Mussel



## The Other SGCN Tiers

- Tier 2, 3 and 4 SGCN lumped together and described in terms of their habitats
- Ex. Deciduous forest species of the Piedmont
  - Wood Turtle
  - Mole Salamander
  - Spirit Supercoil
  - Timber Rattlesnake
  - Yellow-Billed cuckoo
  - Etc.



## Habitat Issues Described in Terms of:

- Stressors
  - What conditions are limiting or impacting habitat quality
- Sources
  - What is causing the conditions that are limiting or impacting the quality of habitats
- Scope
  - How widespread is the problem
- Severity
  - How big a deal is this problem



## Top 10 Problems Facing Terrestrial Wildlife

Stress	Source of Stress
Predation	Native species
Habitat destruction	Municipal development
Predation	Exotic or introduced species
Habitat destruction	Certain agricultural practices
Habitat fragmentation	Certain agricultural practices
Habitat destruction	Certain forestry practices
Habitat fragmentation	Certain forestry practices
Habitat fragmentation	Municipal development
Habitat destruction	Exotic or introduced species
Unintentional capture/killing	Roadways

**Habitat destruction and fragmentation dominate the list and can be considered ultimate causes of the stresses to terrestrial species.**

## Top 10 Problems Facing Aquatic Species

Stress	Source of Stress
Sediment load	Certain agricultural practices
Turbidity	Certain agricultural practices
Organic pollution	Industrial rights-of-way
Changes to channel or stream bed	Certain agricultural practices
Sediment load	Certain forestry practices
Toxins	Industry
Sediment load	Mining
Nutrient inputs	Certain agricultural practices
Changes to channel or stream bed	Municipal development
Nutrient inputs	Municipal development

**Certain agricultural and forestry practices have greatly affected water and habitat quality. Pollution and habitat manipulation from industry and municipal development are also critical issues for aquatic species.**



## Conservation Action Categories

- Coordination
- Education and Outreach
- Enforcement
- Habitat Management
- Land Protection
- Planning
- Regulations/Policy/Law
- Species Management



## Aspects of Implementation

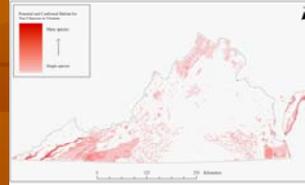


If the Action Plan is Going to Be a Useful New Tool, it must be more than a Book

- Tools
- Money
- Human Resources

## Tools

- Precise Statement of Needs and Priorities (3 to 5 years)
- Map and GIS Analysis
  - All SGCN
  - Habitat Distributions
  - Prioritization Tools
- Data Compilation & Management Services
- BMPs/Technical Services/Community Resources



## Money

- Short Term
  - Grants and Grant Writing
  - Matching Funds
  - State and Private Resources
- Long Term
  - Stable and Sufficient Funding Stream for Wildlife Conservation
  - Teaming With Wildlife Coalition
- Performance Measures

## Human Resources

- You, Us, Them, and All the Others!
  - Support the people we already have
  - Recruit others to help
  - Work to prevent duplication and conflicting efforts
  - Capitalize on opportunities to cooperate

## So Call Me!

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Wildlife Action Plan Coordinator  
Virginia Department of Game and Inland  
Fisheries  
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# **Appendix D: Peter Boice's Presentation**

# Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans (INRMPs) and the Sikes Act Improvement Act

L. Peter Boice  
DoD Conservation Team Leader

## Sikes Act Improvement Act of 1997

- Enacted November 18, 1997
  - Product of three-plus years of discussion
  - Agreed to by DoD, USFWS, AFWA
- **Authorizes** DoD to carry out a program for the conservation and rehabilitation of natural resources on military installations

## Key Elements of SAIA

- Military Departments required to prepare **and implement** INRMPs for relevant installation...unless an installation does not have **significant natural resources**
- Scope of plans enlarged
  - Previous program discretionary, self-imposed, and dictated by internal policy
  - Previous program focused on fish and game conservation
- Plans made mandatory
  - “Must fund” requirements

## Key Elements of SAIA

- Retained requirements for
  - Cooperative preparation with FWS and States
  - Mutual agreement on conservation measures
- Program and plans must
  - Be consistent with the use of installation natural resources to ensure military preparedness
  - Ensure no net loss in capability of installations to support the military mission
- Obvious tensions – left to statutory parties to resolve!

## Key Elements of SAIA

- Required elements of plan:
  - Natural resources management
  - Sustained **multi-purpose** use
  - Habitat enhancement
  - Integration of activities
  - Public access and sustainable public use
  - Specific goals and objectives
- Plus requirements from DoDI
  - Embrace principles of ecosystem mgmt

## Our Mutual Obligation

- Establish goals for INRMP development and implementation that:
  - Effectively contribute to conservation
  - In ways compatible with the mission
  - Ensure sustainable use of the installation
  - Maintain natural biodiversity
- All three Parties are charged with this responsibility!

## The Challenge

- No presumptive military “trump”
  - But must not lose sight of why these public lands are entrusted to DoD
- Statutory parties are expected to deconflict and balance two national imperatives
- Requires cooperative development, implementation and monitoring

## Cooperative Development: Partnering with USFWS and States

- Management of fish and wildlife traditionally a State prerogative
- Property Clause empowers Congress to override and preempt State role
  - SAIA does not manifest an intent to override
  - SAIA reflects commitment to extensive intergovernmental cooperation
- Concurrent authority unless an obstacle to mission accomplishment
- States equal – and valued -- partners

## Cooperative Development: Partnering with USFWS and States

- Involvement and review includes:
  - Evaluating impacts on fish and wildlife
  - Ensuring consideration of fish and wildlife resources in installation planning activities
  - Identifying opportunities to enhance fish and wildlife while accomplishing other mission objectives
  - Providing technical assistance to ensure proper consideration of fish and wildlife

## Procedural Requirements

- Provide opportunity for public comment on INRMP
- Cooperative development
- 5-year reviews for operation and effect
- Annual performance reviews strongly recommended
- SECDEF annual Report to Congress

## Bottom Line

- Congress expects that:
  - Plans will be developed cooperatively;
  - Plans will be implemented; and
  - Public will have access to installations to enjoy natural resources...
  - But military preparedness CANNOT be compromised

## Other SAIA Features

- Ensures sufficient numbers of professionally trained natural resource managers
- Authorizes fee collection for hunting and fishing permits
- Authorizes cooperative agreements
- Authorizes conservation law enforcement
- 1998 amendment: Disabled Sportsmen's Access

## Endangered Species Act and INRMPs

- ESA requires consultation on actions that “may affect”
- USFWS believes consultation required even for beneficial effects
- USFWS may encourage installations to introduce species or enhance habitat but:
  - No net loss of military lands
  - No species introduction w/o command approval

## Critical Habitat Designation and INRMPs

- Section 318 of FY 2004 National Defense Authorization Act
- Precludes designation of critical habitat on military lands if .....
  - INRMP provides a benefit to the species for which critical habitat is being designated

## Migratory Bird Treaty Act and INRMPs

- Section 315 of FY 2003 National Defense Authorization Act
- Authorizes incidental take of migratory birds for military readiness activities
  - But not a blanket exemption
  - Covered by USFWS Final Rule [28 Feb 2007]
  - Consult on significant adverse effects on populations of concern
  - INRMPs must thoroughly address migratory birds

## EO 13188 and Migratory Birds

- Governs other DoD activities that may affect migratory birds
- Provides a framework for compliance with treaty obligations
- Intended to enhance coordination and communication
- Signed 31 July 2006
- DoD implementing guidance issued 3 April 2007

## Encroachment and INRMPs

- 10 USC 2684a
- DoD may enter into cooperative agreements to acquire real estate interests:
  - With States, other Federal agencies and conservation organizations
  - To preserve habitat that prevents incompatible land use

## Related INRMP Tools

- DoD Implementing Guidance
- Sikes Act Tripartite MOU
- Handbook: DoD Resources for INRMP Implementation
- Report: Best Practices for INRMP Implementation
- Course: Developing and Maintaining Sustainable INRMPs
- INRMP Template
- Conservation Metrics
- Handbook: Conserving Biodiversity on Military Lands

## Some DoD Priorities

- Emphasize regional or ecosystem-based projects
- Avoid future species listings
- Identify priority conservation areas
- Establish conservation easements
- Manage invasive species
- **In support of military readiness**

## INRMP-SWAP Integration

- Southeast
  - Atlanta (May 2006)
- Southwest
  - Phoenix (December 2006)
- Southern Plains
  - Albuquerque (May 2007)
- Mid-Atlantic Watershed
  - Arlington (November 2007)
- TBD
- National AFWA Synthesis

## Projects from INRMP-SWAP Southeast Workshop

- Georgia Conservation Forum Project: Gopher Tortoise Support {05-78}
- A Web-based Tool Facilitating Interagency Plan Integration [Florida SWAP-INRMP Regional Coordination] {07-372}
- Carolina Species At Risk Project {07-348}
- Clear Zone Habitat Conservation on a South Carolina Airstrip (Invasives Control) {07-367}

## Potential Projects from INRMP-SWAP Southwest Workshop

- Partnering Workshop for Integrating SWAPs and INRMPs [Carlsbad Office] {07-378}
- Bonneville Basin Integration: A Regional INRMP {proposed}
- Assessment and Prioritized Restoration of Seeps, Springs and Riparian Systems [NV]
- SW Burrowing Owl Symposium
- Southwest Cooperative Data Management Project

## Potential Projects from INRMP-SWAP Southern Plains Workshop

- Gray Vireo Coordination
- Current Bat Initiatives Coordination
- Wildlife Diversity Coordination
- Southern New Mexico Coordination
- State-wide Pilot DoD Liaison
- Colorado Cooperative Conservation

## Potential Projects from INRMP-SWAP Mid-Atlantic Workshop



## TER-S Regional Workshops

- Pacific Islands
  - Honolulu: June 2006
- Southeast
  - Cocoa Beach: February 2007
- Southwest
  - Tucson: October 2007

## Projects from Pacific Islands TER-S Workshop

- Removal of Invasive Fire-prone Grass to Increase Training Lands in the Pacific {07-362}
- Hawaii Cooperative Conservation Project {07-383}
- Predator-proof Fencing for Invasive Species Control in Hawaii {07-339}
- Ten-Year Resurvey of Biodiversity of Marine Communities and Introduced Species in Oahu {07-343}
- Intensive Plant Conservation Training {07-364}

## Potential Projects from Southeast TER-S Workshop

- Conservation Targets, Wildlife Corridors and Military Base Buffers across GCPEP
- A Regional Planning Performance Assessment Model for a Sustainable Future in the Southeast
- Establishing Habitat and Resource Baselines in NW Florida
- Longleaf Pine Ecosystem Carbon Sequestration
- Effects of Debris on Nesting Sea Turtles
- Feral Hog Ecology
- Population Structure of Eastern Pine Snake

## Southwest TER-S Workshop Scientific White Papers

- Long-term precipitation variability
- Altered fire regimes
- Hydrology and ecology of intermittent stream and dry wash ecosystems
- Issues of spatial scale
- Matrix communities of SW deserts
- Emerging partnerships
- Military use of land

# Questions?

[Peter.Boice@osd.mil](mailto:Peter.Boice@osd.mil)

<http://www.osd.denix.mil> ⇨ DoD Conservation  
Program

<http://www.dodlegacy.org>

<http://www.serdp.org>

# **Appendix E: Doc Bailey's Presentation**

## SWAP/INRMP Workshop

### Opinion Background

- Installation experience
- ITAM
- NMFWA
- CLS
- Conservation Award

## Opinion

- Military Mission
- Biological Viewpoint
- Funding
- Army Policy

## Cooperation with Agencies

- Regulatory
- Recreational

## Future?

- Regional Management
- Regional Contracting
- Individuality

# **Appendix F: Lew Gorman's Presentation**

# COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION: *PARTNERSHIPS*



*Working Together*



## COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION

### OBJECTIVES

- History
- Why Partnerships?
- Partnership challenges
- Partnership implementation principles
- Partnership evaluation
- Partnership principles application



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## COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION

### *History*

- 1960s- conflict resolution for disputing parties
- 1990s-
  - Administrative Dispute Resolution Act of 1996
  - Alternate Dispute Resolution Act of 1998
  - US Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution- 1998



*Working Together*



## COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION

### *History (con't)*

- 2000s
  - Executive Order 13352- Cooperative Conservation
  - DoI, DoD, USDA, EPA, Commerce, states, tribes, NGOs



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## COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION

### *Why Partnerships?*

- Executive Order 13352
- Reduced conflict and litigation
- Improved natural resources



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## COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION

### *Why Partnerships? (con't)*

- Shared ownership and authority
- Increased trust, communication, & understanding in group
- Increased community capacity



*Working Together*



## COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION

### *Partnership Challenges*

- Process is time consuming
- Process does not always work
- Participation may be unequal



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## COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION

### *Partnership Challenges (con't)*

- Potential of hijacking the process
- May produce "least common denominator" solution
- Reduced accountability potential



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## COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION

### ***Partnership Implementation Principles***

- Identify or develop a common goal
- Seek inclusive representation
- Develop a collaborative process



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## COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION

### ***Partnership Implementation Principles (con't)***

- Pursue flexibility, openness, & respect
- Establish leadership
- Develop a process for obtaining information



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## COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION

### *Partnership Implementation Principles (cont)*

- Leverage resources
- Provide incentives
- Monitor results for accountability



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## COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION

### *Partnership Evaluation*

- Establish monitoring criteria and mechanism
- Measure Success:
  - Increased participation & cooperation (process)
  - Improved natural resource conditions (outcome)



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## COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION

### ***Partnership Principles Application-*** Existing Partnerships involving DoD

- DoD/FWS ES Roundtable
- Southwest Endangered Species Partnering Team
- SERPPAS
- Gopher Tortoise Team



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## COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION

### ***Partnership Principles Application***

- Name some partnerships involving your organization's INRMP implementation
- What were the advantages? List them.
- Were there disadvantages? List them.
- Was there a net benefit? Take score.



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## COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION

### *Partnership Principles Application*

#### Example: SAR

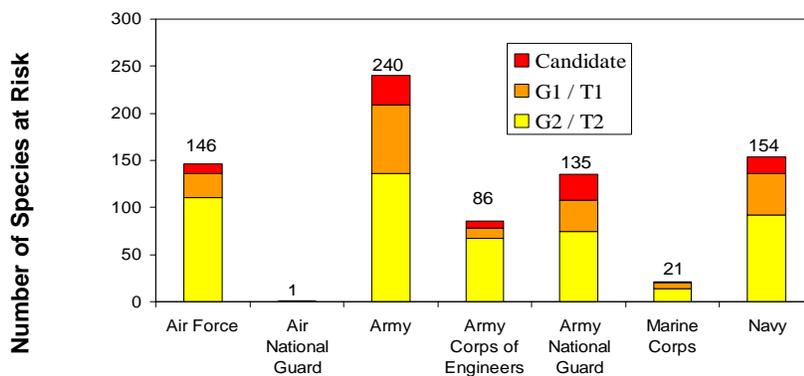
- How to use Species At Risk (SAR) as a catalyst for partnership development.
- Where to start: need
- Chart shows SAR extent by military service (on next slide)



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### Number of SAR by Military Service



Military Service

Data Source: NatureServe and its Natural Heritage member programs. April, 2006



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## COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION

### *Partnership Principles Application*

#### SAR Management Benefits

- Lack of INRMP funding
- Help to prevent species listing
- Help to prevent curtailment of military operations
- Promote partnerships



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## COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION

### *Partnership Principles Application*

Case Study: Gopher Tortoise Partnership



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## COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION

### ***Partnership Principles Application***

#### Gopher Tortoise

- Two ranges in Southeast, listed and not listed
- Part of Legacy's Georgia SAR 2004 project
- Any impact to DoD installations if listed?
- Partnership formed: GT Team



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## COOPERATIVE CONSERVATION

### ***Partnership Principles Application***

#### Gopher Tortoise

- MOA developed, signed by 12+ agencies
- CCA in progress- CCAA in future
- Principle: no single agency can address all GT conservation needs alone
- Partnershiping is the answer



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# QUESTIONS/ COMMENTS?

THANK YOU

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# **Appendix G: Break Out Questions— Day One**

# Break Out Group Instructions

## Day One

In your groups, consider the following questions and discuss various answers/approaches. Record all ideas and suggestions. Choose someone to be the reporter and be prepared to share your top 2 answers for each question with the group.

- Identify benefits to integrating INRMPs and State Wildlife Action Plans processes/information
- Identify barriers between states, USFWS and DoD
- Identify actions/policies/guidance, from the field level, needed to overcome these barriers
- Identify actions/policies/guidance, from headquarters, needed to overcome these barriers
- Identify other management plans that could be integrated into INRMPs/State Wildlife Action Plans

# **Appendix H: Potential Project Ideas**

# Potential Project Ideas

- Installation bio-fuel assessments- evaluate how to do this without damaging habitat
- SAR management/partnership assessments (propagation of SAR on and off-post)
- Identify where mission/training activities support habitat and habitat restoration- figure out how to do these activities off-post
- New Jersey study (establish what's there, habitat enhancement, over multiple years)
- Bald eagle monitoring
- Chesapeake Bay DoD regional habitat assessment
- Regional monitoring framework coordination
- Database Coordination between states, DoD, universities, USGS, Heritage Program (determine needs and possible solutions)
- VA DoD liaison pilot test
- Invasives monitoring/management- high impact invasives (DoD mission and wildlife mission)
- Identification of quality bio-remediation species
- Low impact development
- Regional assessment for migratory birds
- Corridor evaluation
- BASH/migratory bird monitoring (with included risk assessment- identification of low-grow and no-grow grasses and vines in order to support BASH programs)
- Pineland Fire Ecosystem Project- design ecosystem friendly fire management regime

- Northeast SWAP Evaluation through the development of monitoring and performance measures
- Identify how DoD lands contribute to the larger picture and how management actions can be coordinated between installations, services, and states

# **Appendix I: Break Out Questions— Day Two**

# Break Out Group Instructions

## Day Two

You are now in groups of your own choosing based on the pilot project ideas presented earlier today. First, identify a recorder for the group. Then discuss the logical “next steps” to move your pilot project forward. You will be provided a project template to help you think about the topics you’ll need to discuss. Please fill out the template as completely as possible. Keep in mind the overarching ideas discussed yesterday, as well as the following additional questions:

- Identify a recorder for the group
- Discuss project goals, objectives, milestones, potential partners and a general way forward
- Consider who else may need to be included in the group (other federal agencies, NGOs, state or local government agencies, etc.)
- Discuss Funding Options

**Complete the Project Template** found in the back of your workbook – one copy must be handed in at the conclusion of the workshop