



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST-MARINE CORPS BASE
PSC BOX 20005
CAMP LEJEUNE NC 28542-0005

MCIEAST MCB CAMLJEO 5090.11
G-F/BEMD
OCT 09 2020

MARINE CORPS INSTALLATIONS EAST-MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE BASE ORDER
5090.11

From: Commanding General
To: Distribution List

Subj: PROTECTED SPECIES PROGRAM ABOARD MARINE CORPS BASE CAMP LEJEUNE
AND MARINE CORPS AIR STATION NEW RIVER

Ref: (a) 16 U.S.C. §1531 to 1544, Endangered Species Act of 1973 as amended
(b) MCO 5090.2
(c) 50 C.F.R. §17.11 and 17.12, Endangered and Threatened Wildlife
(d) MCIEAST-CAMLEJO 3570.1A
(e) MCO 5090.4
(f) 18 U.S.C. §1, The Assimilative Crimes Act
(g) 16 U.S.C. §31, Marine Mammal Protection Act
(h) 16 U.S.C. §668-668c, Bald Eagle/Golden Eagle Protection Act
(i) NCGS §14-129.3-3, Felony taking of Venus flytrap
(j) MCIEAST-CAMLEJO 10570.2A
(k) MCIEAST-CAMLEJO 5090.111

Encl: (1) Protected Species Program Environmental Standing Operating
Procedure (ESOP)

1. Situation. This Order sets forth regulations and establishes responsibilities to ensure the continued conservation of federally listed threatened and endangered species, and other protected species that occur on Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCB CAMLEJ) and Marine Corps Air Station New River (MCAS NR) (and in aquatic environments utilized for training; and that protected species requirements are managed in such a way as to minimize any training restrictions. This Order establishes policy and regulations as outlined in references (a) through (k) and enclosure (1).

2. Cancellation. BO 5090.11A.

3. Mission. In accordance with reference (a), all Federal departments and agencies shall seek to conserve endangered and threatened species. Violations or mismanagement in relation to reference (a) have the potential to disrupt Marine Corps training and readiness. In order to sustain and enhance the military mission at Marine Corps Installations East (MCIEAST)-MCB CAMLEJ, and fulfill base obligations under federal law per reference (a), MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ "shall insure that any action authorized, ...or carried out... is not likely to jeopardize (jeopardy) the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat of such species." If it is determined that a MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ action may affect endangered or threatened species, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ will enter consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS) under section 7 of reference (a). An effective conservation program can help ensure that existing restrictions on the military mission are minimized and that additional restrictions, such as critical habitat, are

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

OCT 09 2020

not imposed on MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ's Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan (INRMP), consistent with references (a) and (b), has avoidance of the designation of critical habitat as a major goal.

a. Background. In accordance with reference (a), it is unlawful for any person(s) subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct towards any endangered or threatened species within the United States. Further, it is unlawful for any person(s) to violate any regulation promulgated for the protection of any such species. Reference (c) contains the list of plant and animal species protected under reference (a). Reference (b) promulgates Marine Corps policy for the conservation of endangered and threatened species in compliance with reference (a). Reference (d) promulgates MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ's policy concerning the relationship between military training and environmental conservation. The successful management and protection of protected species and their habitats can prevent the listing of additional threatened and endangered species and consistent with the recent amendments to the Endangered Species Act, preclude the need to designate critical habitat on MCB CAMLEJ and MCAS NR.

b. Summary of Revision. This Order has been revised to include addition of species listed since the previous revision, removal of species no longer Federally listed, new locations of protected species, and changes to installation policy regarding protection and management of these species.

4. Execution

a. Commander's Intent. Protection and management of Federally-listed, threatened and endangered species, and other protected species specified in this order shall be in compliance with: reference (a), enclosure (1) of this Order, and all applicable Federal, state and local laws/regulations.

b. Concept of Operations. This Order fully adopts those regulations and procedures required in the implementation of Federal/state regulations, relating to protection of the Federal and state protected species identified herein.

5. Administration and Logistics

a. This Order falls under the cognizance of the Commanding General (CG), MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ. Any modification to this Order must be in accordance with reference (a), and other applicable laws, and may require consultation with the USFWS.

b. Environmental Conservation Branch Head (ECON Branch Head)

(1) The Head, ECON Branch, will apprise the Director, Environmental Management Division (EMD) when new federally protected threatened or endangered species features are identified aboard MCB CAMLEJ and MCB CAMLEJ, including new red-cockaded woodpecker cavity trees, and rough-leaved loosestrife sites.

OCT 09 2009

(2) Re-marking and inspection of Federally listed threatened or endangered species sites will be conducted under the cognizance of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-F and supported by representatives from G-3/5.

(3) New conservation areas will be proposed by the ECON Branch Head with input from the Conservation Working Group. Proposed conservation areas require concurrence from G-3/5.

c. The MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ Threatened and Endangered Species Section (TES), ECON, EMD, G-F, is charged with developing the ESOP found at enclosure (1) for implementing protective measures for Federally-listed, and other protected species.

d. Conservation Law Enforcement Officers (CLEO). In accordance with reference (e), CLEOs will enforce this Order and laws aimed at protecting natural resources, including threatened and endangered species and other protected species, as an integral part of the natural resources program.

(1) Penalties and Enforcement. Consistent with reference (e), provisions of this Order shall be enforced by the CLEO assigned to the ECON, EMD. CLEOs are authorized to enforce federal and state laws and regulations and local, or DoD directives pertaining to the protection of any class of threatened or endangered species. CLEOs are empowered to detain and inspect any person(s) whom they have reasonable grounds to believe is committing a violation of this Order. The threatened or endangered or otherwise legally-protected wildlife and plants listed in enclosure (1) are protected by Federal or state law. Any person(s) who violates the prohibitions listed in reference (a) or provisions of any permits issued under reference (a) may be subject to prosecution under Federal law. Violations of Federal law protecting endangered species may be punishable by criminal fines not to exceed 50 thousand dollars or imprisonment for up to one year, or both. Violations of Federal regulations pertaining to threatened species are punishable by penalties of half these amounts. Civil penalties up to 25 thousand dollars per violation may also be imposed upon those who violate federal laws that protect endangered and threatened wildlife and plants. Violations of state laws pertaining to state listed endangered and threatened species become Federal law and are enforceable on MCB CAMLEJ and MCB CAMLEJ in accordance with reference (f).

(2) Violations

(a) Reports. Violations of this Order committed while training that are observed or noted by ECON shall be reported to G-3/5, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ for corrective action.

(b) Military and civilian personnel who violate this Order are subject to prosecution under the Uniform Code of Military Justice or by the Special Assistant United States Attorney (), Office of the Staff Judge Advocate MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ, as appropriate.


(c) Notice. A copy of this Order shall be made available to commanding officers or officers in charge of units who use areas that are inhabited by threatened or endangered species aboard MCB CAMLEJ and MCAS NR. The contents of this Order shall be known to all military members using such areas.

(d) Reporting. Command/general staff recipients of reports concerning violations of this Order must provide a response within 15 working days to the CG MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ (Attn: G-3/5) regarding the resolution of each report of violation pertaining to the respective command.

6. Command and Signal

a. Command. This Order is applicable to MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ personnel, MCB CAMLEJ, MCAS NR, and all tenant commands. This Order, including the ESOP found at enclosure (1), is punitive and those who violate it may be subject to nonjudicial punishment, judicial action under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, or adverse administrative action.

b. Signal. This Order is effective the date signed.



T. W. FERRY
Deputy Commander

DISTRIBUTION: A/C (plus H&S Bn, MCAS NR, and WTBn)

OCT 09 2020

Title: Implementation of a Protected Species Program for Marine Corps Installations East-Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune Environmental Standing Operating Procedures (ESOP)

Related: MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ 5090.11

Purpose: This ESOP establishes the procedures for implementation and enforcement of a Protected Species Program aboard MCB CAMLEJ and MCAS New River.

Applicability: This ESOP applies to all individuals and organizations aboard the installation. These rules apply to all military training activities, recreational use, and civilian activities aboard the installation.

1. Definitions

a. Endangered Species. Federally listed plants and animals which, according to reference (a) "...are those in danger of becoming extinct throughout all or a significant portion of their range." Also referred to as "listed species".

b. Threatened Species. Federally listed plants and animals which, according to reference (a) "...are those likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future." Also referred to as "listed species".

c. Listed Species. As defined in reference (a) are those "...species of fish, wildlife, or plant(s) which have (has) been determined to be endangered or threatened under section 4 of reference (a). Listed species are found in reference (c). Those aboard MCB CAMLEJ and in adjacent waters can be found in Figure (1).

d. Candidate Species. Plant and animal species for which the United States Fish and Wildlife Service has enough scientific information to support proposing them for listing under reference (a).

e. Conserve. As defined in reference (a) means to use and the use of all methods and procedures which are necessary to bring any endangered species or threatened species to the point at which the measures provided pursuant to reference (a) are no longer necessary. Such methods and procedures include, but are not limited to, all activities associated with scientific resources management such as research, census, law enforcement, habitat acquisition and maintenance, propagation, live trapping and transplantation, and in the extraordinary case where population pressures within a given ecosystem cannot be otherwise relieved, may include regulated taking.

f. Jeopardy. An action that would be expected, directly or indirectly, to reduce appreciably the likelihood of both the survival and recovery of a listed species in the wild by reducing the reproduction, numbers, or distribution of that species.

g. Cavity Tree. A tree containing one or more red-cockaded woodpecker cavities.

OCT 0 9 2020

h. Buffer Zone. Buffer Zones extend outward from the center of restricted areas for either red-cockaded woodpeckers, rough-leaved loosestrife, or future federally listed threatened or endangered species that warrant a buffer zone and are found to occur on MCB CAMLEJ and MCAS New River. Buffer Zones are marked with single bands of white paint on the trees and signs reading:

**Restricted Area Endangered Species
No Vehicles Allowed*
OR**

**Endangered Species Colony Buffer Zone
OR**

**Endangered Species Site
Restricted Activity
Red-Cockaded Woodpecker**

* Vehicles are allowed in red-cockaded woodpecker buffers. See section 4.b. for specific prohibitions

i. Cavity Tree Cluster. An aggregation of cavity trees supporting or formerly supporting a group of red-cockaded woodpeckers. Previously referred to as a "colony".

j. Similarity of Appearance. Formal recognition that the species is secure throughout its range. This designated listing, although still listed as Threatened, results in removal of all Federal agency responsibilities under Section 7 of reference (a).

k. Species at Risk. Species at risk are defined as those species that are not federally listed, but are a conservation concern because of several factors, including other applicable laws, the species' rarity, proportion of the species population occurring on MCB CAMLEJ or MCAS New River, and the potential of the species to impact the training mission if it were to become listed. Species at risk for MCB CAMLEJ and MCAS New River include one Federal Candidate species (Hirsts' panic grass), several Federal Species of Concern (including Coastal Goldenrod), and several State-listed species, including beach-nesting shorebirds and colonial waterbirds.

l. Take. All operations during, immediately preparatory, and immediately subsequent to an attempt, whether successful or not, to capture, kill, pursue, hunt, harass, shoot, wound, trap, collect, or otherwise harm or reduce to possession any fisheries or wildlife resources.

m. Transport. Move or cause to be moved either physically or mechanically, shipping, transporting, carrying, importing, exporting, or receiving or delivering for shipment, transportation, carriage, or export.

n. Possession. Control of articles, property, or wildlife without regard to ownership.

o. Conservation Area. Conservation areas protect individuals, populations, or habitat of species at risk as defined in section 3c(12).

OCT 09 2020

p. Marine Mammals. Marine mammals are mammals that are well adapted for life in the marine environment. The two major groups of marine mammals are Cetaceans (whales, dolphins, and porpoises) and Pinnipeds (seals, sea lions, and walruses). Some species of marine mammals are also listed as endangered or threatened.

2. Protected Species. See Table 1-1 for a list of federally-listed, and Other Protected Species that may occur aboard MCB CAMLEJ, MCAS New River, and in surrounding waters.

Table 1-1. FEDERALLY-LISTED AND OTHER PROTECTED SPECIES ABOARD OR IN OPERATIONAL AREAS MCB CAMLEJ AND MCAS NEW RIVER

<u>PLANT SPECIES</u>	<u>PREFERRED HABITAT</u>	<u>STATUS*</u>
Rough-leaved Loosestrife (<i>Lysimachia asperulaefolia</i>)	Pocosin ecotone	E
Seabeach Amaranth (<i>Amaranthus pumilus</i>)	frontal dunes, newly forming Dunes at inlets	T
Hirst's Panic Grass (<i>Dichantherium hirstii</i>)	coastal plain intermittent ponds, wet savannah or pine barrens	C
Coastal Goldenrod (<i>Solidago villosicarpa</i>)	multiple habitat types	FSC
Venus Flytrap (<i>Dionaea muscipula</i>)	Wet savannas and ecotones, and bogs	NC
<u>FISH SPECIES</u>		
Shortnose Sturgeon (<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>)	rivers, estuaries and ocean	E
Atlantic Sturgeon (<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus</i>)	rivers, estuaries and ocean	E
<u>REPTILE SPECIES</u>		
American Alligator (<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>)	salt marshes, tidal streams and estuaries, freshwater ponds and streams	(T/SA)
Atlantic Green Turtle (<i>Chelonia mydas</i>)	shoal waters with submerged vegetation; occasionally nests on Onslow Beach	T
Atlantic Loggerhead Turtle (<i>Caretta caretta</i>)	warm ocean water; frequently nests along Onslow Beach	T
Atlantic Hawksbill Turtle (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>)	coastal waters	E

OCT 0 9 2020

Atlantic Leatherback Turtle (<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>)	open sea waters along the coast	E
Kemp's Ridley Turtle (<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>)	shallow coastal waters	E
<u>BIRDS SPECIES</u>		
Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)	sand, pebble or gravel beaches; forages on Onslow Beach	T
Red-cockaded Woodpecker (<i>Leuconotopicus borealis</i>)	longleaf pine savannas, mixed species pine forests	E
Red Knot (<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>)	ocean and estuarine beaches and mudflats	T
Eastern Black Rail (<i>Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis</i>)	salt marsh, brackish and freshwater marsh	P
Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	large bodies of water surrounded by mature trees for perching, roosting, and nesting	BGEPA

MAMMALS SPECIES

Fin Whale (<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>)	inshore and offshore waters	E
Humpback Whale (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>)	along coast, on continental shelf	E
North Atlantic Right Whale (<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>)	large bays, inshore waters; can occur in Onslow Bay	E
Sei Whale (<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>)	nearshore, offshore in temperate seas	E
Blue Whale (<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>)	deeper offshore waters	E
West Indian Manatee (<i>Trichechus manatus</i>)	Warm estuarine, extremely nearshore coastal water	E

*T= threatened, E= endangered, C= candidate for Federal listing, P= proposed for Federal listing, FSC= Federal species of concern, T/SA= threatened due to similarity of appearance to the American crocodile, NC= protected by North Carolina state law, BGEPA= Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle Protection Act

Although all of the species in Table 1-1 have the potential to occur on MCB CAMLEJ, MCAS New River or surrounding waters, the following species are

OCT 09 2020

somewhat common on Base, and have specific protective measures and prohibitions.

a. Red-cockaded Woodpecker. The red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) is federally listed as endangered and is one of seven woodpecker species known to nest aboard MCB CAMLEJ. The RCW is unique among all woodpecker species because of its requirement for mature, live pine trees for foraging, nesting, and roosting habitat.

b. Loggerhead and Green Sea Turtles. Although sea turtles live most of their lives in the open ocean, adult females must return to land in order to lay their eggs. Both the loggerhead and green sea turtles are federally listed as threatened. Female loggerhead turtles are the most frequent nesters on Onslow Beach and Brown's Island. Green sea turtles nest infrequently on both Onslow Beach and Brown's Island. Other sea turtles that occur infrequently in the area, and are not known to nest on either Onslow Beach or Brown's Island include the leatherback sea turtle, Kemp's ridley sea turtle, and hawksbill sea turtle.

c. Whales and Dolphins. The migration of the North Atlantic right whale, a federally listed endangered species, occurs 1 November to 30 April each year. The possibility exists that females and calves can migrate as close as 1/4 mile off Onslow Beach. Other protected whales that may occur further off Onslow Beach and the vicinity include: humpback whale, sei whale, fin whale, and blue whale. Bottlenose dolphins are protected by reference (g) and occur year-round in the waters of the New River and Onslow Bay.

d. West Indian Manatee. Manatees can grow to 15 feet in length and are uniformly gray or gray-brown in color. Manatees have been sighted in the waters adjacent to MCB CAMLEJ and MCAS New River, including Mile Hammock Bay, the New River and the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway (AIWW). Manatees are listed as endangered and therefore are protected per reference (a).

e. Rough-Leaved Loosestrife. Rough-leaved Loosestrife (RLL) is a perennial, herbaceous plant, federally listed as endangered and found growing in ecotones separating well-drained longleaf pine or oak savannas and wetter, shrubby plant communities growing on moist sand or peat.

f. Seabeach Amaranth. Seabeach Amaranth is an annual plant that grows on barrier island beaches, where its primary habitat consists of overwash flats. Seabeach Amaranth is listed as threatened by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

g. Piping Plover. Piping Plovers are federally listed as threatened and can be found on Onslow Beach during all months of the year. In 2009, the first recorded nesting pair was found on Onslow Beach.

h. Red Knot. The Red Knot is a shorebird that can be found on Onslow Beach and Brown's Island during migration. It does not nest in North Carolina. The Red Knot is federally listed as threatened.

OCT 09 2020

i. Bald Eagle. Although no longer federally listed it is still protected under reference (h). As of December 2009, there are six active nests and two alternate nests.

j. Venus Flytrap. The Venus Flytrap is a small, insectivorous plant that grows in wet savannas and bogs aboard CB CAMLEJ. Found only in southeastern North Carolina and northeastern South Carolina. It is not Federally listed, but is protected under reference (i) making it illegal to collect the plant without permission (i.e. poach).

3. Prohibitions and Unlawful Acts

a. Red-cockaded Woodpecker. A portion of MCB CAMLEJ's RCW clusters are surrounded by marked buffer zones. Buffers are clearly marked with a single band of white paint on the lower portion of tree trunks and/or signs reading "Restricted Area Endangered Species Site," "Endangered Species Colony Buffer Zone," or Endangered Species Site - Restricted Activity - Red-Cockaded Woodpecker. In addition, cavity trees are marked with blue-white-blue bands. Training restrictions listed in Table 1-2 apply only in white painted buffered clusters. Certain restrictions apply within the white boundary, and additional restrictions apply within 50 feet of cavity trees. In clusters with no marked buffers, training restrictions do not apply, although cavity trees are still marked to ensure they are not damaged or cut during logging operations and to reduce the potential for unnecessary damage as a result of military training activity. Duration of authorized activities within marked buffer areas should not exceed 2 hours.

Table 1-2. TRAINING RESTRICTIONS IN RCW BUFFERS (FROM 2015 INTEGRATED NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN)

<u>TRAINING ACTIVITY WITHIN MARKED BUFFER ZONES</u>	<u>ALLOWED? YES/NO</u>
MANEUVER BIVOUAC:	
Hasty Defense, Light Infantry, Hand Digging Only, 2 Hours Max	YES
Hasty Defense, Mechanized Infantry/Armor	NO
Deliberate Defense, Light Infantry	NO
Deliberate Defense, Mechanized Infantry/Armor	NO
Establish Command Post, Light Infantry	NO
Establish Command Post, Mechanized Infantry/Armor	NO
Assembly Area Operations, Light Infantry/Mech Infantry/Armor	NO
Establish Cs/Css Sites	NO
Establish Signal Sites	NO
Foot Transit Through The Colony	YES
Wheeled Vehicle Transit Through The Colony *	YES
Armored Vehicle Transit Through The Colony *	YES
Cutting Natural Camouflage, Hardwood Only	YES
Establish Camouflage Netting	NO
Vehicle Maintenance For No More Than 2 Hours	YES
WEAPONS FIRING:	

7.62 And Below Blank Firing	YES
.50 Cal Blank Firing	NO
Artillery Firing Point/Position	NO
MLRs Firing Position	NO
All Others	NO
NOISE:	
Generators	NO
Artillery/Hand Grenade Simulators	YES
Hoffman Type Devices	YES
PYROTECHNICS/SMOKE:	
CS/RIOT AGENTS	NO
SMOKE, HAZE OPERATIONS ONLY, GENERATORS OR POTS**	YES
SMOKE GRENADES	YES
INCENDIARY DEVICES TO INCLUDE TRIP FLARES	NO
STAR CLUSTERS/PARACHUTE FLARES	YES
HC SMOKE OF ANY TYPE	NO
DIGGING:	
TANK DITCHES	NO
HASTY INDIVIDUAL FIGHTING POSITIONS, HAND DIGGING ONLY, FILLED AFTER USE	YES
DELIBERATE INDIVIDUAL FIGHTING POSITIONS	NO
CREW-SERVED WEAPONS FIGHTING POSITIONS	NO
VEHICLE FIGHTING POSITIONS	NO
OTHER SURVIVABILITY/FORCE PROTECTION POSITIONS	NO

* Vehicles will not get any closer than 50 feet of a marked cavity tree unless on existing roads, trails or firebreaks

** Smoke generators and smoke pots will not be set up within 200 feet of a marked cavity tree, but the smoke may drift through the 200 cluster buffer

It is unlawful to take, transport, or possess any red-cockaded woodpecker or the parts, eggs, nests, or nest site of any red-cockaded woodpecker.

b. Rough-leaved Loosestrife buffer zones are clearly marked as restricted areas, with a single band of white paint on the lower portion of tree trunks and/or signs reading "Restricted Area Endangered Species Site", or "No Vehicles Allowed". The following are restricted in rough-leaved loosestrife buffer areas:

- (1) The off road use of any vehicles.
- (2) Earth disturbing activity such as excavating or digging foxholes.
- (3) Drainage or other activities that might alter site hydrology within buffer zones.
- (4) Bivouacking and the establishment of command posts.
- (5) Removing/destroying the signs marking a buffer zone.

(6) It is unlawful to remove or reduce to possession, federally listed plants from MCB CAMLEJ and MCAS New River, maliciously damage or destroy federally listed plants, or remove, cut, dig up, damage, or destroy any such species on any other area in knowing violation of any law or regulation governing protection of these species.

(7) Vehicular traffic is prohibited on the power line right-of-way on the eastern edge of the Greater Sandy Run Area between Moores' Ridge Road (Grid 720329) and Folkstone (Grid 695236).

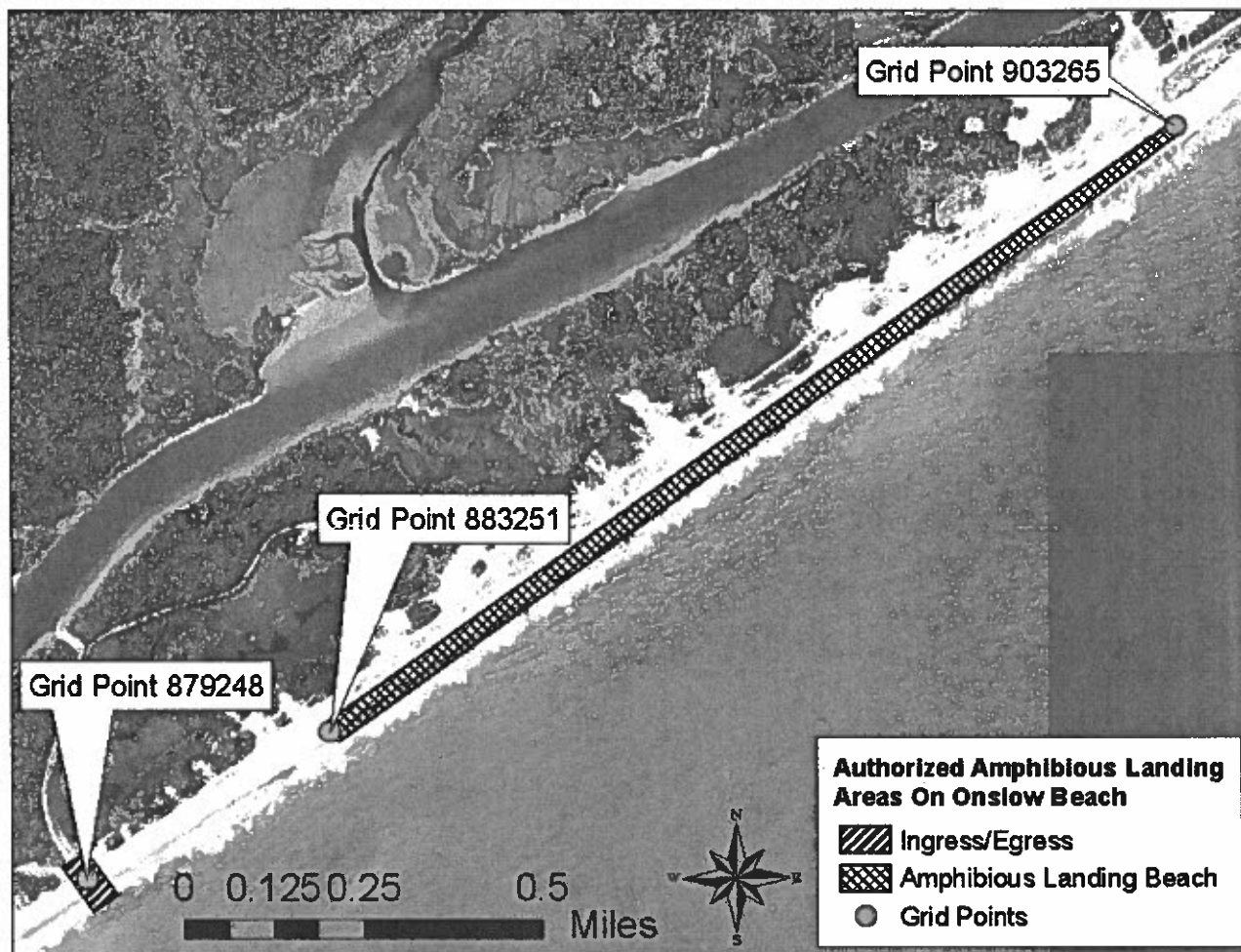


Figure 1. Authorized amphibious landing areas on Onslow Beach, Camp Lejeune.

c. Sea Turtles. Utilization of Onslow Beach along the Atlantic Ocean from the sand dunes seaward is subject to the following during the sea turtle nesting season, which runs from 1 May through 31 October:

(1) Amphibious landing is authorized from grid point 903265 southwest to grid point 883251. Additionally, tracked vehicles are authorized in a 65-meter wide ingress/egress corridor (splash point trail) southwest of 883251 (Figure 1). All other areas of Onslow Beach are subject to restrictions

during the nesting season of May through October. To access the splash point trail from the training area or vice versa, vehicles must stay below the high tide line.

(2) During the nesting season, night landing exercises should be reduced to the minimum level.

(3) During the nesting season, night lighting on the beaches should be kept to a minimum or eliminated, if possible.

(4) Vehicular traffic on the beaches is restricted to the tidal zone except within the identified operating area, providing all turtle nests have been removed from the operating areas prior to any landings.

(5) EMD, G-F Department must be notified immediately at 451-5063 upon discovery of any sea turtle nest that has not been marked/protected to ensure its successful relocation.

(6) Nests on the Training Beach will be relocated to other safe locations. Only EMD personnel shall accomplish the relocation of the nest.

(7) It is unlawful to take, transport, or possess any protected sea turtle or the parts, eggs, nests, or nest site to include protective cages and signs.

(8) Any unique or unusual exercises occurring on Onslow Beach will be coordinated through range control and EMD/ECON.

(9) Digging, excavating, or building tank traps on the beach is prohibited.

(10) During sea turtle nesting season, all Beachmaster Camps set up on association with amphibious landings shall be located off the beach. Lighting shall be the minimal necessary to comply with safety requirements and training needs.

(11) During sea turtle nesting season, vehicles or equipment left on the beach overnight should not be greater than 8 feet (ft) in length parallel to the surf, and will be surrounded with sandbags to prevent entanglement.

(12) Any bunkers excavated for aerial bombing simulators will be covered with plywood and sandbags if left overnight during sea turtle nesting season.

(13) Egress from the beach to the road behind the sand dunes shall be at designated egress routes. Vehicular traffic is prohibited on the dunes.

(14) Recreational driving and horseback riding on Onslow beach will conform to all restrictions outlined in reference (j).

(15) Pets must remain leashed on all portions of the beach, in accordance with reference (j).

to detect non-military vessels or citizens within water restricted areas. The Marine Corps blocks north and south bound vessel traffic in the ICWW during training events. Vessels stationed at these closure points will also monitor for marine mammals and relay any sightings to the commanding officer in charge of implementing training delay mitigation measures. In addition to vessel-based PSOs, PSOs would be present in two towers positioned at the land based targets, as described in MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ's Standing Operating Procedures. These towers allow for monitoring of waters surrounding the target. Should a marine mammal or sea turtle be sighted within a firing area, operations will be suspended until the animals have left the area or have not been resighted within 15 minutes.

(4) Special Measures to Protect Right Whales: From 1 November through 30 April, when North Atlantic right whales may be present along the North Carolina coast, Range Control will issue the following daily warning order to training personnel:

Endangered North Atlantic right whales migrate along the North Carolina coast enroute to and from New England areas. Primarily Spring through Fall, and Georgia/Florida calving areas used during winter. Right whales, including mother/calf pairs, can be found 5 miles or more off Onslow Beach from 1 November to 30 April. Range Control requires range sweeps during this period in conjunction with live firing exercises into the BT-3 impact area.

(5) Coordination and Reporting: Camp Lejeune will coordinate with the local NMFS Stranding Coordinator in the event of any unusual marine mammal behavior and any stranding, beached live/dead, or floating marine mammals. All marine mammal or sea turtle sightings associated with range sweeps shall be documented by noting the date, time, number, species (if it can be determined), location, direction of travel, and mitigation measures implemented. Negative sighting data will also be recorded. All marine mammal and sea turtle sighting data associated with range sweeps shall be submitted to the Program Manager of the Threatened and Endangered Species Section/Environmental Conservation Branch.

(6) Vessel Operations: To avoid take during vessel operations, all USMC vessels shall abide by NMFS' Southeast Regional Viewing Guidelines found at: (<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/education/southeast/guidelines.htm>). While in transit, vessels will be alert at all times, use caution, and proceed at a "safe speed" so that the vessel can take proper and effective action to avoid a collision with any marine animal and can be stopped within a distance appropriate to the prevailing circumstances and conditions. When whales have been sighted in the area, vessels will increase vigilance and take reasonable and practicable actions to avoid collisions and activities that might result in close interaction of Navy/Marine Corps assets and marine mammals. Actions include changing speed and/or direction and are dictated by environmental and other conditions (e.g., safety, weather). Vessels will maneuver to remain at least 460 m (1,500 ft) from any observed whale and avoid approaching whales head-on. This condition does not apply if a vessel's safety is threatened, such as when change of course will create an imminent and serious threat to a person, vessel, 01' aircraft, and to the extent vessels are restricted in their ability to maneuver. Where feasible and consistent with mission and safety, vessels will avoid closing to within 183 m (200 yd) of marine mammals

other than whales. Floating weeds, algal mats, *Sargassam* rafts, clusters of seabirds, and jellyfish are good indicators of marine mammals; therefore, increased vigilance in watching for marine mammals will be taken when these are present.

e. West Indian Manatee. Everyone conducting waterborne operations should be alert for possible manatee sightings/encounters. If a manatee is sighted, immediately slow to a no-wake speed. Manatees are very slow moving mammals, and boat collisions are a significant source of manatee mortality from both impacts and propeller damage. Do not approach the manatee; report all sightings to the MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ Environmental Conservation Branch at 451-5063.

f. Seabeach Amaranth. Seabeach Amaranth is a federally listed threatened plant found in the beach overwash areas and the zone between the high tide mark and the front of dunes. Seabeach Amaranth is an annual plant and its exact location from year to year cannot be determined until it germinates. Seabeach Amaranth sites will be posted with "No Vehicles Allowed" signs and roped off; vehicles must stay out of these sites.

g. Bald Eagle. Although the bald eagle is no longer on the Federal list of threatened and endangered species, it is still protected under the Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle Protection Act (Ref. h). As of December 2009, there are six active nests and two alternate nest.

Grid coordinates of nests are given below:

- Sneed's Creek Nest	803297
- Traps Bay Nest	857271
- Traps Bay Alternate Nest 1	856274
- Traps Bay Alternate Nest 2	858272
- LZ Eagle Nest	782415
- G-10 Nest	952354
- Freemans Creek Nest	925313
- Hospital Point Nest	834394

In 2012, MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ was issued an eagle take permit by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The permit allows for authorized training activities around the bald eagle nests with the following mandatory restrictions.

(1) No training activities, either on foot and/or in wheeled and tracked vehicles may occur within 100 feet of any active bald eagle nest during the nesting season (October 1-May 15 or until the eaglet(s) fledge, which may be before or after May 15. This restriction does not apply to established roads that are currently being used.

(2) Blank ammunition and/or artillery fire must be directed away from any bald eagle nest.

(3) No use or placement of heavy equipment within 50 feet of any eagle nest tree at any time, to prevent nest tree root damage. This does not apply to existing roads, trails, or other linear facilities near an eagle nest or to nests built on artificial structures. These nests may be subject to training restrictions, which will be communicated via message on the MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ Range Firing Warning and Airspace Utilization Order.

OCT 0 9 2020

h. Piping Plover. Piping Plovers nest in open sandy beach areas with little vegetation. Potential nesting habitat is marked at the beginning of each nesting season with signs designating the area as a colonial waterbird and shorebird nesting area. If a nest is found additional signs will be added, identifying the area as an endangered species site. Entry into endangered species sites and tampering with nests or protective cages is prohibited. In addition, dogs on Onslow Beach must be kept on a leash at all times in accordance with reference (f).

i. Venus Flytrap. Venus Flytraps can be found in wet savannas, ecotones, and bogs throughout MCB CAMLEJ and MCAS New River. In accordance with reference (i), it is illegal to collect flytraps without permission. Under North Carolina law, violators can be charged with a felony.

j. General Protection Measures for Threatened and Endangered Species and their Habitat. The following are additional measures intended to protect and preserve threatened and endangered species and their habitat:

(1) It is well documented that balloons are harmful to marine life when they end up in the environment. Marine birds and animals, including sea turtles may ingest the balloons or become entangled in the strings. Therefore balloon releases are prohibited on MCB CAMLEJ and MCAS New River.

(2) Because dunes areas are extremely sensitive to human disturbance and provide habitat to protected species, recreational use of Onslow Beach shall be restricted to the beach strand except in the designated recreational section of the beach. Restricted areas include the dunes and other areas off the beach strand in the EA, EB and E1 training areas. Restriction to the beach strand applies to the ocean side and the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway side of the island.

(3) Camping on Onslow Beach is authorized only in the designated camping area administered by Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS). Additionally, open fires are not permitted on Onslow beach outside of the designated camping area. The rules for off-road recreational vehicle use on Onslow Beach are stipulated in reference (k).

(4) In general, the pine trees onboard MCB CAMLEJ and MCAS New River cannot be cut down or damaged unless authorized by the Head, ECON. Tree cutting requests must indicate the number, size, and physical location of the trees. Such requests must be submitted to the Head, ECON for approval. Of course, in cases such as injured parachutists suspended from trees, the injured person's welfare will always take precedence, particularly in life-threatening situations.

(5) The cutting of pine foliage or pine trees for camouflage is prohibited. The cutting of other foliage, including deciduous or evergreen vegetation is permissible with the stipulation that shrubs/trees will be no wider than four inches diameter-at-breast-height (measured at 4 1/2 feet above the ground).

(6) Earth disturbing activities (including tank ditches, demolition shots, trenches, foxholes, and vehicle defilade positions) are prohibited in

OCT 09 2020

endangered species buffer zones and within 100 feet of creeks, rivers, ponds, and other natural waterways. This restriction does not apply to individual hand-dug foxholes in RCW buffers.

(7) Maximum use will be made of established tank trails and range roads for administrative moves. Measures will be taken to minimize silting of creeks caused by wheeled or tracked vehicles at fords and approaches thereto. Areas subject to or showing signs of erosion shall be avoided, especially by heavy equipment and tracked vehicles. No digging or land contouring is allowed in these areas. Creek crossings by vehicles should be avoided if possible.

k. Conservation Areas. Hirst's panic grass, coastal goldenrod, and certain nesting shorebirds such as Wilson's plover and least tern are considered species at risk and reside on MCB CAMLEJ and MCAS New River. Suitable shorebird nesting habitat on Onslow Beach is marked with signs designating them as colonial waterbird and shorebird nesting areas. If conservation areas are approved for other species at risk, sites will be posted to preclude damage to these areas. The following actions are prohibited in conservation areas:

- (1) The use of any vehicle off designated roads/trails.
- (2) Any earth disturbing activity such as excavating or digging foxholes.
- (3) Bivouacking and the establishment of command posts.

l. American Alligator. The American alligator is on the Federal threatened species list. Although it is listed as threatened, this designation is only due to similarity of appearance to the American crocodile. The alligator itself is offered no protection under reference (a) and incurs no prohibitions to training on MCB CAMLEJ or MCAS New River. The USFWS delegates prohibitions for the American alligator to states, but both Federal and state law prohibit deliberate harassment of alligators. MCB CAMLEJ's and MCAS New River's wetlands provide a suitable habitat for alligators in both fresh and salt-water estuarine areas. Precautions should be taken between the months of May and June when the female alligator usually lays her eggs. She lays 20-60 eggs in a nest consisting of mounds of vegetation. Areas known to contain alligators are marked with signs stating:

DANGER
THREATENED SPECIES HABITAT
AMERICAN ALLIGATOR
STATE PROTECTED
DO NOT DISTURB OR FEED ALLIGATORS
SWIMMING BY PERSONNEL OR PETS
STRICTLY PROHIBITED