Appendix II. CBNERRVA Goals, Objectives and Strategies.

Goal 1. Increase recognition of CBNERRVA as a regional leader in applying science and education to support coastal resource management and literacy. *(NERRS Strategic Plan Goals 1,2 and 3; Lead Program: All)*

Objective 1. Foster mutually supportive relationships/partnerships internally within VIMS and between Reserve programs and externally with academic institutions, governmental agencies, nongovernmental organizations and communities. *(NERRS Strategic Plan Goal #2, Objective 1, 2 and 3)*

Strategies:

- Establish and maintain contact with academic institutions, governmental agencies and nongovernmental organizations involved in coastal and Chesapeake Bay focused research, education and resource management. (All Programs)
- Engage in advisory service to national, regional, state and local community coastal resource management, research and education agencies, organizations and interest groups. (All Programs)
- Support, and where appropriate, coordinate local, regional and national research, general and technical education, and stewardship initiatives. (All Programs)
- Integrate site-based research, environmental monitoring, and natural resource stewardship into Reserve education and training programs. (All Programs)

Objective 2. Enhance CBNERRVA and NERRS visibility among academic, governmental agencies, nongovernmental organizations and the general public. *(NERRS Strategic Plan Goal #2, Objectives 2 and 3)*

Strategies:

- Publish and/or communicate contributions of Reserve to appropriate audiences using a variety of formats including a Reserve annual report, peer-reviewed manuscripts, technical and education reports, newsletters (e.g., The Crest, Virginia Coastal Zone Management Magazine) and program fact sheets. (All Programs)
- Maintain and update CBNERRVA home and associated (e.g., VECOS, VIMS, NOAA/NERRS) websites to highlight Reserve associated opportunities, activities, and accomplishments and to provide data and information directly to users. (All Programs)
- Encourage news releases of Reserve activities and accomplishments. (All Programs)
- Establish and maintain effective mechanisms, such as committee service (e.g., VIMS Administrative Council, Va. Coastal Policy Team) and development of information products (e.g., Reserve annual report), to communicate Reserve accomplishments and needs to VIMS, the State and to NOAA. (All Programs)

Objective 3. Increase awareness, use and support of CBNERRVA special partnership programs (i.e., VECRRS and TPWNR). *(NERRS Strategic Plan Goal 1, Objectives 1,2 and 3; Goal 2, Objectives 1 and 2; Goal 3, Objectives 1,2 and 3)*

Strategies:

- Obtain state funds to provide for staff and other resource support to accomplish the full range of activities associated with the VECRRS.
- Incorporate currently identified representative examples (i.e, Dragon Run and Rice land tracts) of estuarine, coastal and critical lands into VECRRS.
- As external funds allow, prepare a VECRRS land acquisition plan and acquire estuarine, coastal and critical lands that support the mission of the VECRRS.
- As external funds allow, develop component specific reserve land stewardship and management plans.

- As external funds allow, promote and support research, environmental monitoring and education activities within VECRRS components.
- Enhance, through the exchange of information and staff expertise, research, environmental monitoring, and resource management capabilities of the TPWNNR and CBNERRVA.
- Update the General Cooperation of Intention between CBNERRVA and TPWNNR as necessary.

Goal 2. Enhance scientific understanding of coastal ecosystems, surrounding environments and the natural and human processes influencing such systems. *(NERRS Strategic Plan Goals 1 and 2; Lead Program: Research; Supporting Program: Stewardship)*

Objective 1. Characterize and monitor coastal ecosystems and surrounding environments to describe reference conditions and quantify spatial and temporal changes. *(NERRS Strategic Plan Goal 1, Objective 2; Goal 2, Objectives 1,2 and 3)*

Strategies:
- Maintain and enhance long-term water quality monitoring in the York River and other appropriate water bodies to allow criteria and standards development, and overall water quality condition assessments and assessments. (Research)
- Maintain and enhance long-term meteorological and atmospheric monitoring within the southern Chesapeake Bay watershed to quantify key (e.g., nitrogen and mercury) contaminant loadings. (Research)
- Conduct flora and faunal baseline surveys to fill information gaps and to better characterize Reserve living resources and environments with an emphasis on species and habitats of concern. (Stewardship)
- Support biological monitoring of critical habitats (e.g., emergent wetlands, submerged aquatic vegetation) and the development of sentinel sites to address ecosystem response to climate and human induced stress. (Research and Stewardship)
- Map current and historic coastal habitats, land-use and coastlines within the York River system. (Stewardship)
- Complete Reserve Site Profile. (Research and Stewardship)

Objective 2. Determine linkages within and between coastal ecosystems and how linkages affect those systems. *(NERRS Strategic Plan Goal #1, Objective 2; Goal #2, Objectives 1,2 and 3)*

Strategies:
- Determine how circulation patterns, mixing processes and exchange of water between regions (e.g., shoal, channel) of the York River system, its watershed and the Chesapeake Bay proper affect water quality, primary productivity and biological communities (e.g., benthic, nekton, plankton). (Research)
- Determine watershed (e.g., groundwater, stormwater runoff), airshed and Bay/oceanic material flux into the York River system. (Research)
- Examine how upland, shoreline and water management changes affect material flux and coastal ecosystems. (Research and Stewardship)
- Examine how episodic events (e.g., inter-annual variations in hydrologic budgets, large-scale storm events) and longer-term climatic changes affect material flux and coastal ecosystems. (Research)
- Examine rates and patterns of sea-level rise, subsidence and shoreline erosion and ecosystem responses to these processes within the York River system. (Research and Stewardship)
- Examine the relationship between environmental factors and the structure and function of coastal ecosystems (e.g., impacts of water clarity and temperature on seagrass beds; impacts of salinity and water level on wetland plant communities). (Research)

Objective 3. Promote, coordinate, track and support research and monitoring activities within Reserve boundaries and the York River system. *(NERRS Strategic Plan Goal #2, Objective 1)*

Strategies:

- Establish and maintain contact, and where appropriate, coordinate activities among groups with estuarine research, environmental monitoring and stewardship interests. (Research and Stewardship)
- Identify research priority focus areas and encourage their investigation within Reserve components and the broader York River and Chesapeake Bay system. (Research and Stewardship)
- Utilize a permit system to approve and track research and related activities within Reserve boundaries. (Research)
- Continue to implement the NOAA/NERRS Graduate Research Fellowship program. (Research)
- Reserve associated faculty will continue to advise and mentor undergraduate and graduate students through participation in intern programs (e.g., NSF/VIMS Research Experience for Undergraduates, National Aquarium in Baltimore Conservation Intern Program) and through student advisory committee service. (Research)
- Seek external funding to advance research and monitoring activities. (Research and Stewardship)

Goal 3. Promote the effective management and conservation of natural and cultural coastal resources through informed decision-making. *(NERRS Strategic Plan Goals 2 and 3; Lead Program: Research and CTP; Supporting Programs: All)*

Objective1. Communicate results of research, environmental monitoring and best available science-based information to assist in improved coastal resource management. *(NERRS Strategic Plan Goal #2, Objectives 2 and 3; Goal #3, Objectives 1,2 and 3)*

Strategies:

- Serve in an advisory capacity to national, regional, state and local coastal resource management, research and education agencies, organizations and interest groups. (All Programs)
- Provide the best available science-based information and skill building opportunities, with respect to priority needs (see Section 9.3.7), to coastal resource decision-makers and other appropriate audiences via a variety of formats including training workshops, sponsored conferences and developed information products. (CTP, Research and Stewardship)
- Translate results of NERRS research and SWMP information into educational products. (Research, Education and CTP)
- Develop, maintain and/or link to web-based data and information portals to manage and disseminate Reserve associated science and education information products, environmental databases, and associated metadata. (All Programs)
- Evaluate CTP offerings and materials as to quality and cost effectiveness. (CTP)
- Support the development and implementation of Bay-wide and specific tributary strategies and contaminant reduction plans in support of protection and restoration of water quality and habitats of concern. (Research, Stewardship and CTP)
- Participate in local (VECOS), subregional (CBOS) and regional (MACOORA) Integrated Ocean and Coastal Observing Systems (ICOOS). (Research, Education and CTP)

Goal 4. Increase public awareness, understanding and appreciation of coastal environments. *(NERRS Strategic Plan Goal #3; Lead Program: Education; Supporting Programs: CTP and Stewardship)*

Objective 1. Increase student and teacher knowledge and understanding of coastal environments through formal education programs. *(NERRS Strategic Plan Goal #3, Objectives 1 and 2)*

Strategies:
- Provide science-based, field, laboratory, and classroom experiences that correlate to national and state education standards and Reserve focus areas, for regional K-12 grade school (emphasis on middle school grades) and college groups. (Education)
- Continue to develop and disseminate general educational material via the web and more traditional venues. (Education)
- Provide professional teacher (K-12) and informal educator development opportunities and materials for the classroom that emphasis land-margin habitats, water quality and technology subject areas. (Education)
- Provide general education based mentorship opportunities for senior high school and university students. (Education)

Objective 2. Increase general public awareness and appreciation of the Chesapeake Bay and other coastal environments through public outreach and interpretation programs. *(NERRS Strategic Plan Goal #3, Objectives 1 and 2)*

- Increase general public awareness and appreciation of the Chesapeake Bay and other estuaries through public oriented, science-based field and classroom programs, lectures, special events, and exhibits. (Education and CTP)
- Support training activities for volunteers and docents that help sustain Reserve and Institute activities. (Education)
- Develop and interpret on-site projects and activities that demonstrate good stewardship principles. (Education, CTP and Stewardship)

Goal 5. Provide administrative leadership and resources necessary to fulfill the Reserve's mission *(NERRS Strategic Plan Goals #2 and #3; Lead Program: Administration, Supporting Programs: All)*

Objective 1. Provide staffing, resources and a structured organizational framework that allow for attainment of Reserve goals and objectives. *(NERRS Strategic Plan Goal #1, Objective 3; Goal #2, Objectives 1, 2 and 3; Goal #3, Objectives 1, 2 and 3)*

Strategies:
- Establish and fund positions to address NERRS and CBNERRVA program specific goals and objectives. (Administration)
- Develop and implement a diverse and stable funding strategy. (Administration)
- Seek greater state funding support for core Reserve positions. (Administration)
- Enhance communication between primary Reserve programs by developing a structured framework for information exchange. (Administration)
- Utilize local, state and federal agency expertise and resources to support Reserve operations and programs. (Administration)

Objective 2. Support staff professional development to assure competence in current positions and allow for preparation for more advanced positions.

Strategies:
- Promote staff participation in NERRS and Reserve strategic and budget planning, program operations and committee service. (Administration)

- Support staff professional development through participation in professional conferences and development training opportunities. (Administration)
- Provide annual review of staff that includes opportunities for self-evaluation, identifies professional development goals, and responsibilities of staff and supervisor to enhance job performance and professional development. (Administration)

Objective 3. Provide facilities, equipment and other infrastructure support that allow for attainment of program goals and objectives. *(NERRS Strategic Plan Goal #2, Objectives 1, 2 and 3; Goal #3, Objectives 1, 2 and 3*

Strategies:
- Maintain Reserve facilities, equipment and other infrastructure support to assure a safe and professional work environment. (All Programs)
- Identify and secure funding for additional Reserve facilities, equipment and other infrastructure support needs. (All Programs)

Objective 4. Maintain Reserve designation and fulfill grant-reporting requirements.

Strategies:
- Implement required and/or suggested actions identified in NOAA evaluation reports. (All Programs)
- Submit operation grant performance reports and other relevant reports and performance measures in a complete and timely manner. (Administration)

Goal 6. Strengthen the protection and management of Reserve coastal resources to ensure long-term integrity and diversity of it's ecosystems and archaeological/cultural sites. *(NERRS Strategic Plan Goals #1, #2 and #3; Lead Program: Stewardship; Supporting Programs: Administration)*

Objective 1. Support land and water conservation efforts that ensure representation of the diverse ecosystems found within the York River estuary and protect/conserve the larger landscape ecosystem that impact existing Reserve components. *(NERRS Strategic Plan Goal #1, Objective 3)*

Strategies:
- Develop a Reserve Boundary Protection and Land Acquisition Plan. (Administration and Stewardship)
- Where appropriate, communicate and coordinate land and water conservation activities with neighboring private landowners, non-governmental organizations (e.g., land trusts) and local, state and federal government agencies. (Administration and Stewardship)
- Amend Reserve boundaries to represent current holdings and agreements. (Administration and Stewardship)
- Initiate land acquisition activities for identified near-term priority lands. (Administration and Stewardship)

Objective 2. Provide for natural resource protection and management within Reserve boundaries. *(NERRS Strategic Plan Goal #1, Objective 3)*

Strategies:
- Implement developed Reserve component specific Natural Resource Management Plans. (Stewardship)
- Monitor and evaluate the effects of invasive/nuisance species control strategies and restoration efforts. (Stewardship)

- Update Reserve component specific Natural Resource Management Plans every 5 years. (Stewardship)
- Enforce prosecution of offenders of natural resource protection laws and regulations. (Administration and Stewardship)

Objective 3. Provide for historical and archaeological resource protection and management within Reserve boundaries. *(NERRS Strategic Plan Goal #3, Objective 1)*

Strategies:
- Encourage, and when possible support, initial survey/inventory of historical/archaeological resource survey within Reserve boundaries and assure proper stewardship of such resources. (Research and Stewardship)
- Enforce prosecution of offenders of historical and archaeological resource protection laws and regulations. (Administration and Stewardship)

Objective 4. Manage public access within Reserve boundaries in order to protect the integrity of natural and historical/archaeological resources and provide for non-conflicting traditional uses. *(NERRS Strategic Plan Goal #1, Objective 3; Goal #3, Objectives 1 and 2)*

Strategies:
- Clearly identify Reserve boundaries, public use sites, and appropriate public activities at each Reserve component. (Stewardship).
- Maintain and enhance, where appropriate, structures to provide for safe public access and support permitted wildlife watching and hunting activities. (Stewardship)
- Develop public access schedules, where appropriate, to minimize or eliminate user conflict. (Stewardship)
- Monitor and evaluate public use, and other user impacts at existing access points and throughout the Reserve. (Stewardship)
- Honor formal agreements and informal understandings with private property owners and public lands managers. (Administration and Stewardship)
- Enforce prosecution of trespass and vandalism, and offenders of plant and wildlife, antiquities and hunting and fishing regulations. (Administration and Stewardship)
- Develop and make available information material (e.g. York River State Park trail guides, species inventories) to enhance the public visitor's outdoor experience (Stewardship).

Appendix III. Federal and State Natural Resource Laws Applicable to the Management of CBNERRVA.

Legislation	Citation	Responsible Agency
Presidential Order on Introduction of Exotic Species	Executive Order #11987	Office of the President
U.S. Noxious Weed Law	7 USC 2802-2814	U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Clean Water Act	33 USC 1344	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
U.S. Anadromous Fish Conservation	16 USC 757a-757g	National Marine Fisheries Service
U.S. Clean Air Act	42 USC 7401-7671q	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
National Environmental Policy Act	42 USC 4321-4307d	All Federal agencies
Lacey Act (exotics)	18 USC 42	U.S. Department of Interior
U.S. Endangered Species Act	16 USC 1531-1544	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act	16 USC 661-668s	Numerous
U.S. Migratory Bird Treaty Act	16 USC 701-712	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act	16 USC 4701-4751	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service
Virginia Commercial Fishing Law / Recreational Fishing Law	VA Code 28.2-100-1001	Virginia Marine Resources Commission
Virginia Wetlands Act	VA Code 28.2-1300-1320	Virginia Marine Resources Commission
Virginia Historic Resources Law	VA Code 10.1-2200-2216	Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Virginia Antiquities Act	VA Code 10.1-2300-2306	Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Virginia Endangered Species Act	VA Code 29.1-563-570	Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries
Virginia Fish and Wildlife Law	VA Code 29.1-100 et seq.	Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries
Virginia Endangered Plant and Insect Species Act	VA Code 3.1-1020-1030	Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Virginia Noxious Weed Law	VA Code 3.1-296.11-296.21	Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Virginia Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act	VA Code 10.1-2100-2115	Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation
Virginia Water Quality Improvement Act of 1997	VA Code 10.1-2118-2128.B.	Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation
Virginia Water Control Law	VA Code 62.1-44.2-44.34	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
Virginia Ground Water Management Act	VA Code 62.1-44.84-44.104	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
Virginia Environmental Quality Act	VA Code 10.1-1200-1221	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
Virginia Waste Management Act	VA Code 10.1-1400-1457	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
Virginia Open Space Land Act	VA Code 10.1-1700-1705	Virginia Outdoor Foundation
Virginia Erosion and Sediment Act	VA Code 10.1-560-571	Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation
Virginia National Area Preserves Act	VA Code 10.1-202-217	Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation
Virginia Conservation Easement Act	VA Code 10.1-1009-1016	Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation

Appendix IV.1. CBNERRVA Research Permit.

Permit Application for Research Activities
Permit Number:_____ (to be assigned)

---

1. Applicant (s) (Name, Organization, Address, Phone, E-mail):

2. Project Title:

3. Project Start and End Dates:

4. Source of Grant Funding:

5. Research will be conducted in the following site (s) and estimated frequency use [days/yr]:
   ( ) Goodwin Islands [/] ( ) Catlett Islands [/]
   ( ) Taskinas Creek [/] ( ) Sweet Hall Marsh [/]

6. Requested Duration of Permit: ( ) 1 year ( ) 2 years

7. Brief Description of Project:

8. Types of Samples to be Collected:

9. Field Methodology:

10. Sample Collection Schedule:

11. Study Site Locations within Reserve System (use attached map):

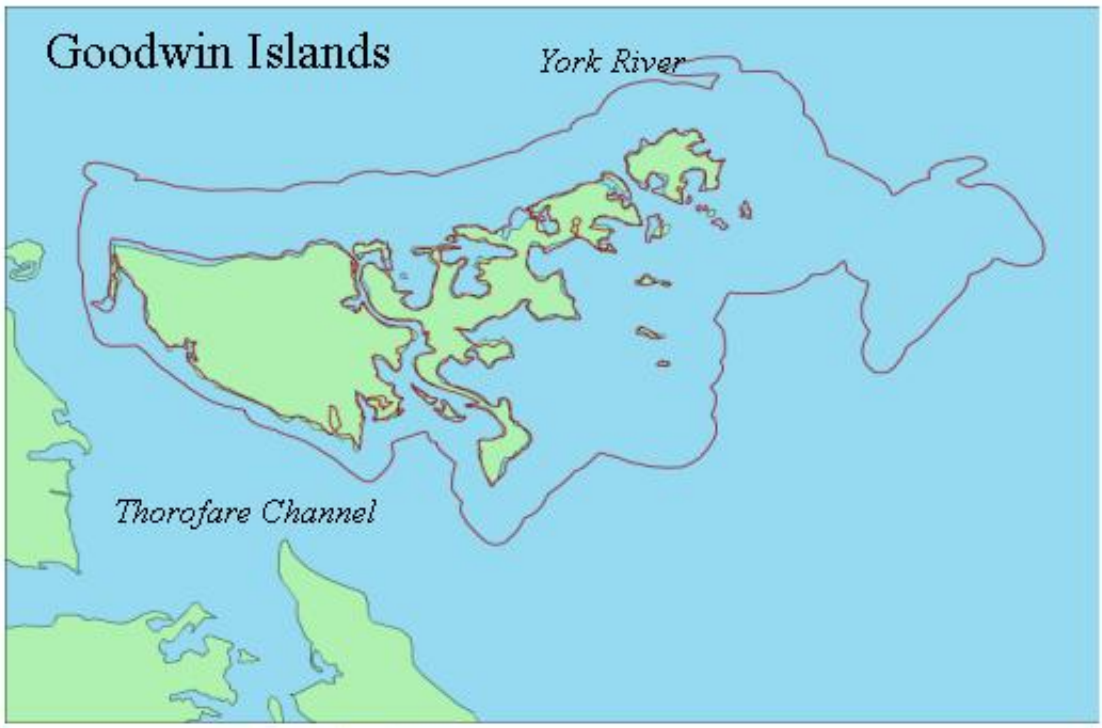
12. Potential short-term and long-term impacts on reserve system:

13. Final Products/Deliverables:

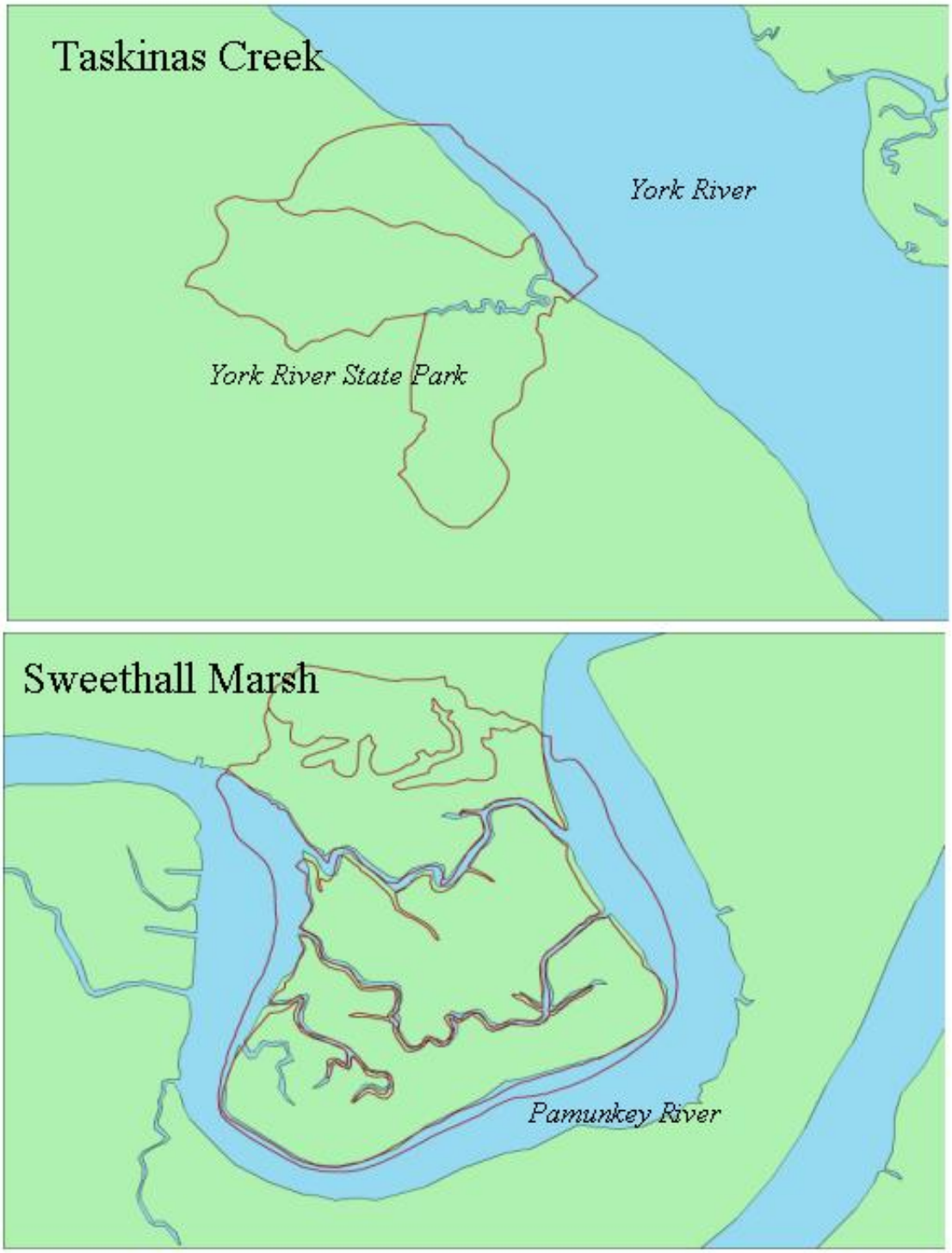
In return for permission to conduct research activities at CBNERRVA sites, I agree to deposit with CBNERRVA/VIMS, without charge, a copy of all reports, charts, publications, etc., derived from this work within one year of completion.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Title: _____


Goodwin Islands
York River
Thorofare Channel


Catlett Islands
York River


Taskinas Creek
York River
York River State Park
Sweethall Marsh
Pamunkey River

Appendix IV.2. VaDCR Research and Collecting Permit Application and Guide.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION

RESEARCH AND COLLECTING PERMIT APPLICATION

Please fill out and sign this form, being as specific as possible. Use attachments if needed. Also, include a site map of the park(s) or preserve(s) and highlight the area(s) where the proposed activities will occur. Allow approximately thirty (30) days for review and processing.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">1. Name of Applicant:</td><td colspan="2">2. Name of Organization:</td><td>3. Title:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">4. Address:</td><td colspan="3">5. City, State, & Zip Code:</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.Phone Number (W)
( ) -</td><td>7.Phone Number (H):
( ) -</td><td colspan="2">8. Fax Number (W):
( ) -</td><td>9. E-mail Address:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">10. List park(s) or preserve(s) of proposed activity:</td><td colspan="3">11. Location within park(s) or preserve(s) for activity:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">12. Date(s) of Visit: From: To:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">13. Have you been issued a Research and Collecting Permit from this Department in the past? ☐Yes ☐No

If yes, please write the permit number(s) in this space:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">14. Name(s) of other person(s) requested to attend:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">15. Description of proposed activity (use attachment if necessary):</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">16. Number and type(s) of specimen(s) to be collected:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">17. Reason activity proposed for requested location:</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">18. Method of collection:</td></tr>
</table>

19. Location where specimen(s) will reside:

20. Additional comments (use attachment if necessary):

21. THIS PERMIT IS ISSUED SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

a The permittee must notify the State Park Manager or Regional Natural Area Preserve Steward prior to undertaking any permitted activity.

b All collections will be made in a judicious manner, altering the natural conditions as little as possible, collecting as few specimens as possible.

c. Two copies of a complete report, giving the types, number, and disposition of all collected material, will be furnished to the appropriate State Park or Natural Heritage contact (see below) no later than December 31 of the year the permit is in effect. If the collected material will not be identified during the year the permit is in effect, a statement to that effect must be submitted.

d. In the event that the research leads to publication, DCR shall be furnished with three (3) reprints of each article or report.

e. The permit may only be used by the person(s) to whom it is issued and a copy of the permit must be on site during all visits.

f. The collections shall be used for scientific or educational purposes only, shall be dedicated to the public benefit, and shall not be used for commercial profit.

g. All collecting must be done away from roads, trails, and developed areas unless such locations are identified in the permit. The collecting shall be conducted in such a manner as to not detract from or cause damage to the environment. Because of the scarcity and/or importance of some specimens, the Department may designate the kind, number, and sizes of what may be collected and any other restrictions necessary for the protection of the resources.

h. Permittee and subpermittee(s) shall abide by all DCR regulations and agree to exercise privileges granted in this permit subject to the supervision of the appropriate Park Manager or Natural Area Preserve Steward concerned.

i. Permittee and subpermittee(s) shall and hereby do waive and release any and all claims against the Commonwealth of Virginia, DCR, or its employees, for any and all damages, losses, or costs to persons or property arising either directly or indirectly from the use of said premises and/or from the exercise of the privileges granted by this permit.

j. All collecting shall be done in accordance with federal, state, and local laws. All other applicable permits or consents must accompany this application.

k.. The permittee is responsible for the actions of the subpermittee(s). Failure to adhere to these stipulations and conditions may result in the permit being revoked.

Additional terms and conditions may be included on the returned permit.

22. I have read the terms and conditions stated above and agree to comply with them if a permit is granted. I also understand that additional terms and conditions may be included in a permit following the review of this application.

_____

Applicant's Signature **Date**

Send this application and attachments to the following DCR contact:
Theresa Layman, Resource Management & Visitor Protection Director

DCR-Division of State Parks
203 Governor Street, Suite 306
Richmond, Virginia 23219

BACKGROUND: Research and Collecting Permits are issued for requests pertaining to scientific and/or educational research affiliated with an accredited or professionally recognized organization, such as an educational institution or governmental agency, that are proposed to occur on lands owned and managed by the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR). Collection is prohibited as stated in Virginia's Administrative Code (VAC) 4 VAC 5-30-50 unless a special permit has been obtained. 4 VA 5-30-240 states that "No person within the confines of any park, shall hunt, pursue, trap, shoot, injure, kill or molest in any way any bird or animal, nor shall any person have any wild bird or animal in his possession within the park, provided, however, that this regulation shall not apply in areas designated for hunting by the Department of Conservation and Recreation." Additionally, 4 VAC 5-30-50 states that "No person shall remove, destroy, cut down, scar, mutilate, injure, take or gather in any manner any tree, flower, fern, shrub, rock or plant, historical artifact, or mineral in any Park. Special permits may be obtained for scientific collecting." These legal limitations on collections apply to all DCR–owned lands, including Natural Area Preserves.

Typically, the Department does not require Research and Collecting Permits for non-invasive observation and non-destructive collection of specimens that are not state listed rare, threatened, or endangered species. However, certain State Parks or Natural Area Preserves may restrict these activities to protect sensitive resources. An example of non-invasive observation would be bird watching. An example of non-destructive collecting would be collecting sharks teeth along a beach provided that the specimens are lying on the surface and no excavation is required for their retrieval. Applicants should contact the State Park Environmental Specialist, Natural Heritage State Natural Areas Steward, or the appropriate site manager if they have questions about the permit requirements for a proposed activity.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE: To apply, complete the permit application form in its entirety. Be as specific as possible and send it to the appropriate State Park or Natural Heritage address at the bottom of the application. The applicant must indicate, on an accurate site map, the location of the proposed activity within the State Park or Natural Area Preserve. The application will take approximately 30 days to process. Should the proposed activity require permits or consent from other agencies, such as the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, Virginia Department of Historic Resources, or U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, it is the responsibility of the applicant to obtain written approvals or permits. Copies of the other approvals or permits should accompany the DCR permit application. In the event a Research and Collecting Permit request is not approved, a written explanation will be provided to the applicant. Questions regarding Research and Collecting Permits should be directed either to the State Parks Resource Management and Visitor Protection Director or to the State Natural Areas Steward at the address listed at the bottom of the application form.

PERMIT VIOLATIONS: The terms and conditions of the Research and Collecting Permit are listed on the permit application under section # 21. These and any additional terms and conditions will be included on the approved permit. Virginia's Administrative Code (VAC) 4 VAC 5-30-40 states, "A permit to do any act shall authorize the same only insofar as it may be performed in strict accordance with the terms and conditions thereof. Any violation by its holders or his/her agents or employees of any term or condition thereof shall constitute grounds for its revocation by the Department, or by its authorized representative, whose action therein shall be final."

Updated November 2005

Appendix V.1. Reserve Natural Area Guidelines.

Reserve Natural Area Management Guidelines

These management guidelines are intended to explain the general rationale for managing natural communities and rare species, to clarify the reasons for restricting public use and visitation, and to state principles and ideas that guide management of CBNERRVA natural areas. The primary and over-riding objective of natural areas stewardship is to provide for the continued presence of the diverse habitats and associated flora and fauna found within the boundaries of CBNERRVA. Reserve natural area management guidelines were adapted from the natural area preserve management guidelines developed by the VaDCR, Division of Natural Heritage (VaDCR 2000a).

Public Use

Reserve natural areas are acquired and managed primarily to perpetuate the long-term quality, condition, and viability of natural resources contained or supported within their boundaries. Some Reserve natural areas can be managed to meet this objective while at the same time accommodating some level of public use. Compatible and appropriate types of uses for each Reserve natural area are identified through the management planning process. Visitor use is monitored and data is used for refining public use and visitor access objectives. Some Reserve natural area contain extremely fragile habitats and species that are damaged by even low levels of visitation, whereas others are more resilient and may be capable of sustaining higher levels of public use. Some Reserve natural areas may be closed seasonally but open for visitor use at specific times of year. At others, visitation may be restricted to specific areas, such as along a designated trail or boardwalk.

Public use of Reserve natural areas can conflict with Memorandum of Understandings with private property owners and with the primary natural resource management and protection objectives mandated by NERRS designation. The term “public use” as used here includes such activities as hiking, camping, biking, fishing, hunting, swimming, and unpermitted research and education activities. It is a plain fact that human visitors often harm or threaten population viability of rare plants and animals, as well as their often-fragile habitats. The degree of damage depends on the frequency, intensity, and location of visitor activity. Some level of public use may be considered as appropriate if the characteristics of visitation and use are compatible with the resource protection priority and if such use does not threaten or degrade occurrences of natural resources. Additionally, with the scarcity of funds to support natural areas management, costs to monitor and manage public use cannot be excessive.

Guidelines relating to specific types of public uses in the context of Reserve natural areas management follow. These are organized into three use categories, based on their appropriateness under normal circumstances and management situations.

Category 1: Normally Appropriate Uses

Wildlife-watching, wildflower and native plant observation, photography. These non-consumptive uses by the public are often compatible with natural areas management. At some sites, trails or observation platforms may be beneficial for managing impacts of large groups or increased numbers of visitors participating in these activities. Visitation may, in some cases, need to be limited to specific seasons. Such is the case with natural areas supporting populations of colonial nesting birds, so that nesting success is not decreased as a result of the presence of humans.

Hiking. Trails and vestiges of old roads nearly always exist as a result of land use prior to the establishment of a Reserve natural area. Such trails may or may not be appropriate for public use by hikers, depending on factors such as proximity to occurrences of natural resources, active erosion, wetland crossings, and other terrain features. New trails, if they are to be constructed, should be carefully

located and maintained. All proposals for new trails in a Reserve natural area, whether for recreation, research, or education, will be reviewed by CBNERRVA and other land managing entities.

Research and Monitoring. Proposals for research funding support on natural area reserves will be reviewed on an individual basis. Studies to be conducted within Reserve boundaries will require prior submission of a research permit application, review and approval by CBNERRVA staff, and issuance of a written permit. Research methods will be used that minimize adverse effects on natural resources and physical features at the Reserve component. At project conclusion, researchers will be required to remove evidence of their work such as residue from destructive sampling techniques (clipped plots), temporary shelters for instrumentation, plastic flagging, and visual plot locators such as stakes, wire flags, or sampling station monuments. Researchers are also required to submit a final report of their findings.

Teaching and Interpretation. The use of Reserve natural areas for educational programs is highly appropriate. Natural areas present an opportunity to observe many forms of life as well as the natural processes that maintain them. Reserve natural areas are also ideal locations for introducing students to the concept and value of biodiversity and for educating people of all ages of the need for broad and comprehensive approaches to natural resource management. As with other public uses of natural areas, teaching and interpretation activities must be managed to prevent adverse impacts on natural heritage resources. CBNERRVA staff or appropriate persons should accompany all group field trips to Reserve natural areas.

Category 2: Conditionally Appropriate Uses

Fishing, picnicking, canoeing. Whether or not these activities constitute appropriate public uses depends on (1) the site-specific characteristics of a particular natural area and (2) the observed consequences of such uses. For example, circumstances may allow low numbers of fishermen to use a beach that supports rare beach nesting birds and animals. At some natural areas, however, there is clear justification for prohibiting these uses because they are known or expected to cause negative impacts to rare species. In all cases, where allowed, the effects of such uses will be monitored. If negative impacts to natural resources are observed, the causative public use(s) will be discontinued.

Swimming. Swimming is not an authorized activity on Reserve natural areas, due primarily to the issue of public safety. With no lifeguards or patrols in place on public beaches or waterways, responsible landowning public agencies cannot officially sanction swimming. Rather, in nearly all cases, they must prohibit or actively discourage it. On privately-owned Reserve properties, decisions to allow swimming or to prohibit it are the responsibility of the landowner. In cases where beach uses such as sunbathing and beach-walking result in direct damage to fragile beach and dune habitats that support rare species, such impacts will be documented and the specific causative use(s) discontinued.

Hunting. As with fishing, hunting is not necessarily incompatible with natural area management. Hunting may be both compatible and necessary for the purpose of controlling populations of animals that need to be limited. However, hunting is an activity that can and often does result in conflicts between user groups. For example, public use by wildlife watchers who visit a natural area to view migratory waterfowl is not compatible with concurrent waterfowl hunting. Likewise, use of a reserve by nature photographers or educators would not be a compatible use during periods when hunting activities were taking place. In most instances, hunting on Reserve natural areas will be limited temporally and conducted specifically to allow for traditional use within Reserve boundaries or to meet the management objective of controlling animal populations that, if left unchecked, present a threat to natural heritage resources on site. On privately-owned Reserve properties, decisions to allow hunting or to prohibit it are the responsibility of the landowner.

Category 3: Incompatible and Inappropriate Uses

Camping. Camping activities inevitably result in repeated localized intensive use and long-term degraded site effects. Even low-intensity camping styles cause some adverse impacts. Therefore, with the exception of identified areas specifically designated for camping within the York River State Park, which

contains the Taskinas Creek component of the Reserve, camping is considered incompatible with the objectives of the Reserve and is prohibited.

Bicycles. Mountain biking has become a popular outdoor activity that exerts increasing pressure on sensitive natural areas and soils with a high erosion potential. Except for accessing established parking areas and public access points designed for automobiles, use of bicycles in Reserve natural areas is prohibited. Mountain bike trails are available within specific portions of York River State Park that do not encompass the Taskinas Creek component of the Reserve.

Horseback riding. As with bicycles, frequent horseback riding within an area results in negative impacts to soils and vegetation. Additionally, the introduction of invasive weeds from both manure and hoof-borne vectors is a documented negative aspect of horseback riding in managed natural resource areas. Therefore, horseback riding in Reserve natural areas is prohibited. Horseback riding trails are available within specific portions of York River State Park that do not encompass the Taskinas Creek component of the Reserve.

Off-road vehicles. Motorized all-terrain-vehicles including SUVs, "four-wheelers," and dirt bikes are prohibited within Reserve natural areas. These uses degrade trails and cause severe erosion requiring expensive repairs. Noise pollution from vehicle engines reduces the quality of the outdoor experience for other authorized user groups and constitutes harassment to wildlife. The use of such motorized vehicles is perhaps the most incompatible of all public use categories in natural areas.

Unleashed pets. Visitors are not prohibited from bringing pets with them when visiting Reserve natural areas. However, by regulation, pets must at all times remain under leash restraint while on CBNERRVA and VaDCR-owned lands. Free-roaming dogs pose a particular threat to natural heritage resources and to various species of wildlife. For these reasons, all dogs or other domestic animals accompanying visitors to Reserve natural areas must be kept on leash at all times.

Collection of plants, animals, minerals, or artifacts. In order to protect occurrences of rare species, the collection and removal of plant material, animals, minerals (rocks), or artifacts is prohibited. For legitimate research and education purposes, collection of specimens may be approved by CBNERRVA following submission and review of a Reserve research permit. In addition to the CBNERRVA research permit, a VaDCR/Natural Heritage permit is required for research and the collection of plants, animals, minerals and/or artifacts at the Taskinas Creek component of the Reserve whose boundaries are within York River State Park.

Site Operations Management

Roads

Several areas of the Reserve have existing roads from previous land uses. Building new roads is nearly always inappropriate in Reserve natural areas and seldom is there sufficient justification to do so. Even roads outside of the Reserve, especially along boundaries, may adversely affect resources within the Reserve natural areas due to impacts such as introduction of invasive species, noise pollution, and alteration of local hydrology. Existing interior roads, skid trails, or historic traces will be mapped and described. Roads within natural areas of the Reserve may be considered for closure or obliteration if they have no specific utility or function.

Rights-of-way

Utility corridors such as powerline rights-of-way can and do exist in natural areas. Siting of new corridors within Reserve boundaries is highly inappropriate and should be prevented by Reserve Deed of Dedication language. All non-CBNERRVA entities (rights-of-way maintenance contractors, utilities, municipalities, etc.) should be informed of the sensitivity and importance of natural resources in the Reserve. Frequency and methods for rights-of-way maintenance will be used that have the fewest negative effects on natural resources. Such coordination will decrease adverse impacts to rare species

and increase CBNERRVA inclusion in planning for expansion or improvement to utility corridors near or within natural area preserves.

Access Points

Public access facilities and points of entry to Reserve natural areas will be designed so as to meet the primary objective of protecting natural resources. Access designs will first and foremost function to restrict or direct visitor activity in ways that protect fragile habitats. Determining and mapping the location of sensitive areas within the preserve is essential so that threats can be abated and vulnerable resources protected.

Facilities and Infrastructure

Guard rails, signs, fences, gates, trail steps, and other devices or measures may be installed as necessary for site security and visitor safety. Potentially dangerous conditions such as dead trees, branches, abandoned wells or pits, and similar hazards on trails or in authorized public use areas may be removed, cleared, filled in, or otherwise remedied. Evidence of past human use such as fences, fence rows, culverts, trash dumps, and abandoned vehicles or structures (having no historic or scientific value) may be removed from Reserve properties.

Biological Resource Management

Restoration of Natural Hydrology

Hydrologic conditions altered by human activities such as drainage or fill placement may be restored, as appropriate, to create soil moisture regimes necessary for the benefit and enhancement of natural community and rare species occurrences. Stewardship actions that affect hydrology will be conducted for the purpose of meeting Reserve habitat maintenance and restoration objectives. Specific actions will be described in Reserve Component Specific Management Plans and be in accordance with local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

Erosion Control and Conservation Plantings

Control of erosion in Reserve natural areas of the reserve that result from human disturbance may be accomplished through conservation plantings or by other means in order to meet Reserve resource stewardship goals, to protect water quality, and to abate man-induced soil loss arising from previous land surface alterations. Species native to Virginia (and if possible, native to the specific region) will be used for conservation plantings to achieve soil stabilization. Erosion problems on adjacent or nearby lands that impinge on Reserve stewardship issues may be addressed in cooperation with CBNERRVA and the landowner. Erosion mitigation plans will be developed as needed in cooperation with appropriate agencies, parties, and stakeholders

Invasive Species Control

Measures to control invasive plants and animals will be taken using accepted methods consistent with objectives stated in Reserve Component Specific Management Plans. The term “control of invasive species” may in some cases include the control of plant succession, even if targeted plants are native to Virginia. Actions recommended for the control of any plant or animal species, noxious or otherwise, will be described in Reserve Component Specific Management Plans.

Insect and Disease Control

Insect or disease control programs will be undertaken only if the infestation or outbreak threatens adjacent natural areas, will drastically alter natural ecological processes within the Reserve natural area or cause adverse economic impacts on adjacent property, or constitutes a public health emergency

provided that such control programs are approved by CBNERRVA and other managing entities or are provided for by law.

Pesticide Use

The use of certain pesticides is one means by which Reserve stewards may accomplish specific management objectives. Reserve Component Specific Management Plans describe those situations under which pest management, such as invasive plant control programs, will be undertaken. Pesticide use in the context of natural area stewardship is mostly limited to herbicide applications for controlling invasions of exotic vegetation that threaten on-site occurrence of rare species or natural communities or weedy growth in public access facilities such as parking areas. Other use of pesticides should be made only with project review and approval by CBNERRVA, other managing entities and appropriate property owners.

Forest Harvesting and Silviculture

Objectives of Reserve management do not include production of a continuous supply of forest products or income streams. Many silvicultural practices such as chemical and/or mechanical site preparation, fertilization, drainage, and plantation establishment are, in most instances, not compatible with protection and stewardship goals on natural areas as they can conflict with the goal of maintaining and enhancing natural plant communities and rare species habitats. Nevertheless, actions such as cutting, deadening, or removing trees are not necessarily incompatible with natural areas management. Some silvicultural activities may be appropriate tools for Reserve natural area management, but only when the objective is improvement or creation of habitat conditions for a targeted natural community and/or rare species.

Traditional Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Reserve natural areas are not purchased or managed for the objective of providing fishing, hunting, or trapping opportunities for the general public. It is therefore inappropriate to take management actions on Reserves with the specific intent of improving consumptive recreation opportunities. However, certain types of hunting, fishing, or trapping activities may, at times, be considered compatible with Reserve stewardship goals. For example, hunting may occur on some Reserves natural areas under circumstances such as retained rights, conditions of transfer, traditional use, or to meet population reduction objectives. Hunting, fishing, and trapping activities for the purpose of protecting or enhancing specific natural resources will be described in Reserve Component Specific Management Plans.

Archeological and Historic Resources

Archeological and historic resources on Reserve natural areas will be protected. Inventories for archeological and historic resources will be conducted and recommendations for conservation will be included in Reserve Component Specific Management Plans. Resources may be considered for interpretive and/or research value as identified and prescribed in the Plan. The collection of artifacts will be discouraged and only permitted for justified research studies approved by CBNERRVA, the Department of Historic Resources and the VaDCR (Taskinas Creek component).

Eligible historic structures will be surveyed and nominated for placement on the Virginia Landmarks Register. Archeological research may vary, from recordation surveys where no collection or excavation is performed, to intensive excavations usually focused in a confined area. Consequently, compatibility of archaeological research and natural area preserve stewardship may vary and each proposed action should be assessed on an individual basis. Certain resources are protected by established statutes, regulations, and guidelines. Activities which would in some way affect significant historic resources may require review and/or permitting by the Department of Historic Resources.

Minerals

Mineral exploration and extraction are incompatible and inappropriate uses on Reserve natural areas, and are prohibited in all cases. Soil disturbance, especially at the scale necessary to remove mineral resources, is clearly at odds to the purposes and objectives of Reserve natural area establishment and stewardship. Simply stated, dedicated Reserve natural areas will have no mineral exploration or exploitation. Collection of any surface mineral specimens for research or educational purposes requires the prior issuance of a research and collection permit by CBNERRVA and the VaDCR (Taskinas Creek component).

Appendix V.2. Law Enforcement and Support Agencies Assisting in Reserve operations.

Subject Matter/Activity	Agency
Public safety; vandalism, theft and others (Emergencies: dial 911 or #77 on cell)	• Virginia State Police (All Reserves); (Gloucester: 804.693.6808; York and James City: 757.253.4923) • York/Poquoson Sheriff's Office (Goodwin Islands); (803.628.3059) • James City County Police Department and VaDCR (Taskinas Creek); (757.253.1800) • Gloucester County Sheriff's Office (Catlett Islands); (804.693.1444) • King William County Sheriff's Office (Sweet Hall Marsh); (804.769.0999)
Fire and Rescue (Emergencies: dial 911 or #77 on cell)	• York/Poquoson Fire and Rescue (Goodwin Islands); (757.890.3600) • Abingdon Volunteer Fire and Rescue (Catlett Islands); (804.642.2360) • James City County Fire Department (Taskinas Creek); (757.220.0626) • King William County and West Point Volunteer Fire and Rescue (Sweet Hall Marsh); (804.843.4865)
Boating safety and violations	• VaDGIF (Law Enforcement Office: 804.367.1258; Central Office: 804.367.1000) • VaMRC (Main Office: 757.247.2200; Middle Area Office: 804.695.1936) • USCG
Fish and game regulations	• VaDGIF (Law Enforcement Office: 804.367.1258; Central Office: 804.367.1000) • VMRC (Main Office: 757.247.2200; Middle Area Office: 804.695.1936)
Wetland violations	• VaMRC (Main Office: 757.247.2200; Middle Area Office: 804.695.1936) • VaDEQ (804.698.4000) • VIMS (804.684.7380)
Subaqueous bottoms violations	• VaMRC (Main Office: 757.247.2200; Middle Area Office: 804.695.1936)
Water Pollution	• VaDEQ (Tidewater office: 757.518.2000) • USCG (757.484.8192)
Turtle and mammal strandings	• Virginia Aquarium and Marine Science Center (757.437.6159) • VIMS (804.684.7313)
Fish Kills	• VaDEQ (757.518.2000)

Appendix V.3. Reserve Oil and Toxic Material Spill Response Plan

1. Western Refinery Yorktown, Inc. will contact VIMS and CBNERRVA in case of an oil spill. VIMS and CBNERRVA will acknowledge contact and respond to Western Refinery Yorktown, Inc.

2. VIMS contacts in order of priority are Carl Hobbs (VIMS Director of Operations, Support Services and Special Programs; 804.684.7271), Tom Gross (VIMS Director of Safety and Environmental Programs; 804.684.7152), John Wells (VIMS Dean and Director; 804.684.7102), Roger Mann (VIMS Director of Research and Advisory Service; 804.684.7108), Lyle Varnell (Assistant to the VIMS Director of Research and Advisory Service; 804.684.7764) and Paul Nichols (VIMS Chemical Hygiene Officer; 804.684.7147). VIMS will likely send a representative to the control room.

3. CBNERRVA contacts in order of priority are William Reay (Director CBNERRVA; 804.684.7119 office and 757.815.0873 cell), Scott Lerberg (Stewardship Coordnator; 804.684.7129 office and 804.815.3625 cell), Jim Goins (Field Manager; 804.684.7559 office and 804.815.8696 cell) and Ken Moore (CBNERRVA Research Coordinator; 804.684.7384).

4. When the representative for CBNERRVA and/or VIMS arrives at the control room for the spill response they should be dressed with a CBNERR and/or VIMS shirt. They should also let it be known that we, as owners of Goodwin Islands and mangers of Catlett Islands, are stakeholders. It should also be known that VIMS and CBNERRVA can offer boat services and scientific advice.

5. Contact Betty Neikirk (804.684.7400) and VIMS Vessel Center (Sharon Miller at 804.684.7055; Susan Rollins at 804.684.7056 or George Pogonis at 804.684.7054) to assure availability of vessels and operators.

6. Doug Tursten of Wormley Creek Marina (757.898.5060) is the contractor in charge of all Giant clean up operations.

7. Make sure all areas of interest, (Goodwin Islands, Catlett Islands, York River State Park, Guinea Marshes) are boomed off even if the spill does not pose an immediate threat.

8. Make decisions as to what type of treatment is to be used. Western Refinery Yorktown, Inc. and Doug Tursten will likely provide advice. Options can include a dispersant (Corexit 9580) or burning of affected vegetation.

9. Communicate to VIMS research faculty, staff and students of situation and urge removal of equipment (e.g. buoy and fixed continuous water quality station sensors).

10. If possible, contact VIMS and W&M experts to evaluate possible impacts. Possible evaluators include Carl Hershner at 804.684.7387 (wetlands), Michael Newman at 804.684.7725 (toxics), Bob Diaz at 804.684.7364 (benthos), Linda Schaffner at 804.684.7366 (benthos), Brain Watts at 757.221.2247 (shorebirds), Randy Chambers at 757.221.2331 (herpetology), Harry Wang at 804.684.7215 (water circulation), and Carl Friedrichs at 804.684.7303 (water circulation).

Appendix V.4. Goodwin Islands Waterfowl Hunting Information and Rules

The CBNERRVA allows managed waterfowl hunting at the Goodwin Islands component of the Reserve. The following information and rules apply to waterfowl hunting at Goodwin Islands. CBNERRVA retains the right to change specific hunting rules outlined within the CBNERRVA Waterfowl Hunting Permit if deemed necessary in order to meet its primary responsibilities as related to research, education and stewardship.

- To hunt waterfowl at Goodwin Islands Research Reserve, hunters must apply and receive a waterfowl hunting permit from CBNERRVA. This permit is for waterfowl only. Application deadlines will be posted by CBNERRVA on a yearly basis. CBNERRVA will issue permits prior to the hunting season. Hunters must be 16 years of age or older to apply for a permit.

- An approved permit must be in possession while hunting and must be presented if checked by enforcement officers or Reserve staff during the hunt. Each permit holder will be allowed up to two guests only. Permits are non-transferable.

- Proof of completion of a hunter education course is required. Hunter Education Certificates (or copies) must be in possession of all those hunting and presented along with licenses if checked by enforcement officers during the hunt.

- All State and Federal migratory bird regulations and laws apply during the hunt. Hunters must possess a federal migratory waterfowl stamp, a state hunting license, and other required papers.

- Hunting is permitted only from licensed floating blinds. CBNERRVA waterfowl hunting permits allow the Permittee to hunt within 500 yards of specific CBNERRVA stationary blinds identified in the permit. Floating blinds need not be located immediately adjacent to CBNERRVA stationary blinds, however, should be in the general vicinity as not to interfere with hunters in adjacent blind areas. Hunting from stationary blinds will be on a limited basis.

- Only one floating blind per hunt day may occupy a blind site and may not be left unattended.

- Allowable hunting hours and days within 500 yards of CBNERRVA licensed stationary blinds will be determined by CBNERRVA prior to the issuance of waterfowl hunting permits.

- CBNERRVA retains the right to stop hunting activities within 500 yards of any CBNERRVA licensed stationary blind if hunting activities are deemed to interfere with ongoing approved research, monitoring, education and stewardship activities.

- Dogs and pets are not allowed on Goodwin Islands and must be kept within floating blinds. If required to go on Goodwin Islands, all dogs and pets must remain under leash restraint.

Appendix VI.1. Code of Virginia 28.2-1103 and 28.1-1104: Creation and coordination of VECRRS.

§ 28.2-1103. Virginia Estuarine and Coastal Research Reserve System created; purpose; Virginia Institute of Marine Science to administer.

A. There is hereby created the Virginia Estuarine and Coastal Research Reserve System (the System) for the purpose of establishing a system of protected sites representative of the Commonwealth's estuarine and coastal lands in which research and long-term monitoring will be conducted in support of the Commonwealth's coastal resource management efforts.

B. The System shall be established and administered by the Virginia Institute of Marine Science of The College of William and Mary. The Institute shall consult with and seek the advice of the Virginia Coastal Program and of those state agencies responsible for administering programs of the Virginia Coastal Program; the Marine Resources Commission; the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries; the Department of Conservation and Recreation; the Department of Health; and the Department of Environmental Quality.

C. Sites included within the System shall be within any jurisdiction included in Tidewater Virginia as defined in § 10.1-2101.

D. The Institute may accept the dedication, by voluntary act of the owner, of areas it deems suitable for the System. Dedication may include transfer of fee simple title or other interest in land to the Commonwealth or may be in the form of voluntary agreement with the owner to include the area within the System. Estuarine and Coastal Research Reserve System sites may also be acquired by gift, grant, or purchase.

E. The instrument of dedication may:

1. Contain restrictions and other provisions relating to management, use, development, transfer, and public access, and may contain any other restrictions and provisions as may be necessary or advisable to further the purposes of this article;

2. Define, consistent with the purposes of the article, the respective rights and duties of the owner and of the Commonwealth and provide procedures to be followed in case of violations of the restriction;

3. Recognize and create reversionary right, transfers upon conditions or with limitations, and gifts over; and

4. Vary in provisions from one System site to another, in accordance with differences in the characteristics and conditions of the several areas.

F. Public departments, commissions, boards, counties, municipalities, corporations, colleges, universities and all other agencies and instrumentalities of the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions may enter into agreements with the Institute to dedicate suitable areas within their jurisdictions as Estuarine and Coastal Research Reserve System sites.

G. Subject to the approval of the Governor and the Attorney General, the Commonwealth may enter into amendments to the instrument of dedication upon finding that the amendment will not permit an impairment, disturbance, use, or developement of the area that is inconsistent with the provisions of this article. If a fee simple estate in the Estuarine and Coastal Research Reserve System is not held by the Institute under this article, no amendment may be made without the written consent of the owner of the other interests therein.

H. The Institute is empowered to enter into agreements with federal agencies holding title to lands within Tidewater Virginia to include suitable portions of agency holdings in the Virginia Estuarine and Coastal Research Reserve System.

I. All lands within the system shall be used primarily for research and education. Other public uses such as hunting and recreation on those research reserve lands owned by the Institute shall be allowed, consistent with these primary uses. Improvements and alterations to research reserve lands owned by the Institute shall be limited to those consistent with these uses.

(1999, c. 553; 2005, c. 41.)

§ 28.2-1104. Coordination.

A. To the extent feasible, this system shall be carried out in coordination with the National Estuarine Research Reserve System established by 16 U.S.C. § 1461.

B. To the extent feasible, lands within the Virginia Estuarine and Coastal Research Reserve System shall be dedicated as part of the Commonwealth's natural area preserves components pursuant to § 10.1-213.

(1999, c. 553.)

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Appendix VI.2. Cooperation Agreement between CBNERRVA and TPWNNR: 2005.

General Cooperation Agreement Between
Tianjin Palaeocoast & Wetland National Nature Reserve – Tianjin
and
Chesapeake Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve – Virginia

Invited by the Administrative Office of Tianjin Palaeocoast & Wetland National Nature Reserve, the Delegation from the Chesapeake Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve – Virginia, USA, consisting of Dr. James E. Perry, Dr. William G. Reay, Dr. Kenneth Moore and Ms. Patrice Richards, visited the Tianjin Palaeocoast & Wetland National Nature Reserve, – Tianjin, China on 24–31 July, 2005. By mutual consult and consent, the two parties discussed and signed this general cooperation agreement that builds upon the intention signed between the two parties in 2001. For the purpose of furthering cooperation between the Chesapeake Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve – Virginia and the Tianjin Palaeocoast & Wetland National Nature Reserve, – Tianjin, China with respect to research, education and coastal resource management, the parties agree to the following details:

1. The Chesapeake Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve – Virginia will host a Delegation from the Tianjin Palaeocoast & Wetland National Nature Reserve in 2006. The Delegation will consist of 3-4 persons. Visitation duration, ranging from 7-12 days, and agenda items will be developed by input from both parties. According to international common practice, the Chesapeake Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve – Virginia will be responsible for costs associated with food, lodging accommodations, and local transportation costs while the Tianjin Palaeocoast & Wetland National Nature Reserve will be responsible for costs associated with round-trip travel between China and the United States.

2. The Tianjin Palaeocoast & Wetland National Nature Reserve, – Tianjin, China and the Chesapeake Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve – Virginia will work in partnership to develop a multi-year, 3-5 years, strategic planning document for the Tianjin Palaeocoast & Wetland National Nature Reserve. The planning document will identify research, education and resource management priorities for the Tianjin Palaeocoast & Wetland National Nature Reserve and provide guidelines to begin addressing identified priorities. This will be accomplished by mutual communication and visitation and the two parties will make their best effort to make this successful. Both parties will make their best effort to get an approvement and apply financial budget from their own superior or authorities responsible for this bilateral cooperation.

3. The Chesapeake Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve – Virginia and the Tianjin Palaeocoast & Wetland National Nature Reserve will work to increase communications between the parties in fields of mutual interest, this may include exchange of data, documentation, and information materials in fields of mutual interest.

This agreement shall become effective upon completion of the signatures at the end hereof by Dr. Wang Suyan, the director of the Administrative Office of Tianjin Palaeocoast & Wetland National Nature Reserve and Dr. William G. Reay, the director of the Chesapeake Bay National Estuary Research Reserve – Virginia on 29 July, 2005 in Tianjin, China.

Wang Suyan, Ph.D.
Director
Tianjin Palaeocoast and Wetland
National Nature Reserve, China
2005年7月29日

William G. Reay, Ph.D.
Director
Chesapeake Bay National
Estuarine Research Reserve – Virginia, USA
July 29, 2005
Date

Initial communication contact information is provided below:

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