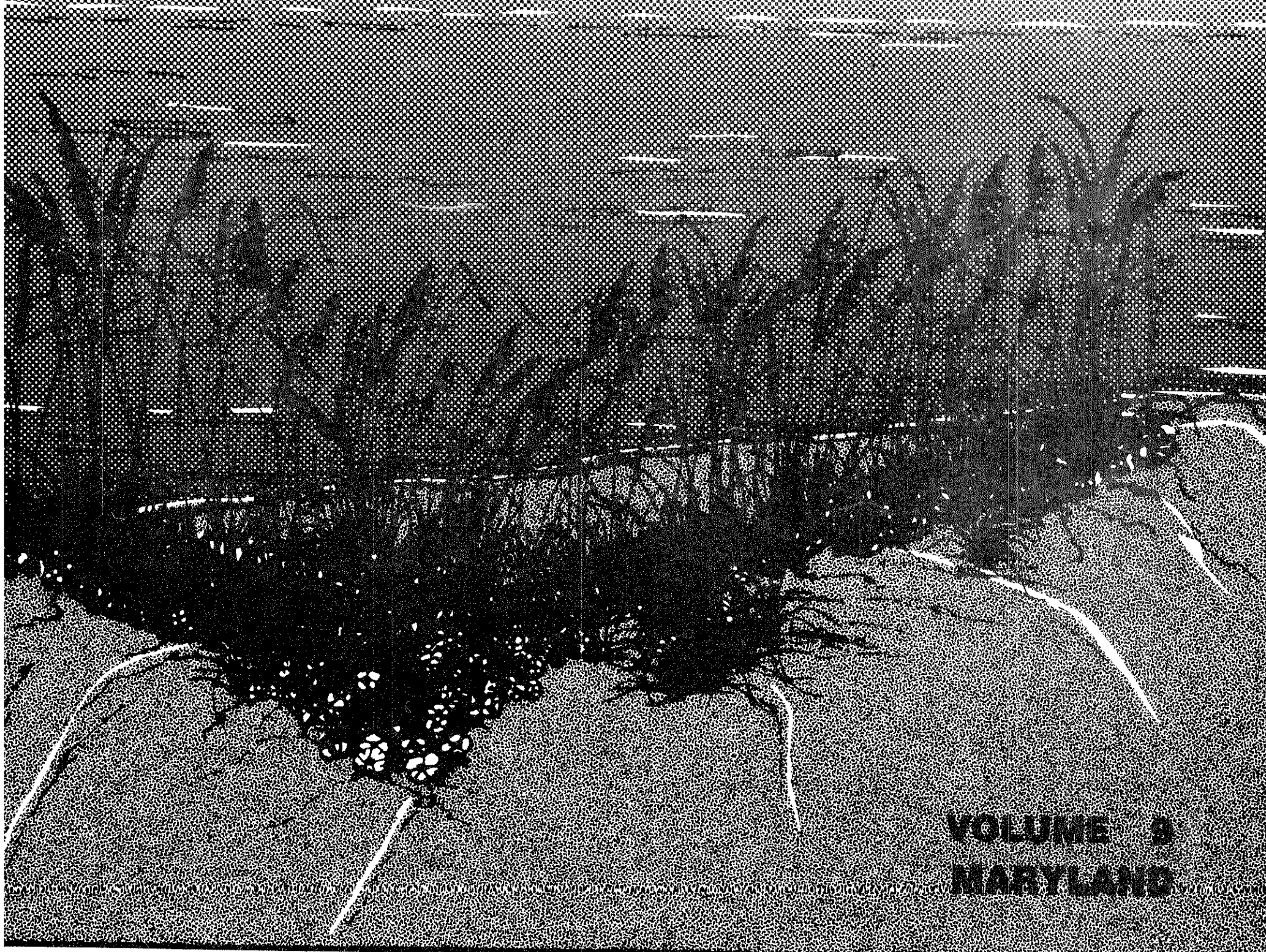


REPORT TO CONGRESS: COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM

Recommendations for Additions to or Deletions from
the Coastal Barrier Resources System



**VOLUME 3
MARYLAND**

U.S. Department of the Interior



REPORT TO CONGRESS: COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM

VOLUME 9

**Recommendations for Additions to or Deletions from
the Coastal Barrier Resources System**

MARYLAND

Mapped, edited, and published by the Coastal Barriers Study Group

United States Department of the Interior
William P. Horn, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

1988

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MARYLAND

INTRODUCTION

The Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) of 1982 (Public Law 97-348) established the Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS), a system of undeveloped coastal barriers along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts. This atlas of coastal barriers in Maryland has been prepared in accordance with Section 10 of CBRA (16 U.S.C. 3509), which states:

Sec. 10. Reports to Congress.

(a) In General.--Before the close of the 3-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committees a report regarding the System.

(b) Consultation in Preparing Report.--The Secretary shall prepare the report required under subsection (a) in consultation with the Governors of the States in which System units are located and with the coastal zone management agencies of the States in which System units are located and after providing opportunity for, and considering, public comment.

(c) Report Content.--The report required under subsection (a) shall contain--

(1) recommendations for the conservation of fish, wildlife, and other natural resources of the System based on an evaluation and comparison of all management alternatives, and combinations thereof, such as State and local actions (including management plans approved under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.)), Federal actions (including acquisition for administration as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System), and initiatives by private organizations and individuals;

(2) recommendations for additions to, or deletions from, the Coastal Barrier Resources System, and for modifications to the boundaries of System units;

(3) a summary of the comments received from the Governors of the States, State coastal zone management agencies, other government officials, and the public regarding the System; and

(4) an analysis of the effects, if any, that general revenue sharing grants made under section 102 of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Amendments of 1972 (31 U.S.C. 1221) have had on undeveloped coastal barriers.

Under the direction of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, this report has been prepared by the Coastal Barriers Study Group, a task force of professionals representing the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, and other Departmental offices.

This volume of the report contains delineations of additions to the CBRS in Maryland that the Department of the Interior recommends to the Congress for its consideration. No units were designated in Maryland when CBRA was enacted in 1982.

BACKGROUND

Maryland has a total land area of approximately 12,303 square miles. Two principal areas--the Chesapeake Bay with 4,000 miles of shoreline and the Atlantic coast with 31 miles of shoreline--provide the State with an extensive coastal system. The Chesapeake Bay is divided into two distinct regions: the eastern and western shores. The eastern shore is primarily rural with farming and seafood harvesting the principal industries. Most of this region is covered by wetlands, wooded swamps, and farmland. The western shore, in addition to its rural southern area, contains two large metropolitan areas, Washington, D.C., and Baltimore, one of the Nation's leading harbors.

Along the wave-dominated Atlantic shoreline are two barrier islands, the southern one-half of Fenwick Island and the northern two-thirds of Assateague Island. These narrow islands form an almost continuous chain of wide sandy beaches with extensive dune and washover systems that protect Assawoman and Chincoteague Bays.

The economy of the State is supported by manufacturing, agriculture, mineral extraction, seafood production, and the activities of the port of Baltimore. Maryland leads the Nation in oyster production and ranks second in production of blue crabs. The port of Baltimore handles 23.4 percent of

the export commerce of U.S. North Atlantic ports. Coal, petroleum products, and mineral ores are the chief commodities that pass through Chesapeake Bay ports.

Natural resources are abundant, and the Chesapeake Bay is considered very productive. In the bay, oysters, crabs, bluefish, summer flounder, Atlantic croaker, and white perch are found in large numbers. Other wildlife found in this region include waterfowl, egrets, herons, terns, gulls, sandpipers, plovers, skimmers, wetland raptors, and upland migratory game birds. Endangered species in Maryland, as defined by the Federal Government, include the bald eagle, peregrine falcon, Atlantic green turtle, and loggerhead turtle. The striped bass has been declared endangered by the State and is now totally protected.

COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Maryland Coastal Resource Management

Following passage of the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act in 1972, Maryland initiated development of a State Coastal Zone Management Program (CZMP). After approval by the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Maryland CZMP was implemented in 1978. The program contains specific goals, objectives, and policies for management of uses and activities that have a direct effect on coastal waters. The Coastal Resources Division (CRD), a part of the Tidewater Administration of the Department of Natural Resources, provides staff support for coordinating the CZMP. Other units in the Department of Natural Resources have authority for various legal areas in the CZMP.

The following State statutes pertain most directly to coastal resource management.

Maryland Natural Resource Code Ann. 8-1105.1 (Supp. 1981). It is State policy to prohibit the construction or placement of permanent structures east of the dune line along Maryland's Atlantic coast with the exception of those needed for beach erosion control, sediment control, storm control, and maintenance projects approved by both the Department of Natural Resources and the Worcester Soil Conservation District.

Maryland Natural Resource Code Ann. 1-302, 5-201, 8-1105.1 (1974 and Supp. 1981). Activities that will adversely affect the integrity and natural character of Assateague Island are inconsistent with the State's Coastal Zone Management Program and are prohibited.

Maryland Natural Resource Code Ann. 9-102, 9-202 (1974 and Supp. 1981). Dredging, filling, and other activities which adversely affect the integrity of beaches, as on Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, are inconsistent with the State's Coastal Zone Management Program and are prohibited.

The Beach Erosion Control District Act. Maryland Natural Resource Code Ann. 8-1105.1 (Supp. 1981). Land clearing and construction activities are prohibited within the Beach Erosion Control District.

The Wetlands Act of 1970. Maryland Natural Resource Code Ann. 9-101 to -501 (1974 and Supp. 1981). This Act establishes policies and procedures for the restriction and regulation of activities affecting wetlands. State wetlands may not be dredged or filled without a license.

The Maryland Environmental Trust provides conservation easements through a voluntary program. Any donations of ecologically valuable land provide the landowner with tax incentives and deductions. This is the only State program that appears to support conservation by landowners through incentives.

Local Actions

An innovative feature of the Maryland CZMP is the availability of pass-through funds to local governments for the creation of positions for planners. All coastal counties now have coastal zone planners who work closely with the Coastal Resources Division on county land-use policies to ensure that the perspective of the CZMP is considered in the evaluation of new projects and plans.

Private Sector Initiatives

Public participation opportunities exist for Maryland citizens regarding decisions affecting the use of coastal resources. The Coastal Resources Advisory Committee (CRAC) is composed of nonvoting and voting members. Nonvoting members are from State and Federal agencies or academic institutions. Voting members include citizens and representatives of special interest groups and local governments. CRAC serves as the sounding board for citizens who wish to discuss their ideas about coastal resources management.

EXISTING CBRS UNITS

No units were designated in Maryland when CBRA was enacted in 1982.

RECOMMENDED ADDITIONS

The Department of the Interior recommends that all undeveloped, unprotected coastal barriers and associated aquatic habitat identified in Chesapeake Bay be added to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. The DOI also recommends that otherwise protected, undeveloped coastal barriers be excluded from the CBRS. However, if any otherwise protected, undeveloped coastal barrier is ever made available for development that is inconsistent with the purposes of the CBRA, the DOI recommends that it then be automatically included in the CBRS. A complete discussion of DOI's recommendations concerning otherwise protected, undeveloped coastal barriers appears in Volume 1. Maps of all otherwise protected, undeveloped coastal barriers in Maryland appear in the following section. A table presenting the Department's position on each proposed unit identified in Maryland follows this discussion.

The Department of the Interior's recommendations were developed after full consideration of the many public, State and Federal agency, and Congressional comments on the delineations in the Draft Report released in March 1987. The State of Maryland reviewed the 1987 Draft Report and generally supports the CBRS additions in Maryland. The State also supports excluding otherwise protected coastal barriers, subject to automatic inclusion if they are ever made available for development. The State made no comments on specific proposed units in Maryland. The State's positions on the DOI's general recommendations are discussed in Volume 1.

The Department received 11 other comment letters concerning Maryland. All expressed

support for the CBRS additions. Four were opposed to excluding otherwise protected coastal barriers, especially where development pressures are great as is the case on Assateague and Chincoteague Islands. Four also suggested that other secondary barriers in Chesapeake Bay might qualify for addition to the CBRS, particularly Mills Island and Morris Island. Both Mills and Morris Islands, however, are marsh islands; they are not secondary barriers. Neither has linear beach features nor protects landward aquatic habitats. To the best of DOI's knowledge, all qualified undeveloped secondary barriers are recommended for addition to the CBRS. No comments were received on individual proposed CBRS units in Maryland.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COASTAL BARRIERS IN MARYLAND

Unit ID Code ^a	Unit Name ^b	County	Congress. Dist. ^c	Shore-line Length (miles)	Total Area (acres)	Fast-land Area (acres) ^d	Recommendation ^e
MD-02	Fair Island	Somerset	1	0.8	184	33	Add to CBRS
MD-03	Sound Shore	Somerset	1	2.2	1,047	99	Add to CBRS
MD-06	Joes Cove	Somerset	1	1.0	92	26	Add to CBRS
MD-11	Little Deal Island	Somerset	1	1.4	701	209	Add to CBRS
MD-12	Deal Island	Somerset	1	0.9	254	105	Add to CBRS
MD-14	Franks Island	Somerset	1	0.7	339	88	Add to CBRS
MD-15	Long Point	Somerset	1	0.5	23	15	Add to CBRS
MD-16	Stump Point	Wicomico	1	1.8	925	104	Add to CBRS
MD-19	Holland Island	Dorchester	1	1.6	527	101	Add to CBRS
MD-20	Jenny Island	Dorchester	1	0.9	68	36	Add to CBRS
MD-22	Hooper Neck	Dorchester	1	0.6	68	25	Add to CBRS
MD-24	Covey Creek	Dorchester	1	0.5	91	19	Add to CBRS
MD-25	Castle Haven Point	Dorchester	1	0.6	34	9	Add to CBRS
MD-26	Boone Creek	Talbot	1	0.3	131	3	Add to CBRS
MD-27	Benon Point	Talbot	1	0.6	49	6	Add to CBRS
MD-28	Lowes Point	Talbot	1	0.9	110	17	Add to CBRS
MD-29	Rich Neck	Talbot	1	2.0	638	358	Add to CBRS
MD-30	Kent Point	Queen Annes	1	0.3	40	8	Add to CBRS
MD-32	Stevensville	Queen Annes	1	0.8	71	18	Add to CBRS
MD-33	Wesley Church	Queen Annes	1	0.3	21	7	Add to CBRS
MD-35	Wilson Pond	Kent	1	0.3	47	5	Add to CBRS
MD-38	Cove Point Marsh	Calvert	1	1.3	150	14	Add to CBRS
MD-39	Drum Point	Calvert	1	0.6	49	24	Add to CBRS

(continued)

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COASTAL BARRIERS IN MARYLAND (CONCLUDED)

Unit ID Code ^a	Unit Name ^b	County	Congress. Dist. ^c	Shore-line Length (miles)	Total Area (acres)	Fast-land Area (acres) ^d	Recommendation ^e
MD-40A	Lewis Creek	St. Marys	1	0.2	45	2	Add to CBRS
MD-41	Green Holly Pond	St. Marys	1	0.5	81	15	Add to CBRS
MD-44	St. Clarence Creek	St. Marys	1	1.0	175	28	Add to CBRS
MD-45	Deep Point	St. Marys	1	0.6	82	19	Add to CBRS
MD-46	Point Look-in	St. Marys	1	0.3	26	7	Add to CBRS
MD-47	Cornfield Harbor	St. Marys	1	0.4	79	4	Add to CBRS
MD-49	Biscoe Creek	St. Marys	1	0.3	40	3	Add to CBRS
MD-50	Chicken Cock Creek	St. Marys	1	0.5	51	19	Add to CBRS
MD-51	Piney Point Creek	St. Marys	1	0.8	275	56	Add to CBRS
MD-52	McKay Cove	St. Marys	1	0.6	260	26	Add to CBRS
MD-53	Blake Creek	St. Marys	1	0.4	42	11	Add to CBRS
MD-54	Belvedere Creek	St. Marys	1	0.5	144	32	Add to CBRS
MD-56	St. Catherine Island	St. Marys	1	1.0	204	54	Add to CBRS
Total - CBRS as Recommended				28.0	7,163	1,605	

^aUNIT ID CODE - State initials (MD) plus a number identify each proposed unit.

^bUNIT NAME - A provisional name based on a prominent local feature.

^cCONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT - U.S. Congressional District in which unit is located.

^dFASTLAND AREA - This acreage is a rough estimate of the portion of the total area that is above the mean high tide line (i.e., the non-wetland area). It is a very general representation of the potentially developable land.

^eRECOMMENDATION - A brief explanation of the Department's recommendations to Congress. For more detailed explanations, see the following section. Abbreviations: FWS = Fish and Wildlife Service, NPS = National Park Service, CBRS = Coastal Barrier Resources System.

STATE COMMENT LETTER

1277



Maryland Department of Natural Resources

Tawes State Office Building
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

William Donald Schaefer
Governor

Torrey C. Brown, M.D.
Secretary
John R. Griffin
Deputy Secretary

May 28, 1987

Mr. Frank McGilvrey
Coastal Barrier Coordinator
Coastal Barrier Study Group
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Mr. McGilvrey:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the draft recommendations to Congress on proposed modifications to the Coastal Barriers Resource Act (CBRA) and proposed additions to the Coastal Barriers Resource System (CBRS).

The purpose of this letter is to express the State of Maryland's support for the changes to the CBRA to include the following areas in the CBRS:

1. undeveloped, unprotected coastal barriers in the Florida Keys, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands,
2. associated aquatic habitats to coastal barriers as part of the CBRS,
3. secondary barriers such as those found in the Chesapeake Bay as part of the system in the CBRS, and
4. privately-owned property within "otherwise protected lands" to be included by reference in the CBRS as well as coastal barriers held for conservation purposes if they are ever proposed for sale for development purposes that are inconsistent with the conservation purposes of the Act.

In particular, the areas proposed for inclusion within the State of Maryland under category (3) above are consistent with the recommendations made by the State of Maryland in 1985 as proposed inclusions into the CBRS.

The State of Maryland also supports the proposed modifications to CBRA and the procedures for its implementation to ensure that federally funded or undertaken activities are consistent with the purposes of CBRA; namely, that (1) federal funding for a facility located outside a CBRS unit to support

-1-

Telephone: (301) 974-3841
DNR TTY for the Deaf: 301-974-3683

Mr. Frank McGilvrey
5/28/87
Page Two

development on a CBRS unit is restricted by CBRS; (2) deletion of Section 6(a) 3 which refers to essential links; (3) addition of the following phrase in Section 6(a) (2) after the word "improvement," "which shall be performed in a manner consistent with the purposes of this Act;" (4) the undertaking of a joint study by DOI, DOD, FEMA and NOAA to develop alternative guidelines for making decisions regarding redevelopment of coastal barriers after major storms or hurricanes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Torrey C. Brown, M.D.".

Torrey C. Brown, M.D.

TCB/BHB/sme

OTHER GENERAL COMMENT LETTERS CONCERNING MARYLAND

1619



MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF STATE PLANNING 301 W. PRESTON STREET BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201-2365

CONSTANCE LIEDER SECRETARY

August 24, 1987

Coastal Barriers Study Group National Park Service U. S. Department of Interior P. O. Box 37127 Washington, D. C. 20013

SUBJECT: REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATION

State Identification Number: MD870420-0272 Applicant: Department of Interior Description: Coastal Barrier Resources System Location: Western and Eastern Shore - CBCA Approving Authority: DOI Recommendation: Endorsement Subject to Comments

Dear Sir/Madam:

In accordance with Presidential Executive Order 12372 and Code of Maryland Regulations 16.02.03, the State Clearinghouse has coordinated the intergovernmental review of the referenced subject. As a result of the review, it has been determined that the subject is generally consistent with Maryland's plans, programs and objectives as of this date. The State process recommendation is endorsement.

All directly affected State and local public officials were provided notice of the subject. Review comments were requested from the following local jurisdictions and regional and State agencies.

Calvert County, Dorchester County, Kent County, Queen Anne's County, St. Mary's County, Somerset County, Talbot County, Worcester County, Tri-County Council for Southern Maryland, University of Maryland Institute for Environmental and Estuarine Studies, Department of Agriculture, Department of Housing and Community Development including the Maryland Historical Trust, Department of the Environment, Department of Natural Resources including the Coastal Zone Resources Division, Department of Transportation and the Department of State Planning

The following specific comments are provided for your consideration:

TELEPHONE: 301-225-4480 TTY for Deaf: 301-983-7555 OFFICE OF STATE CLEARINGHOUSE

Coastal Barriers Study Group Page 2 August 24, 1987

In accordance with 16 U.S.C. 1456, Section 307(c)(1) and (2), the Department of Natural Resources' Tidewater Administration has determined that the subject is located within the coastal zone and is not inconsistent with the Maryland Coastal Zone Management Program. The Department noted (copy attached) that the State of Maryland also supports the proposed modification to CBRA and the procedures for its implementation to ensure that federally funded or undertaken activities are consistent with the purposes of CBRA; namely, that (1) federal funding for a facility located outside a CBRS unit to support development on a CBRS unit is restricted by CBRS; (2) deletion of Section 6 (a) 3 which refers to essential links; (3) addition of the following phrase in Section 6 (a) (2) after the word "improvement," "which shall be performed in a manner consistent with the purposes of this Act;" (4) the undertaking of a joint study by DOI, DOD, FEMA and NOAA to develop alternative guidelines for making decisions regarding redevelopment of coastal barriers after major storms or hurricanes.

The State Historic Preservation Officer has determined that the subject will not affect the known archeological or historic resources. This "determination of no effect" evidences that the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations (36 CFR Part 800) have been met for the subject. This letter is evidence of compliance with federal and State historic preservation review requirements.

The Department of State Planning noted that the report indicated areas that are in the initial planning area of the Chesapeake Bay Critical Area Protection Program. As plans are formulated, consideration should be given to the effects of the subject on the goals of the Bay Program, in particular any impacts the subject may have on water quality.

This letter with attachment constitutes the State process recommendation. The Department of Interior is required to make efforts to accommodate this recommendation. An indication as to the consideration your agency has given to the recommendation is requested. The State Clearinghouse must be informed if the recommendation cannot be accommodated. The Clearinghouse recommendation is valid for a period of three years from the date of this letter. If the approving authority has not made a decision regarding the subject within that time period, information should be submitted to the Clearinghouse requesting a review update.

We appreciate your attention to the intergovernmental review process and look forward to continued cooperation.

Sincerely,

Guy M. Hager

Director, Maryland State Clearinghouse for Intergovernmental Assistance

GWH:SB:sc1 Attachment

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Worcester Environmental Trust

A COUNTY COMMITTEE OF THE MARYLAND ENVIRONMENTAL TRUST

POST OFFICE BOX 35 SHOW HILL, MARYLAND 21883 686-2640

May 1, 1987

Coastal Barriers Study Group National Park Service U. S. Department of Interior P. O. Box 37127 Washington, D. C. 20013-7127

Re: Report to Congress: Coastal Barrier Resources System

Gentlemen:

The Worcester Environmental Trust supports the recommendations of the Department of the Interior Study Group for the Coastal Barrier Resource System. In addition we urge the inclusion of areas adjacent to the Great Lakes and Pacific coasts as well as military and Coast Guard sites which were deleted from the original recommendations. We also recommend that additional secondary barriers be included. They are found in coastal bays, usually behind major barrier islands. Two such areas in Maryland are Mills Island and Tizard Island in Chincoteague Bay. Other undeveloped areas along the mainland side of Chincoteague Bay and other coastal bays behind barriers should be considered for future designation.

Regarding the "Otherwise Protected" coastal barriers, we concur in general with the study group's recommendations regarding the provision of access for visitors and maintenance of wildlife refuges. A problem concerning an "Otherwise Protected" area has developed on Assateague Island. Certain engineers are recommending the hardening of the north end of Assateague, which has a rapid rate of erosion due to the Ocean City jetties. This work would be a costly and ongoing project, with a price tag of nearly 100 million dollars and perhaps a 2-million dollar per year maintenance cost. We feel this flies in the face of the intent of the act. We oppose the spending of Federal funds for such a purpose.

Most people living in coastal areas are unaware of the impact of rising sea level and resultant erosion. Therefore, we see these recommendations as minimizing loss of human life and property and reducing wasteful Federal expenditures. In addition, they will result in the protection of valuable wildlife habitat.

Sincerely yours,

Ilia J. Fehrer Chairman

cc: The Hon. William Donald Schaefer, Governor of Maryland cc: The Hon. Paul S. Sarbanes cc: The Hon. Barbara A. Mikulski cc: The Hon. Roy Dyson

Environment, the Trust - Man, the Trustee

Director Maryland State Clearinghouse for Intergovernmental Assistance 301 West Preston Street Baltimore, MD 21201-2365

Date: 5/18/87

SUBJECT: REVIEW COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

State Application Identifier: MD870420-0272 Applicant: Department of Interior Description: Coastal Barrier Resources System

Responses must be returned to the State Clearinghouse on or before May 18, 1987.

Based on a review of the notification information provided, we have determined that:

Check One:

1) It is consistent with our plans, programs, and objectives. For those agencies which are responsible for making determinations under the following federal consistency requirements, please check the appropriate response:

It has been determined that the subject has "no effect" on any known archeological or historic resources and that the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 800 have been met for the subject.

It has been determined that the requirements of Maryland Coastal Zone Management Program have been met for the subject in accordance with 16 USC 1456, Section 307(c)(1) and (2).

2) It is generally consistent with our plans, programs, and objectives, but the qualifying comment below is submitted for consideration.

3) It raises problems concerning compatibility with our plans, programs, or objectives, or it may duplicate existing program activities, as indicated in the comment below. If a meeting with the applicant is requested, please check here.

4) Additional information is required to complete the review. The information needed is identified below. If an extension of the review period is requested, please check here.

5) It does not require our comments.

COMMENTS: Attached letter of support sent directly to William D. Schaefer.

(Additional comments may be placed on the back or on separate sheets of paper)

Signature: [Handwritten] Name: [Handwritten] Organization: [Handwritten]



Worcester Environmental Trust

A COUNTY COMMITTEE OF THE MARYLAND ENVIRONMENTAL TRUST
POST OFFICE BOX 28
SHOW HILL, MARYLAND 21863
410-2640

800



June 11, 1987

Coastal Barriers Study Group
National Park Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
P. O. Box 37127
Washington, D. C. 20013-7127

Re: Report to Congress: Coastal
Barrier Resources System

Gentlemen:

Please refer to our letter dated May 1, 1987, concerning the above.

After further reviewing the detailed Coastal Barrier Resource System recommendations for Maryland, we wish to make the following additional comments:

1. Areas such as MD-09, MD-12, MD-13, MD-26, MD-29 and MD-36, which were deleted from consideration after the 1985 public hearings should be reinstated to discourage further development and the subsequent loss of taxpayer's money for flood insurance and other Federal subsidies.
2. We feel that the proposed recommendations should be broadened to include more land around the Chesapeake Bay. The 24 miles of shoreline designated in your inventory is a pittance considering the hundreds of miles of bay frontage. The military should be discouraged from placing permanent structures on its land.
3. Maryland's coastal embayments (Chincoteague, Isle of Wight, Assawoman, etc.) contain areas which would comply with the criteria. These areas should also be studied for sites to be included in the system.
4. More public education is needed to publicize the benefits of the Coastal Barrier Resource Act. This act is important to every individual taxpayer as well as potential residents of unstable flood prone areas.

Please inform us of your final designations and of future studies in the coastal bays. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Ilia J. Fehrer
Chairman

Environment, the Trust - Man, the Trustee

1188



**CONSERVATION FEDERATION
OF MARYLAND**

June 20, 1987

Mr. Frank Mc Gilvrey
Coastal Barrier Coordinator
Coastal Barrier Study Group
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Mr. McGilvrey:

We have had the opportunity to review the draft recommendations on proposed modifications of the Coastal Barrier Resource Act (CBRA) and the proposed additions to the Coastal Barrier Resource System (CBRS).

The Conservation Federation of Maryland would like to state our support of these proposals.

We are pleased to see the inclusion of the secondary barriers found in the Chesapeake Bay as part of the CBRS because we feel this is consistent with Maryland efforts to protect the natural resources of the Chesapeake.

The proposed recommendation that "all aquatic habitats associated with existing CBRS units be added to CBRS", we also see as a vital link in the protection of fish and wildlife if the conservation goals of the CBRA are to be achieved.

Our recommendation for strong support of the proposed additions and modifications will be made to appropriate officials and representatives at state and federal levels.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Sincerely,

Yvonne E. Giguere
Director

P.O. BOX 15336 • CHEVY CHASE, MD 20815

676

President:
Mrs. Judith C. Johnson
616 Foxchilly Road
Triverson, Maryland 21104
301-828-4130

Vice President:
A. Blakeman Early
2112 Glasgow Road
Alexandria, Virginia 22307
703-765-1268

Committee to Preserve Assateague Island, Inc.

May 27, 1987

Coastal Barriers Study Group,
U.S. Department of the Interior,
National Park Service-498,
P. O. Box 37127,
Washington, D. C. 20013-7127

Gentlemen:

The Board of the Committee to Preserve Assateague Island enthusiastically supports the proposed addition of 1,010,646 new acres into the Coastal Barrier Resources System.

The designated areas are important, but they do not go far enough.

Two particular islands should be included: Mills Island, in Maryland, and Morris Island in Virginia, both of which are in Chincoteague Bay. They are threatened by development but lack of water, sanitary facilities and their position in the floodplain have prevented this to date. Actually, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service would like to acquire Morris Island to be part of Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, and The Nature Conservancy or the State of Maryland would be interested in acquiring Mills Island. They are much too subject to flooding, which will increase with sea level rise, to make any type of development sensible.

In addition, I still think Rich Neck should be included--the area north of the development, which perhaps would be better known as Tilghman Point. That Point should not be developed and can only be reached by a very narrow strip of land.

Maryland's Coastal Resources Division gave me a copy of the maps. My only concern is that it looks as though a great deal more water than land is being included, and I would like an explanation of this. I think it is important to include land areas in the Chesapeake Bay and Long Island Sound. The proposed areas in the Florida Keys are also important.

Enclosed is a newsletter I have just sent out regarding the north end of Assateague Island. The proposal of Assateague Island National Seashore to spend from \$16 to \$91 million to stop the erosion at the north end, plus an additional \$6 million in annual replenishment makes no sense at all. This is a good indication that National Seashores should be included in the Coastal Barrier Resources System.

If coral areas and sections of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands can be included, then certainly the Great Lakes and Pacific Coast should not be deleted. There are many important areas in those two sections of the country where flooding, col-

lapsed shorelines and very destructive storm damage occur. We urge you to re-consider these shorelines.

We see no justification or reason for deleting Federal roads from the Coastal Barrier Resources System. Federal roads should be located outside these high-hazard areas! We also feel military and Coast Guard lands should not be excluded.

We greatly appreciate the opportunity to comment on your proposals and the Coastal Barrier Resources System has the full support of our Board.

Sincerely,

Judith C. Johnson,
President



Working for the Nature of Tomorrow
NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION
 1412 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036-2266 (202) 797-6900

Coastal Barriers Study Group
 Department of the Interior
 National Park Service
 P.O. Box 37127
 Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

RE: Comments on the Coastal Barrier Resources Act--Section 10 Draft Report to Congress, 52 Federal Register 9618-9619

Dear Sir or Madam:

The National Wildlife Federation, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Coast Alliance, and the Oceanic Society are writing in response to the Department of the Interior's Federal Register Notice of March 23, 1987 soliciting comments on the Draft Report to Congress: Coastal Barrier Resources System--Executive Summary.

Our organizations have a longtime interest in the conservation of coastal barriers. The Natural Resources Defense Council was the founding organization of the Barrier Islands Coalition in 1978. Likewise, the National Wildlife Federation, the Coast Alliance, and the Oceanic Society became members of that coalition in 1979 to help seek protection of coastal barriers.

Our organizations have led efforts to pass legislation which would conserve the natural resources of coastal barriers--first, the flood insurance prohibition in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act in 1981 and then, the Federal financial prohibition in the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) in 1982. We continue to support the goals of CBRA and expansion of the Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS) throughout the United States and its territories. The federal government should not be subsidizing development in hazardous areas which destroys productive coastal ecosystems, endangers the lives and properties of shoreline residents, and costs federal taxpayers millions of dollars each year in flood insurance claims and disaster relief.

The need for an expanded Coastal Barrier Resources System in which federal development subsidies are prohibited is becoming increasingly critical in light of the projected rise in sea levels due to global warming. As water levels rise, so will the costs of protecting existing structures, the damages from erosion and flooding, and the risk to human life and property. Unfortunately, however, development in these unstable coastal areas continues to grow at a frightening pace. We feel strongly, therefore, that it is essential that the Department recommend maximum expansion of the System to include the eligible areas on all of America's coasts

- 1 -

APPENDIX

COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC COASTAL BARRIER AREAS

The National Wildlife Federation, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Coast Alliance, and the Oceanic Society endorse the inclusion of all undeveloped coastal barriers identified by the Department of Interior in the March 1985 inventory, as well as some additional areas mentioned below. Following are our comments on some of the specific areas.

Maryland

We are very pleased that the Department is recommending the inclusion of 6,287 acres of Maryland's coast. The Chesapeake Bay is one the Atlantic coasts greatest treasures, yet the pollution and habitat destruction from overdevelopment along the bay has seriously threatened the future of her once rich and abundant natural resources, including Maryland's valuable blue crab, clam and oyster industries. Inclusion of the undeveloped areas along the bay will discourage development, thereby helping to restore the Chesapeake Bay to its former glory. In addition to the Department's recommendations, other areas that we feel deserve CBRS designation are:

1. Mills Island located in Chincoteague Bay. This area is too vulnerable to flooding to make it a sound prospect for development.
2. The many state protected lands along Maryland's eastern shore, especially in Somerset County.
3. The back bays of Maryland's Atlantic barrier islands, Isle of Wight, Assawoman Bay, Sinepuxent Bay, and Chincoteague Bay. These areas are very vulnerable to erosion and flooding and consist primarily of floodplains unsuitable for development, yet they are all under tremendous development pressure.
4. Rich Neck--the area north of the development (also known as Tilghman Point). This Point can be reached only by a very narrow strip of land and is also too unstable for development.

MD-01 Assateague--This unit is suffering from intense erosion problems. Proposals to spend millions of dollars on beach renourishment will serve only to increase erosion and lead to future costly expenditures for even larger beach renourishment projects. The federal government should not be subsidizing projects such projects as this, especially when the primary beneficiaries are mainland floodplain developers. Another example of wasteful federal expenditure in this "otherwise protected" area is the \$80,000 reconstruction of the road along the dunes which lasted only three months before it washed out again.

before these sites are irrevocably committed to development. An appendix of specific comments on additions to and deletions from the System follow our general comments.

PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONS TO OR DELETIONS FROM THE CBRS

We support the Department's recommendation to expand the definition of a "coastal barrier" to include landforms which function as coastal barriers in protecting the mainland and adjacent aquatic habitats, even if they are not composed of unconsolidated sediments as are barriers in the traditional definition. Use of this expanded definition in delineating CBRS units is consistent with the conservation goals of CBRA and would allow for the inclusion of such new geological formations as undeveloped beach rock, cemented dunes, fringing mangroves and associated coral reefs, cheniers, discontinuous outcrops of bedrock, and coarse glacial deposits. Since these areas serve the same function as coastal barriers and are as vulnerable to development pressure, sea level rise, and storm damage as traditionally-defined coastal barriers, it is appropriate that they also be protected within the System.

A. Geographic Scope

We commend the Department on the excellent job of inventorying potential units and recommending additions to the System, and are very pleased with its recommendations to expand the area of the System by 3234 on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. We also strongly support the Department's recommendation to include, for the first time, the undeveloped coastal barriers of the Florida Keys, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. As these areas all boast valuable and unique environmental resources and, at the same time, are subject to intense development pressure, protection of their undeveloped barriers within the System is essential.

We believe the Department has erred, however, in deciding not to recommend the inclusion of Great Lakes and Pacific coastal barriers within the System. The barriers of these coasts, like those protected in the System along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, are primarily composed of unconsolidated sedimentary materials, provide protection to the mainland and adjacent coastal wetlands, and are vulnerable to erosion, water level rise, flooding, and storm damage. Inclusion of the Great Lakes and Pacific coasts would be consistent with the Act's goal of preventing the destruction of fragile coastal ecosystems, as well as the Interior's proposed expanded definition of a "coastal barrier" to include landforms that function as coastal barriers. If landforms as different from a traditionally-defined Atlantic or Gulf coastal barrier as a coral reef is to be included within the System, then the minor geological differences between the coastal barriers of the Great Lakes or Pacific coasts and those of the Atlantic or Gulf coasts should not be an obstacle to including the Great Lakes and Pacific coasts within the System.



Sierra Club

Potomac Chapter 1028 Old Bay Ridge Road Annapolis, MD 21403
 June 27, 1987

The Coastal Barriers Study Group
 Department of the Interior
 National Park Service
 P. O. Box 37127
 Washington DC 20013-7217

Dear People:

These comments are coming to you beyond the June 23, 1987 deadline as I just received a copy of the Draft Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resource System on June 26, 1987. Please add these comments, along with my comments of September 19, 1985, to your final report. These comments are submitted on behalf of the Potomac Chapter, which has over 11,000 members in Maryland, Delaware and DC.

We support expansion of the CBRS as outline in the Draft, and commend the inclusion of coral reefs, mangroves and cheniers. We strongly urge inclusion of the Great Lakes, Pacific Coast, Alaska, Hawaii and American Samoa. Their inclusion would be consistent with the expansion of the definition of "coastal barrier" proposed in the Draft.

We support the proposed inclusion of Puerto Rico, the US Virgin Islands, New Jersey and secondary coastal barriers in large embayments, especially the 6,287 acres of Maryland's Chesapeake Bay. We urge you to include in the System Vero Beach, the Florida Keys and Boca Chica and Bolivar Peninsula in Texas.

We support the Department's recommendation of the inclusion of private inholdings in already protected areas.

We are in support of the inclusion of all associated aquatic habitats as this is consistent with the goals of the CBRA.

Deletion within an existing unit for development that occurred after the October '82 designations (such as that in Mobile Point Alabama) seems to be a dangerous precedent. This gives incentive for further development, and we are strongly opposed to it.

We are opposed to deletion of Coast Guard and Military lands.

We again stress our original request of 9/19/85 that the system be expanded to include those areas already protected, such as parks, national seashores, sanctuaries, etc. to protect them from any future development.

Thank you.

Cordially,
Juan Willey
 Juan Willey, Chairman
 Conservation Committee

cc: MD Congressional Delegation
 Governor Shafer

1588

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21218

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

May 28, 1987

Coastal Barriers Study Group
US Department of Interior
National Park Service - 498
PO Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Members of the Coastal Barriers Study Group:

This is to heartily endorse your announced proposal to add 1,010,646 acres to the existing Coastal Barrier Resources System. I am very pleased to see added in the recommendations some critical areas in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico; I find it enigmatic, however, to find absent areas along the Great Lakes and the Pacific coast. In addition, exclusion of military and Coast Guard lands is particularly disturbing because some of our best preserved regions are occupied by these installations. If prudently selected, addition of some of these lands would seem in no way to hinder their uses for their primary intended purposes.

In sum, please search out from your initial draft report some additional recommendations and add these to your final proposal --- if one can stretch from the Florida Keys to the rocky coasts of Maine, one can certainly accept stretches of the Great Lakes and strips of the Pacific coast!

It's a very good job that many, many biologists like myself welcome. It's a bold job, but we'd like to see it carried one step further at this very opportune time.

Sincerely yours,

Philip E. Hartman
Philip E. Hartman

William D. Gill Professor in Biology
(for purposes of identification)

1604 Ralworth Road
Baltimore, MD 21218

1595

Mark E. Woodruff
2839 Huntingdon Ave.
Baltimore, MD 21211

May 31, 1987

Coastal Barriers Study Group
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service-498
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Sirs;

I am writing to urge you to amend your final draft report to Congress.

Specifically I am urging you to include 1,010,646 new acres in the Coastal Barrier Resources System, including areas in the Florida Keys, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Maryland, New Jersey, and large embayments and adjacent aquatic habitats.

I am also urging the inclusion of the Great Lakes and the Pacific Coast in the system. They have been under developmental pressures similar to those found in the regions included in the system.

I strongly oppose the deletion of Coast Guard and other military lands from the system. Their impact on the overall picture is no less than other areas.

Thank you for your attention to this letter. Please advise me of the final report as it relates to these matters.

Sincerely yours,

Mark E. Woodruff
Mark E. Woodruff

870

Mrs. Thomas B. Eastman
112 E. Lake Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21212

June 11, 1987

Coastal Barriers Study Group
U.S. Department of the Interior
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Sirs:

I am writing in support of the final draft report of the Coastal Barriers Resource Act with modifications. I heartily endorse the inclusions of new areas such as secondary barriers in embayments, guidelines and language which strengthens the 1982 Act.

On the other hand, I oppose those recommendations which serve to substantially weaken the Act. For example, the deletion of military and Coast Guard lands, Office of Management and Budget certification, and portions within existing units. I also oppose the exclusion of the Great Lakes and Pacific Coasts from the 1985 draft.

As a resident of Maryland, I am particularly pleased that the final draft purposes to include areas within the Chesapeake Bay which are important for wildlife habitat and their buffering effect on the mainland. I am disappointed that a number of areas on Maryland's Eastern shore, mainly Somerset County, were deleted from the system, and would urge their inclusion.

Finally, I would also urge the inclusion of the back bays of Maryland's Atlantic barrier islands, Isle of Wight, Assawoman Bay, Sinepuxent Bay, and Chincoteague Bay. These areas are under tremendous development pressure, yet are vulnerable and mostly floodplains which should not be developed.

Sincerely yours,

Ajax Eastman

Ajax Eastman

cc: Governor William Donald Schaefer
Dr. Torrey Brown, Sec'y Md. DNR
Senator Barbara Mikulski
Senator Paul Sarbanes
Congressman Benjamin Cardin

1644



SENATE OF MARYLAND
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401-1991

GERALD W. WINEGRAD
STATE SENATOR
DISTRICT 30
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

September 24, 1987

ROOM 401
SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401-1991
COMMITTEES
ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS
CHESAPEAKE BAY COMMISSION

841 3578/938 3578
The Coastal Barriers Study Group
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7217

Gentlemen:

Please accept these comments on the Coastal Barrier Resource System Draft Report to Congress. My Legislative District includes portions of the Chesapeake Bay, three major rivers and numerous tributaries. Thus, I can appreciate the importance of the CBRS.

I support expansion of the CBRS to include the undeveloped, unprotected coastal barriers of the Florida Keys, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. I am, however, concerned about the prospect of not including areas that are not believed to be currently under pressure from development. Case and point: Assateague and Chincoteague. Both sea shore sites are facing dramatic pressures to expand facilities and related development to accommodate human visitors. To consider these areas as "otherwise protected" is a dangerous precedent and in conflict with the intent of the CBRS.

Unprotected secondary barriers also leave the associated aquatic habitats at risk. These sensitive areas are an inseparable part of the ecosystem and are also vulnerable to the effects of development. Certainly the need to protect them with a consistent federal policy is paramount and any federal subsidies for any type of construction should be prohibited.

I oppose deletion of any Federal coastal barrier property, including military and Coast Guard lands. Navigation, genuine national security and similar activities are already covered by the legislation.

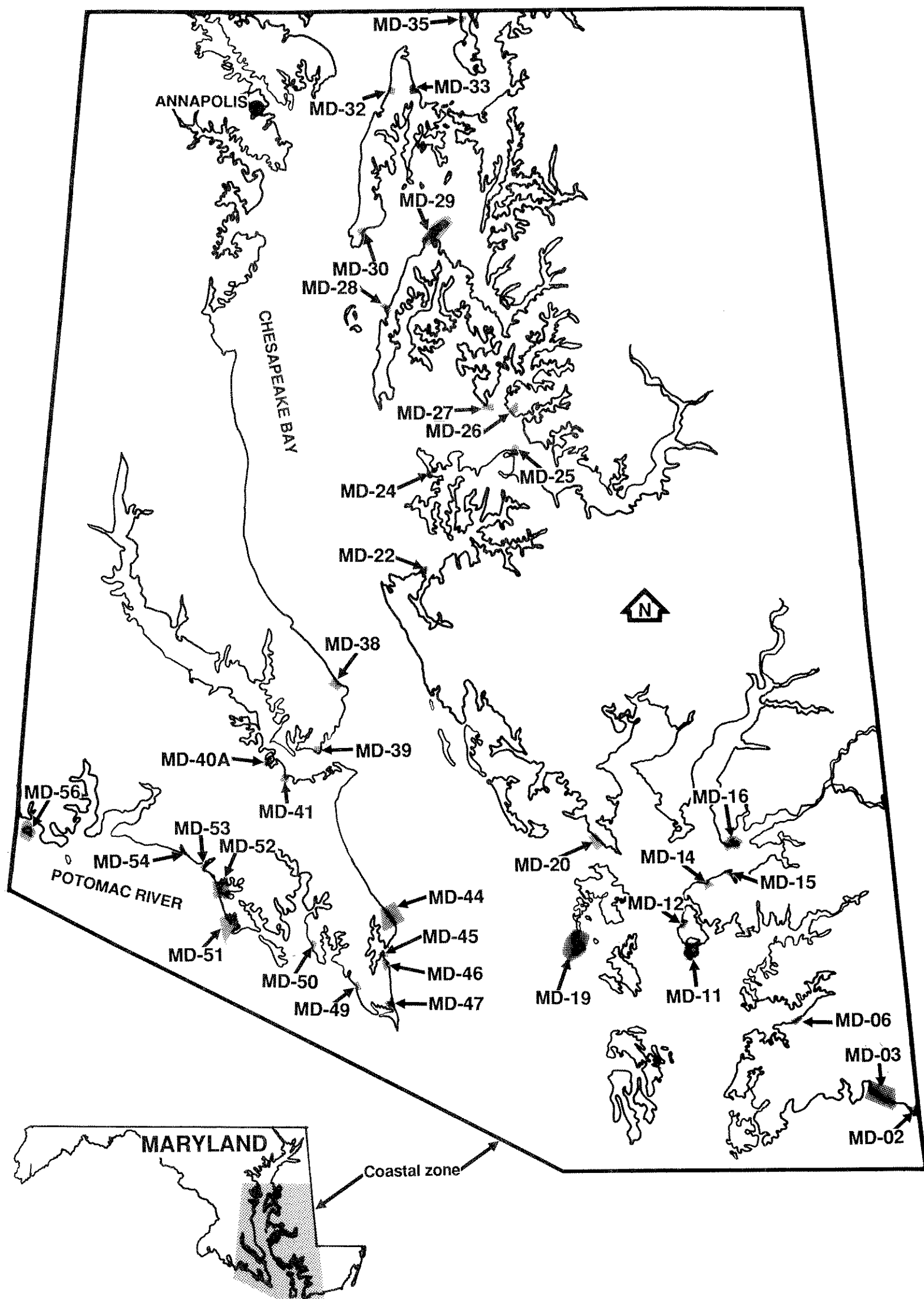
Finally, I wholeheartedly support the Report's recommendation that secondary barriers be added to the CBRS. As indicated by the March 1987 Draft, the Chesapeake Bay would receive protection, including vital habitats for fish and wildlife.

Thank you for considering my comments.

Sincerely,

Gerald W. Winegrad
Gerald W. Winegrad

GWW/sy



USER NOTE: To locate the map(s) of each existing and proposed CBRS unit in this volume, consult the table on the following page.

INDEX TO PROPOSED CBRS UNITS IN MARYLAND

MAPS DEPICTING PROPOSED CBRS UNITS

Unit ID Code	Unit Name	USGS Topographic Map or Map Composite	Page
MD-02	Fair Island	Saxis	18
MD-03	Sound Shore	Saxis	18
MD-06	Joes Cove	Marion	21
MD-11	Little Deal Island	Terrapin Sand Point	22
MD-12	Deal Island	Deal Island	23
MD-14	Franks Island	Deal Island	23
MD-15	Long Point	Deal Island	23
MD-16	Stump Point	Deal Island	23
MD-19	Holland Island	Bloodsworth Island	25
MD-20	Jenny Island	Bloodsworth Island	25
MD-22	Hooper Neck	Hudson	27
MD-24	Covey Creek	Hudson	27
MD-25	Castle Haven Point	Oxford	28
MD-26	Boone Creek	Oxford	28
MD-27	Benon Point	Oxford	28
MD-28	Lowes Point	Claiborne	29
MD-29*	Rich Neck	Claiborne	29
MD-30	Kent Point	Claiborne	29
MD-32	Stevensville	Kent Island	31
MD-33	Wesley Church	Kent Island	31
MD-35	Wilson Pond	Langford Creek	32
MD-38	Cove Point Marsh	Cove Point	33
MD-39	Drum Point	Solomons Island	34
MD-40A	Lewis Creek	Solomons Island	34
MD-41	Green Holly Pond	Solomons Island	34
MD-44	St. Clarence Creek	Point No Point	35
MD-45	Deep Point	Point Lookout	36
MD-46	Point Look-in	Point Lookout	36
MD-47	Cornfield Harbor	Point Lookout	36
MD-49	Biscoe Creek	Point Lookout	36
		St. George Island	37
MD-50	Chicken Cock Creek	St. George Island	37
MD-51	Piney Point Creek	Piney Point	38
MD-52	McKay Cove	Piney Point	38
MD-53	Blake Creek	Piney Point	38
MD-54	Belvedere Creek	Piney Point	38
MD-56	St. Catherine Island	Stratford Hall	40

*Public comment summary and DOI response follows unit map.

MAPS DEPICTING OTHERWISE PROTECTED, MILITARY, AND COAST GUARD LANDS ON UNDEVELOPED COASTAL BARRIERS*

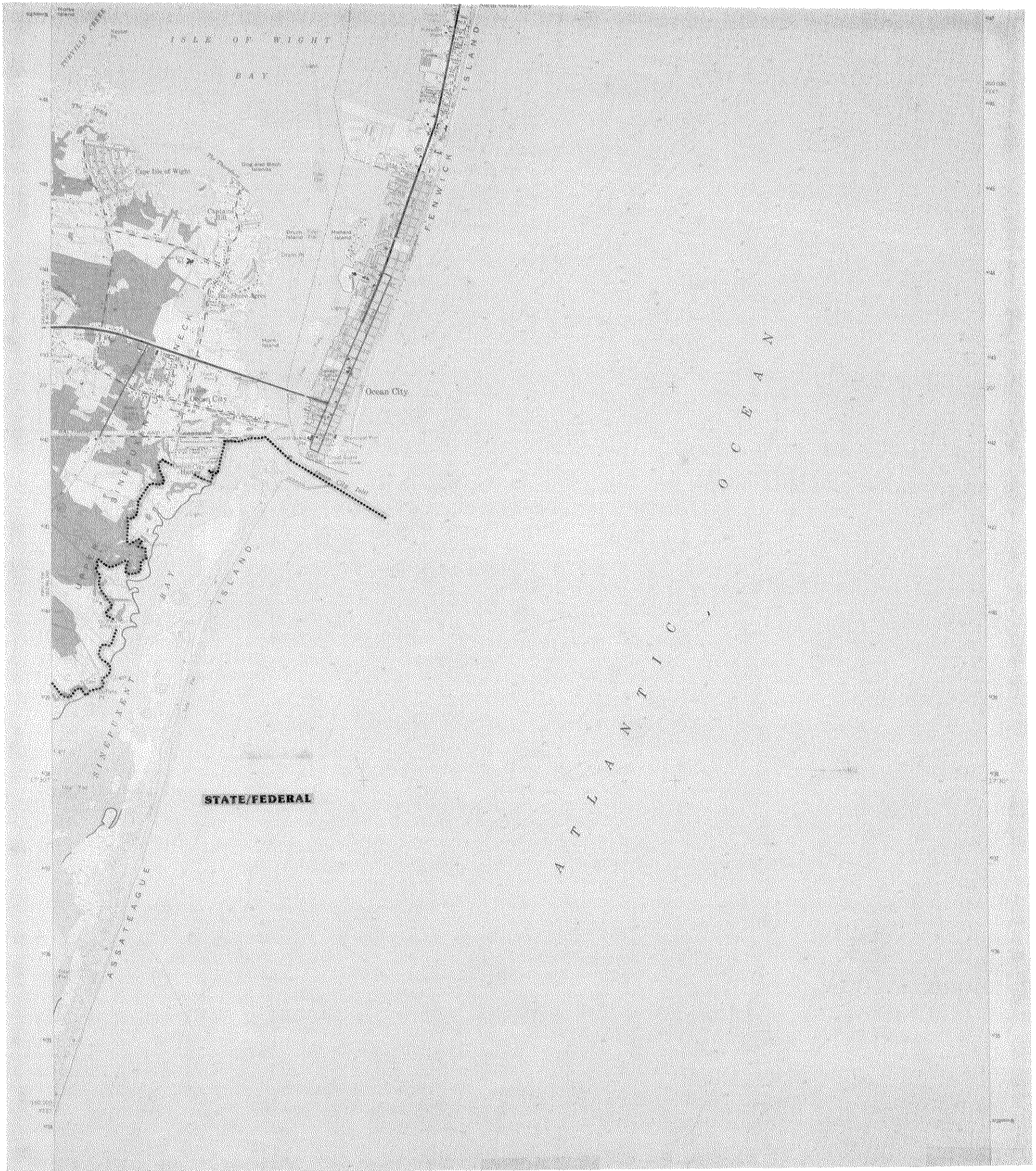
USGS Topographic Map or Map Composite	Coastal Barrier Status	Page
Ocean City	Federal, State	13
Berlin	Federal	14
Tingles Island	Federal, State	15
Whittington Point	Federal	16
Boxiron	Federal	17
Crisfield	State	19
Great Fox Island	Federal, State	20
Marion	State	21
Terrapin Sand Point	Federal, State	22
Deal Island	State	23
Kedges Straits	Federal, State	24
Barren Island	State	26
Langford Creek	Federal	32
Cove Point	Local	33
Solomons Island	Military	34
Point Lookout	State	36
St. Clements Island	State	39

*These maps are provided for information purposes only. DOI is not recommending the addition of these areas to the CBRS unless they are made available for development that is inconsistent with the CBRA purposes.

MAP KEY

_____	Recommended additions to the CBRS
.....	Military, Coast Guard, or otherwise protected, undeveloped coastal barrier
EXCLUDED	Area excluded from a proposed CBRS unit because it is developed
FEDERAL	Federally protected, undeveloped coastal barrier; for information only
STATE	State protected, undeveloped coastal barrier; for information only
LOCAL	Locally protected, undeveloped coastal barrier; for information only
PRIVATE	Privately protected, undeveloped coastal barrier; for information only
MILITARY	Undeveloped coastal barrier owned by the military; for information only
COAST GUARD	Undeveloped coastal barrier owned by the Coast Guard; for information only

Maps are arranged in geographic order up the east side and down the west side of the Chesapeake Bay.



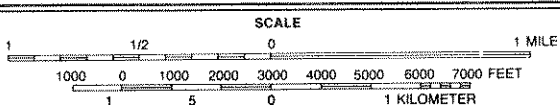
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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



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Washington, D.C. 20240

QUADRANGLE
OCEAN CITY
MARYLAND



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Base Map is the U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 scale quadrangle.



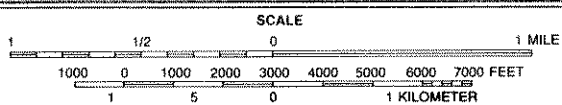
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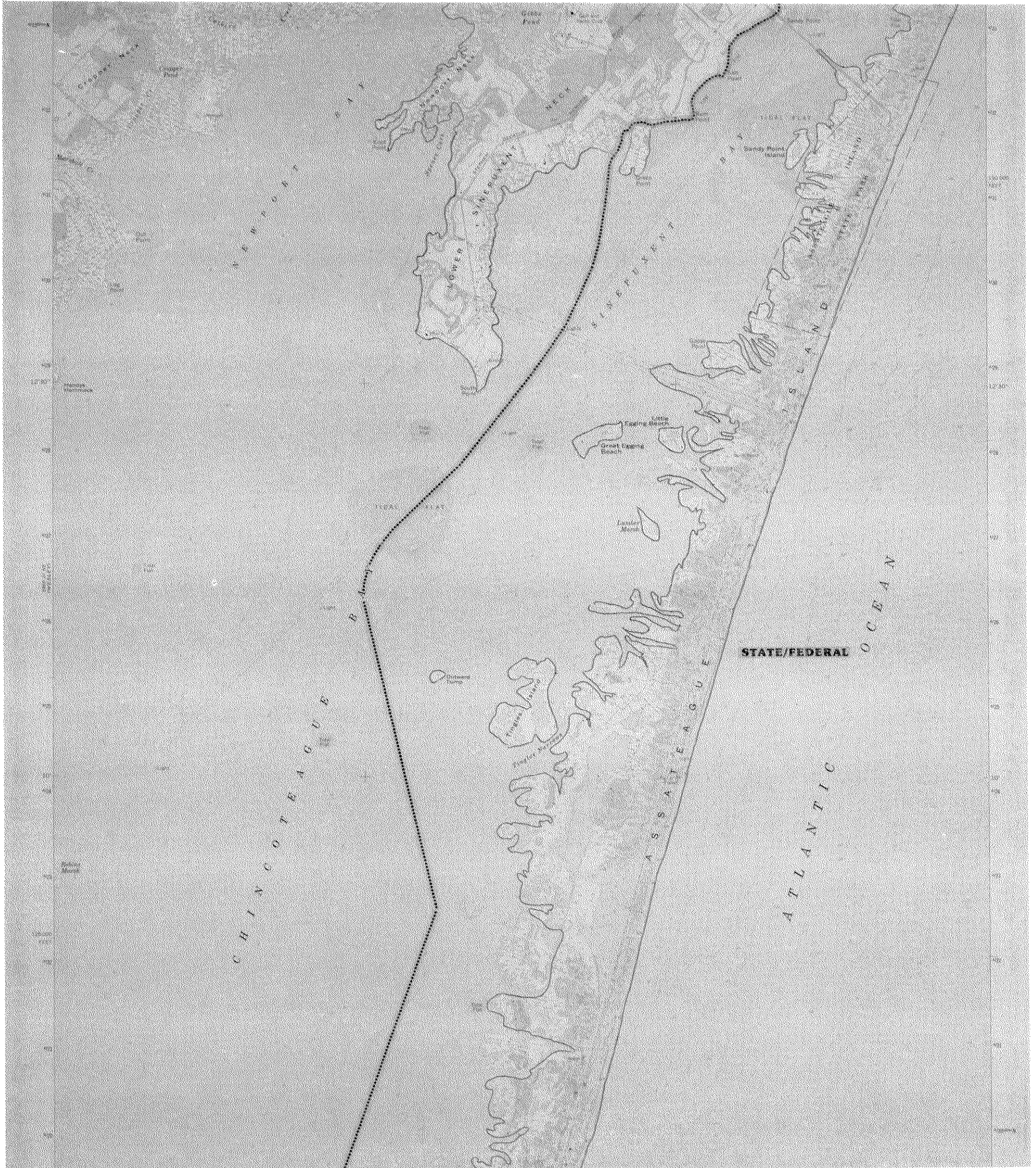
QUADRANGLE
BERLIN
MARYLAND



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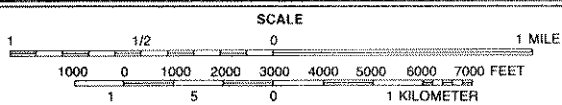
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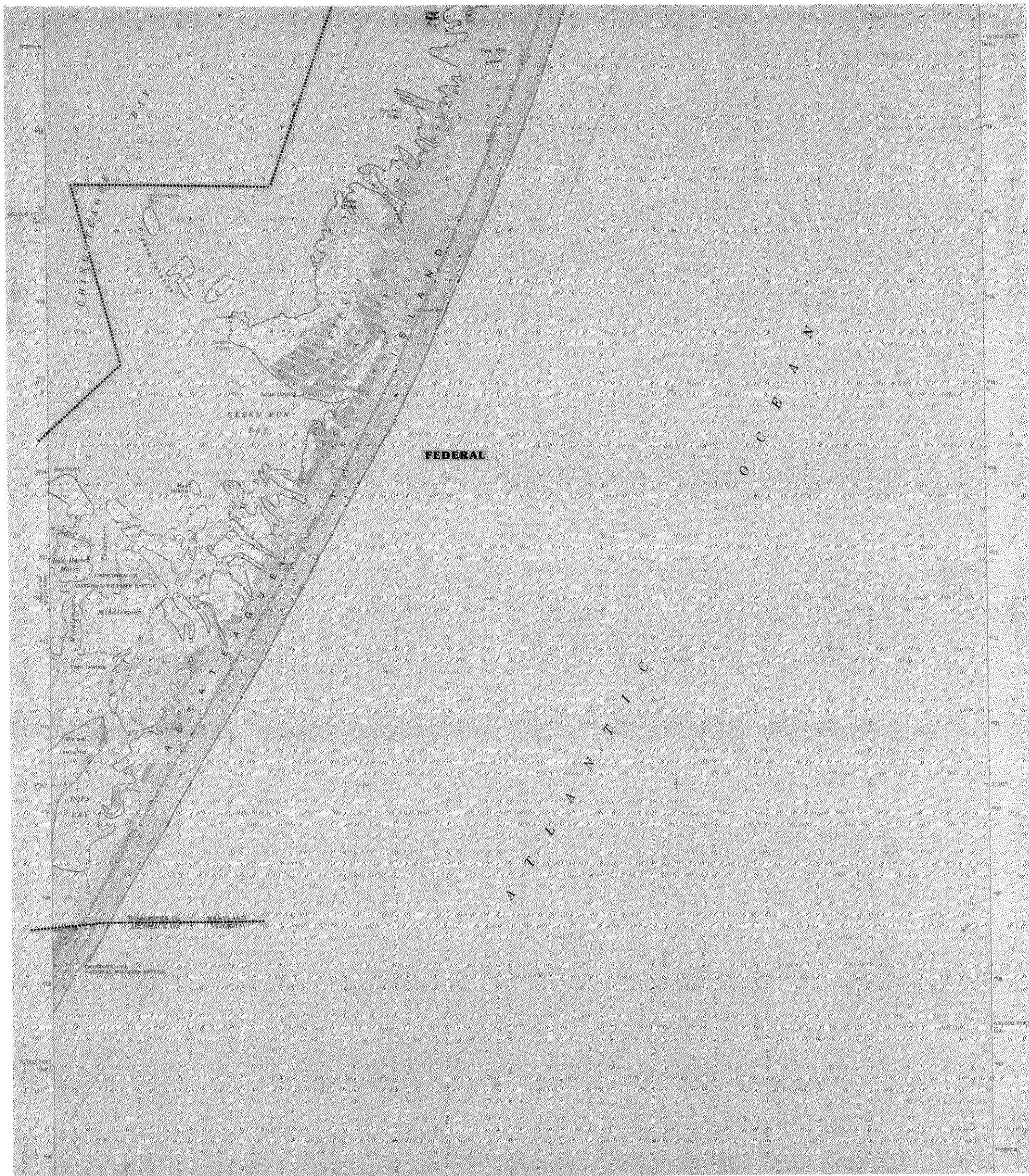
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QUADRANGLE
TINGLES ISLAND
MARYLAND



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North
Base Map is the U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 scale quadrangle.



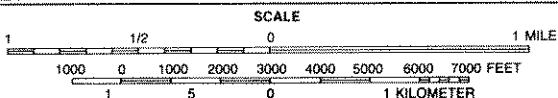
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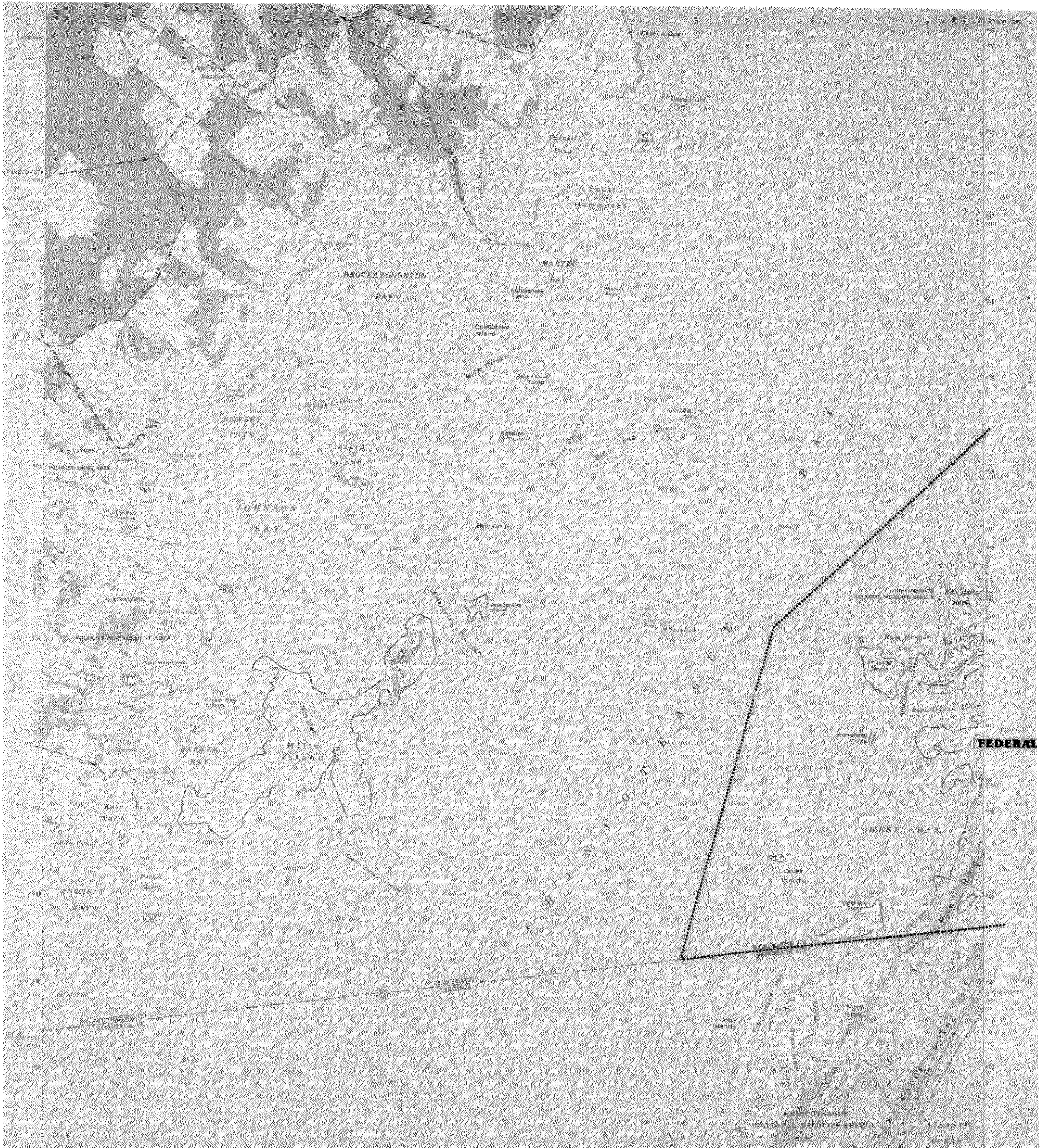
QUADRANGLE
WHITTINGTON POINT
MARYLAND



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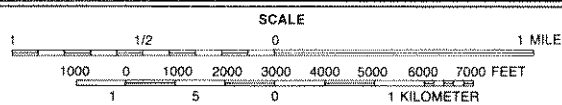
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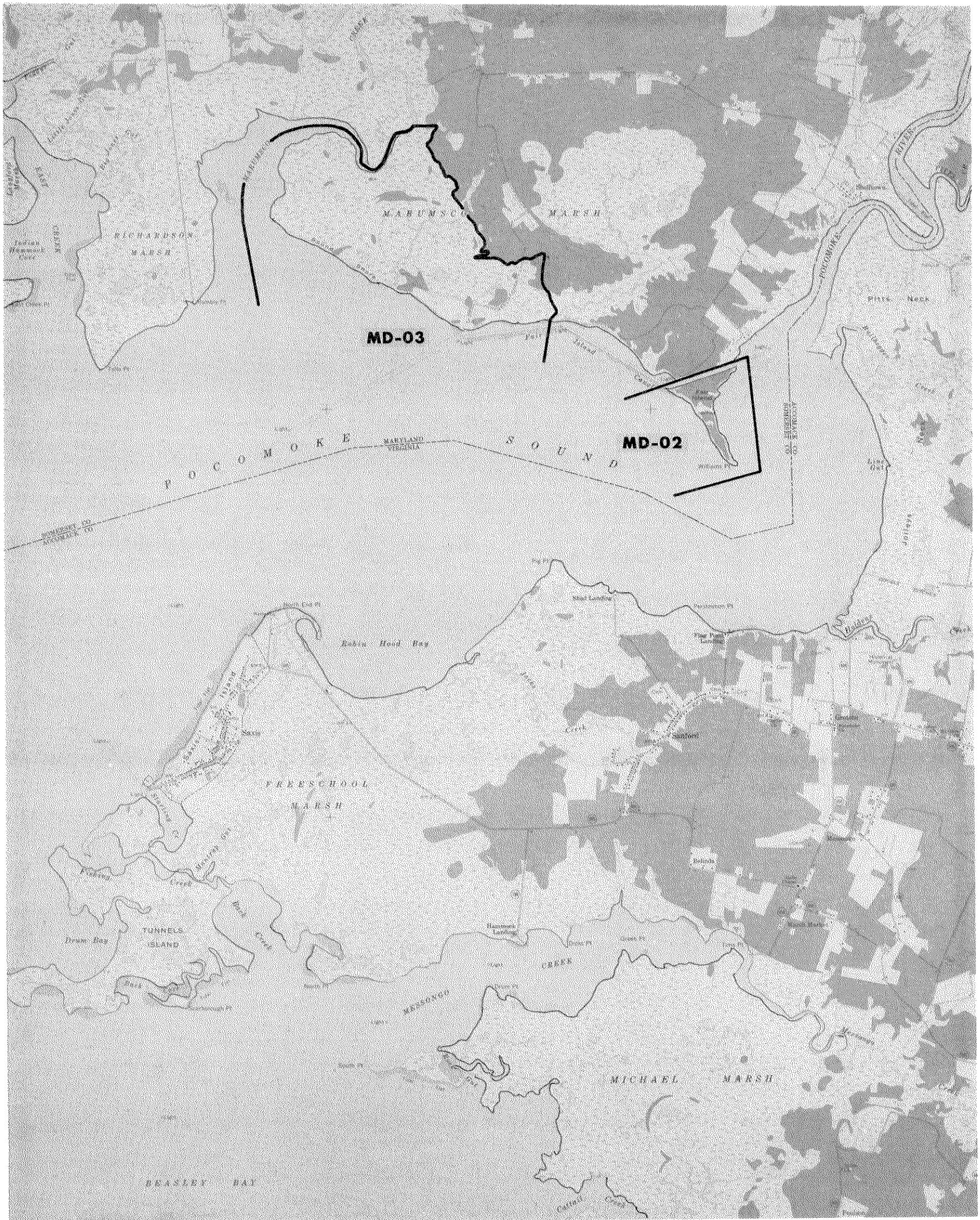
QUADRANGLE
BOXIRON
MARYLAND



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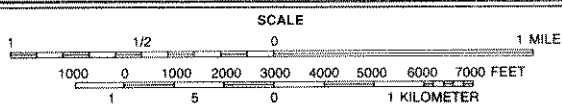
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QUADRANGLE
SAXIS
MARYLAND



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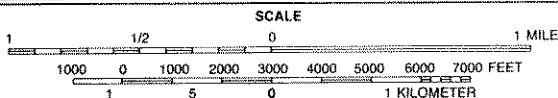
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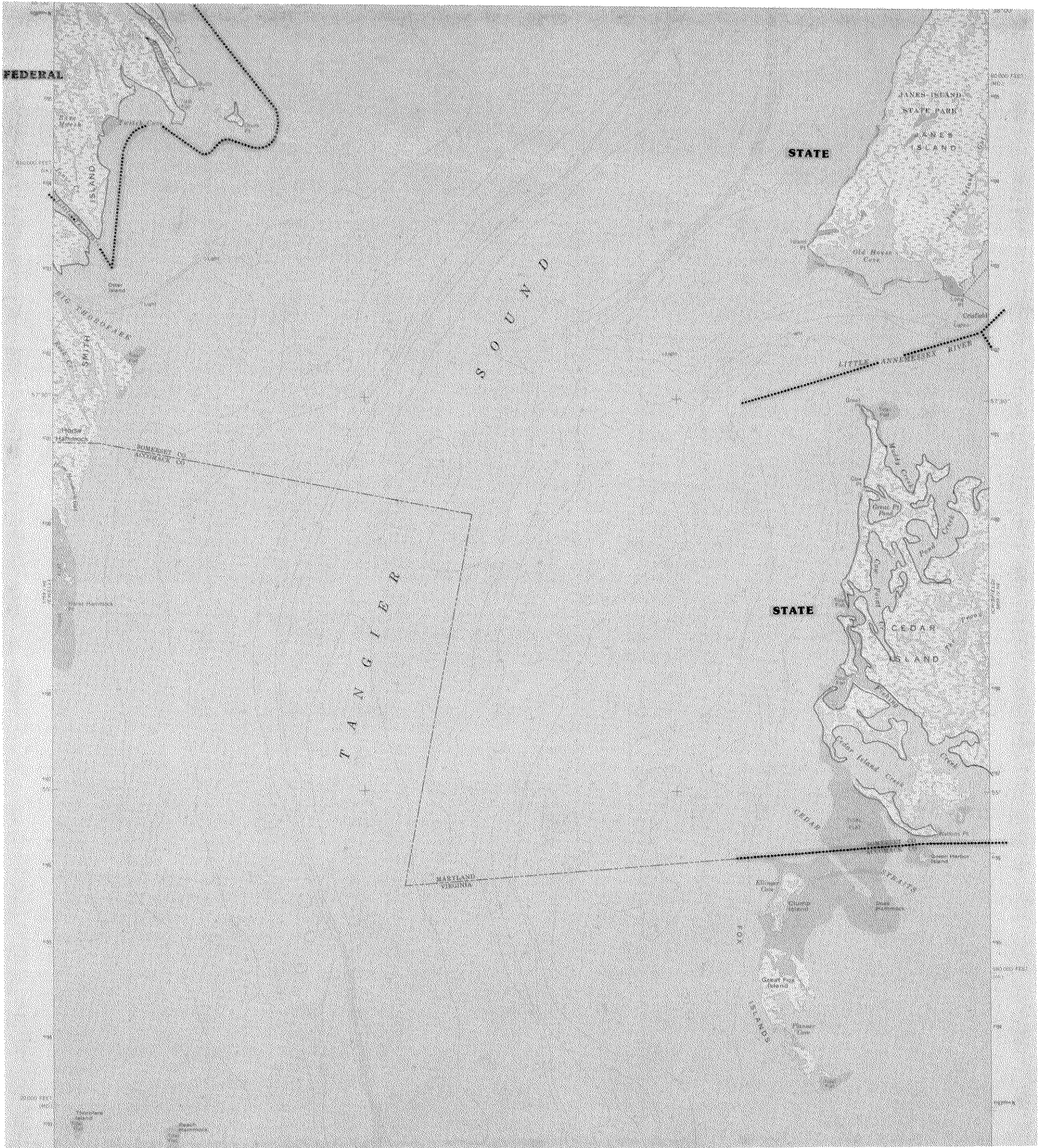
QUADRANGLE
CRISFIELD
MARYLAND



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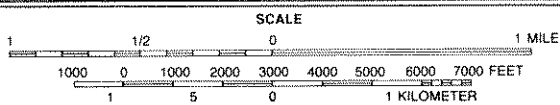
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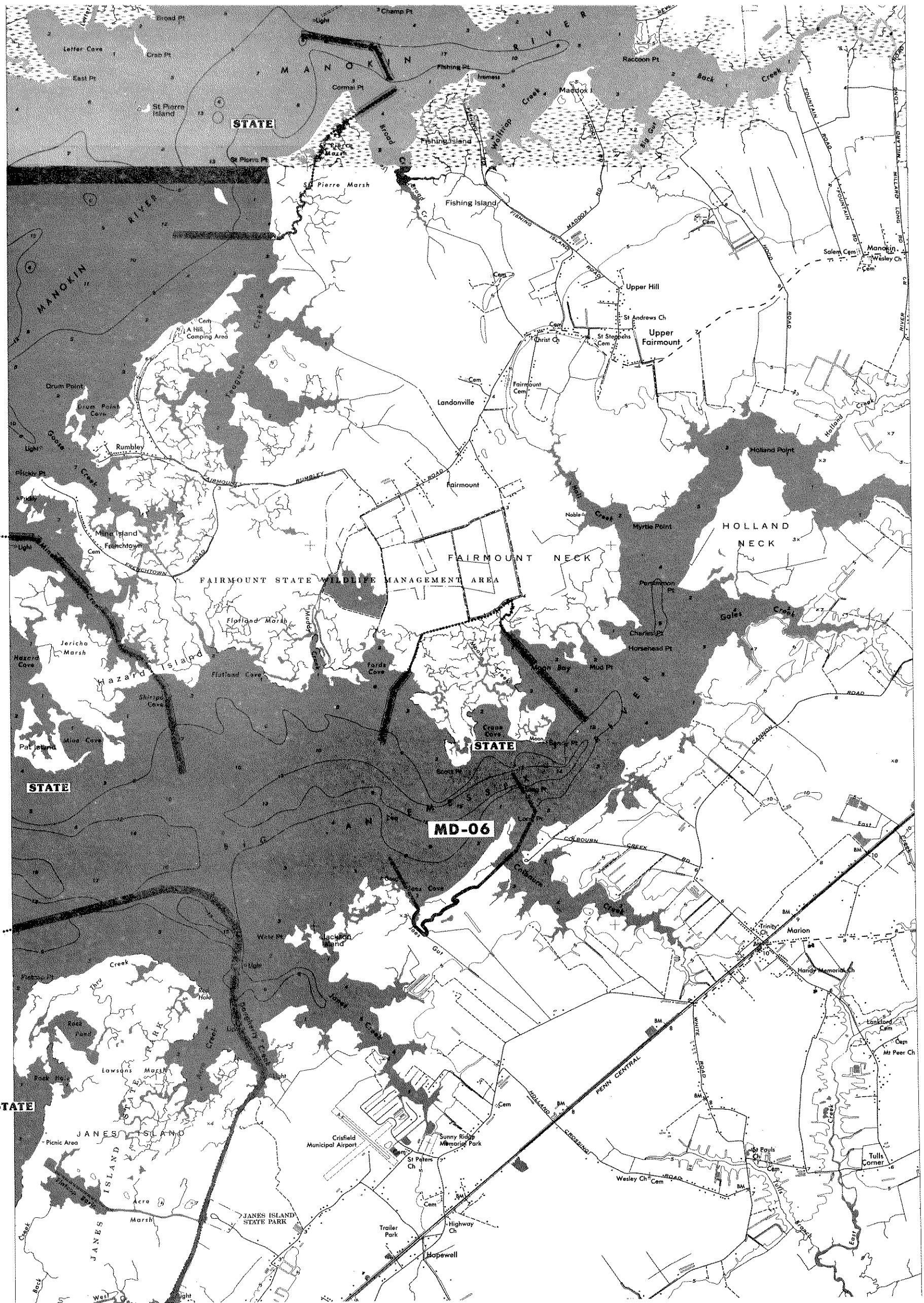
QUADRANGLE
GREAT FOX ISLAND
MARYLAND



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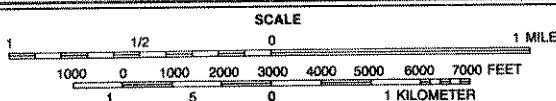
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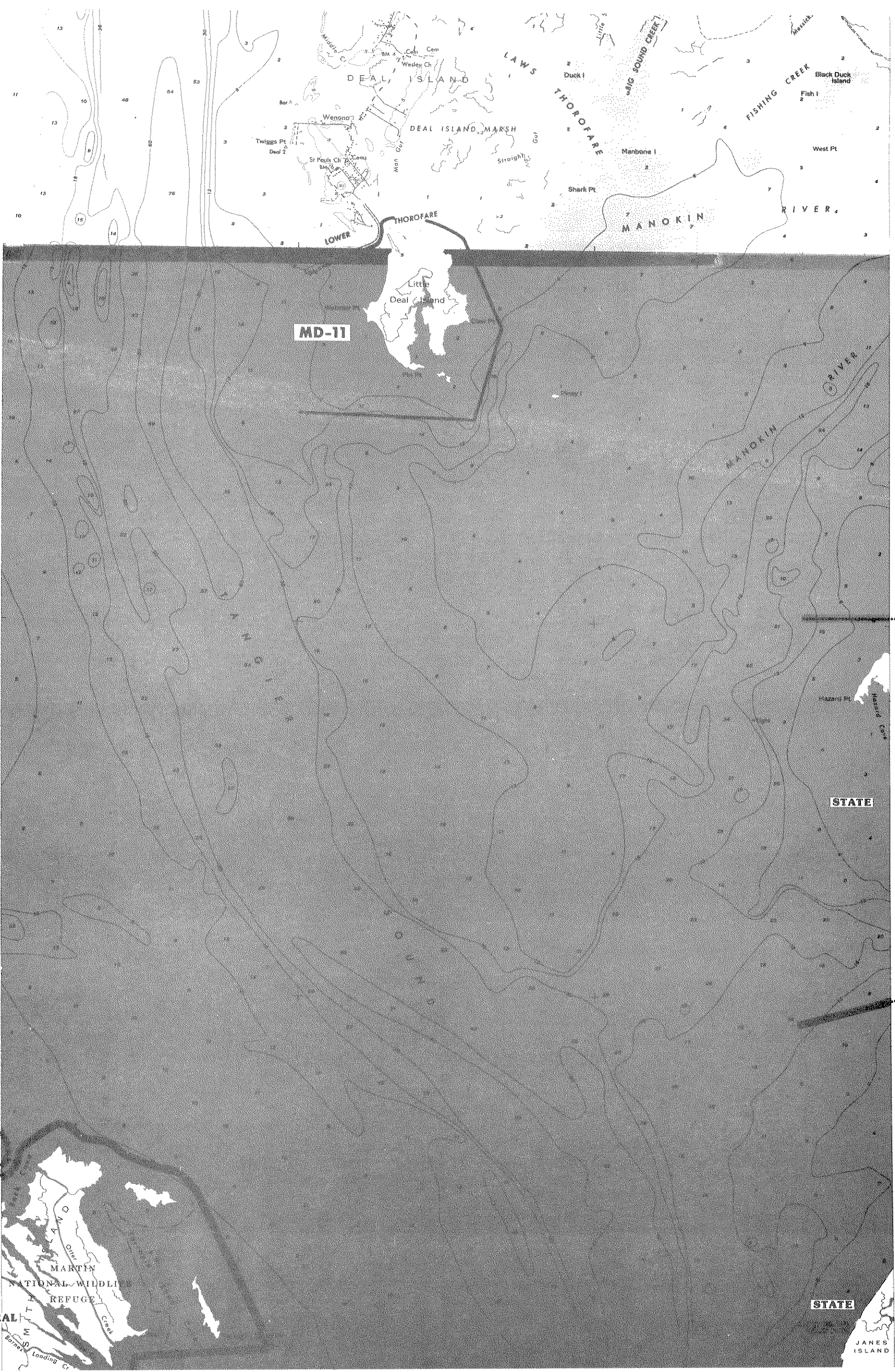
QUADRANGLE
MARION
MARYLAND



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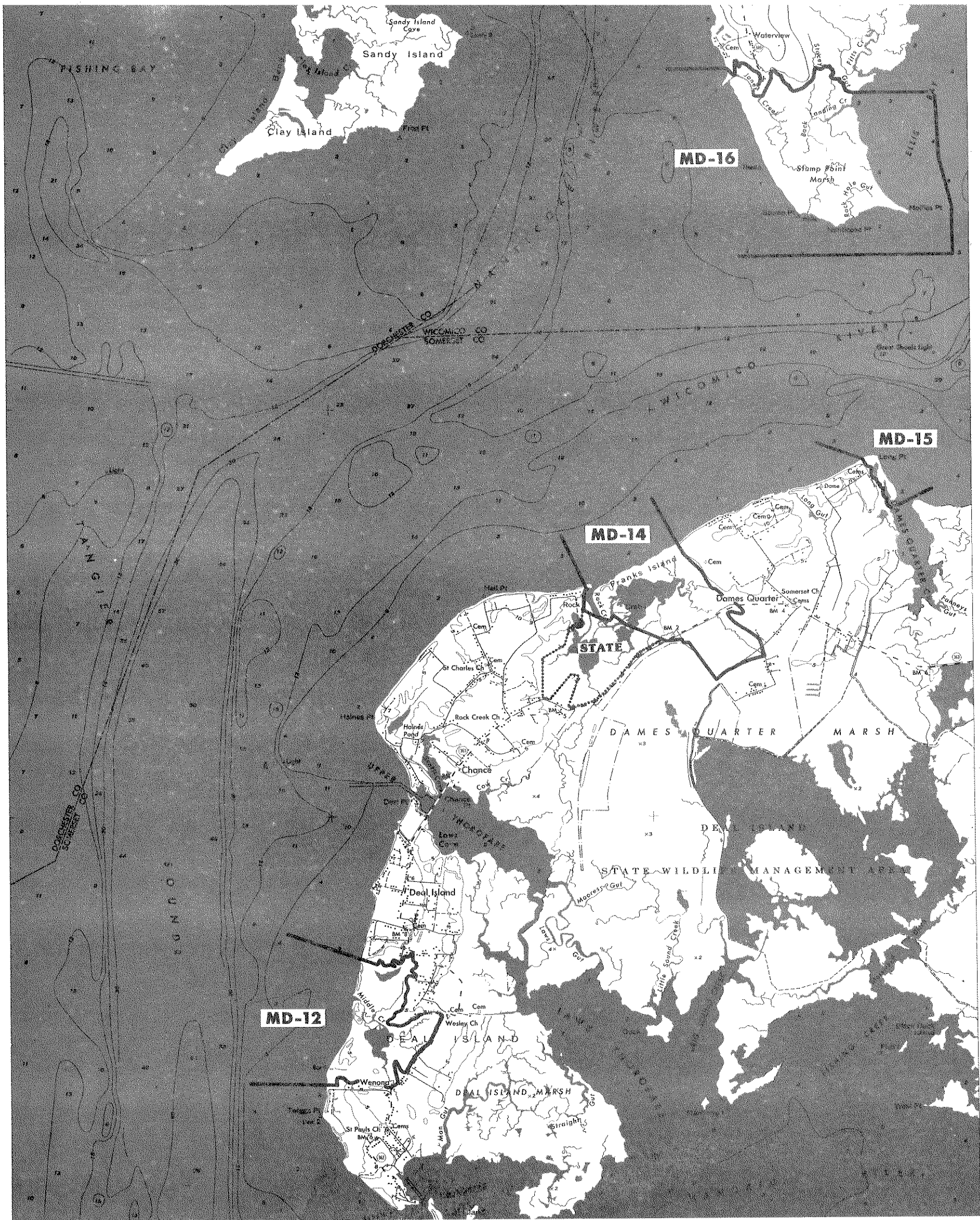
QUADRANGLE
TERRAPIN SAND POINT
MARYLAND



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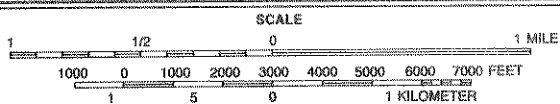
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



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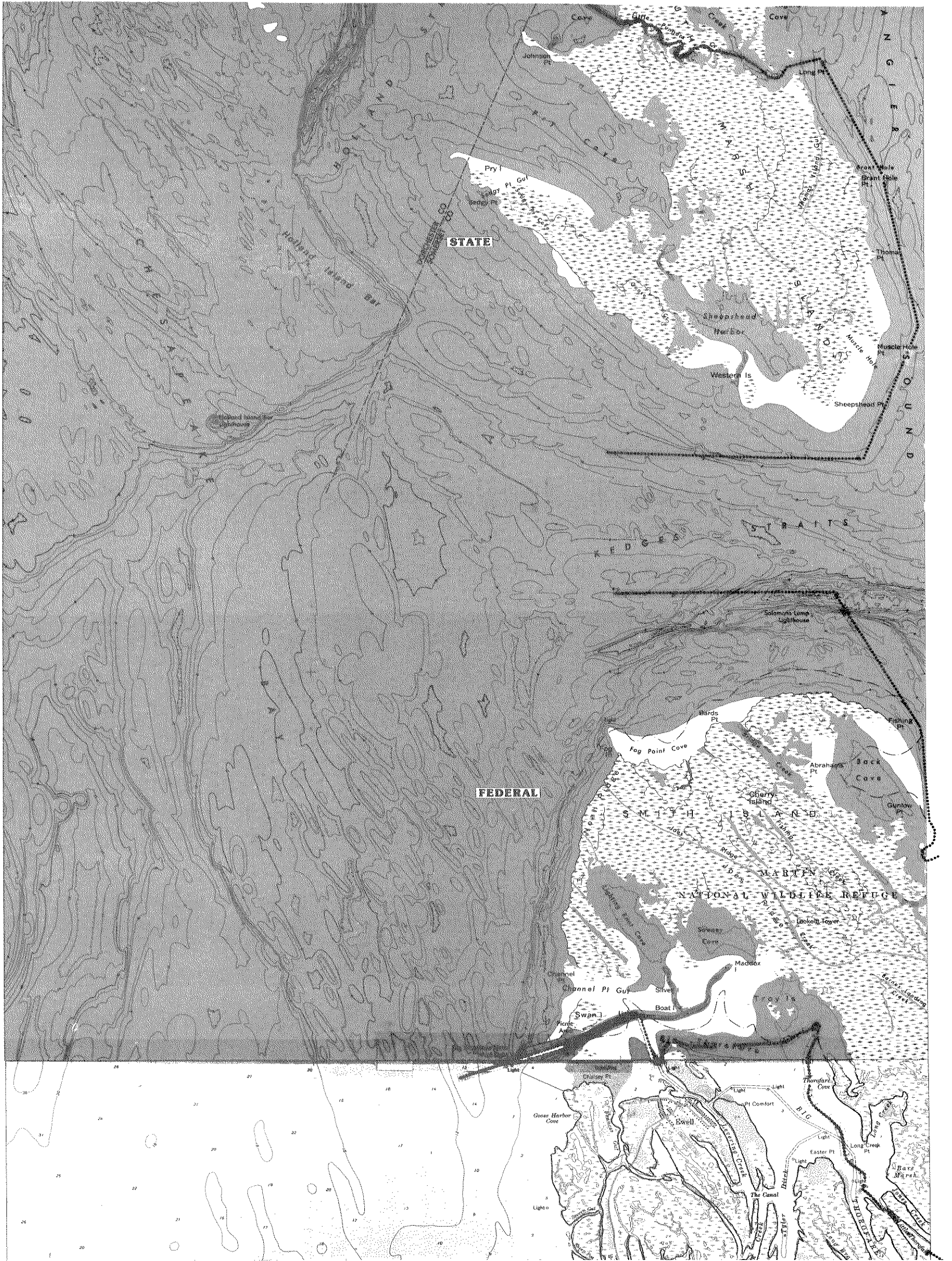
QUADRANGLE
DEAL ISLAND
MARYLAND



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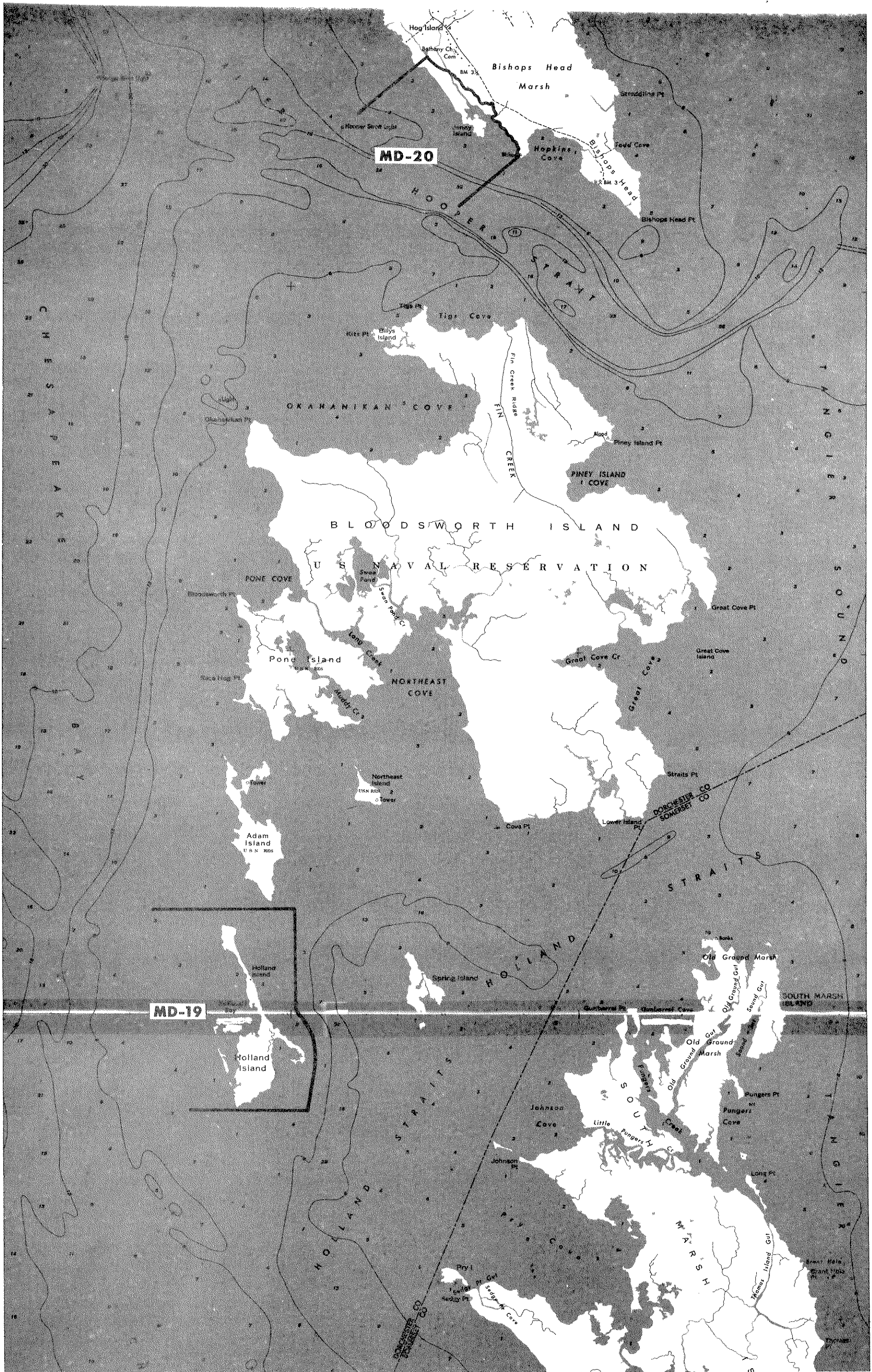
QUADRANGLE
KEDGES STRAITS
MARYLAND



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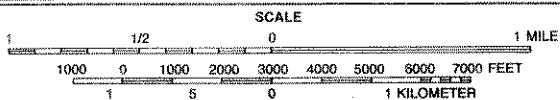
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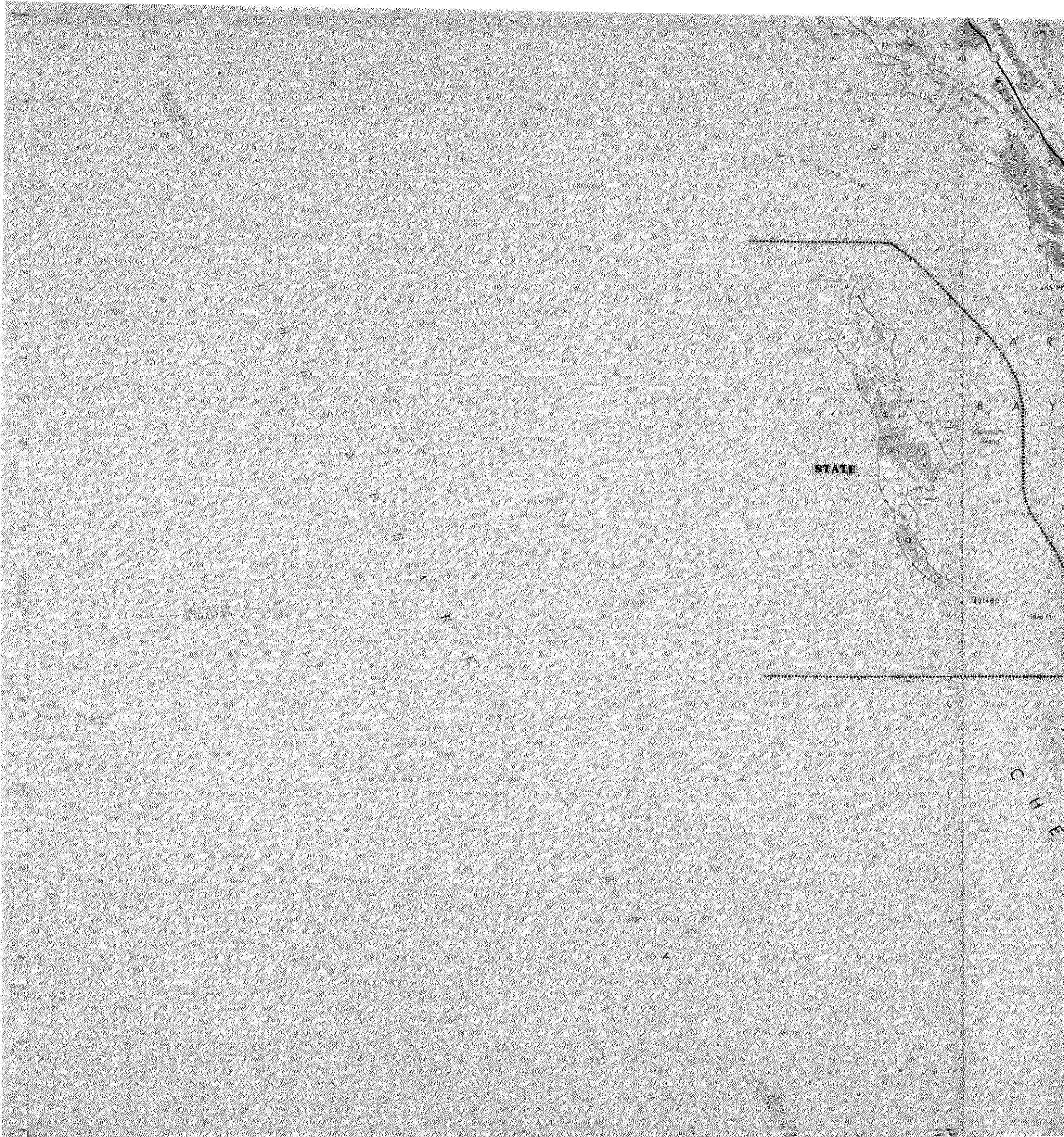
QUADRANGLE
BLOODSWORTH ISLAND
MARYLAND



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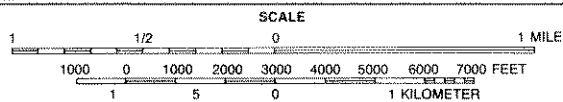
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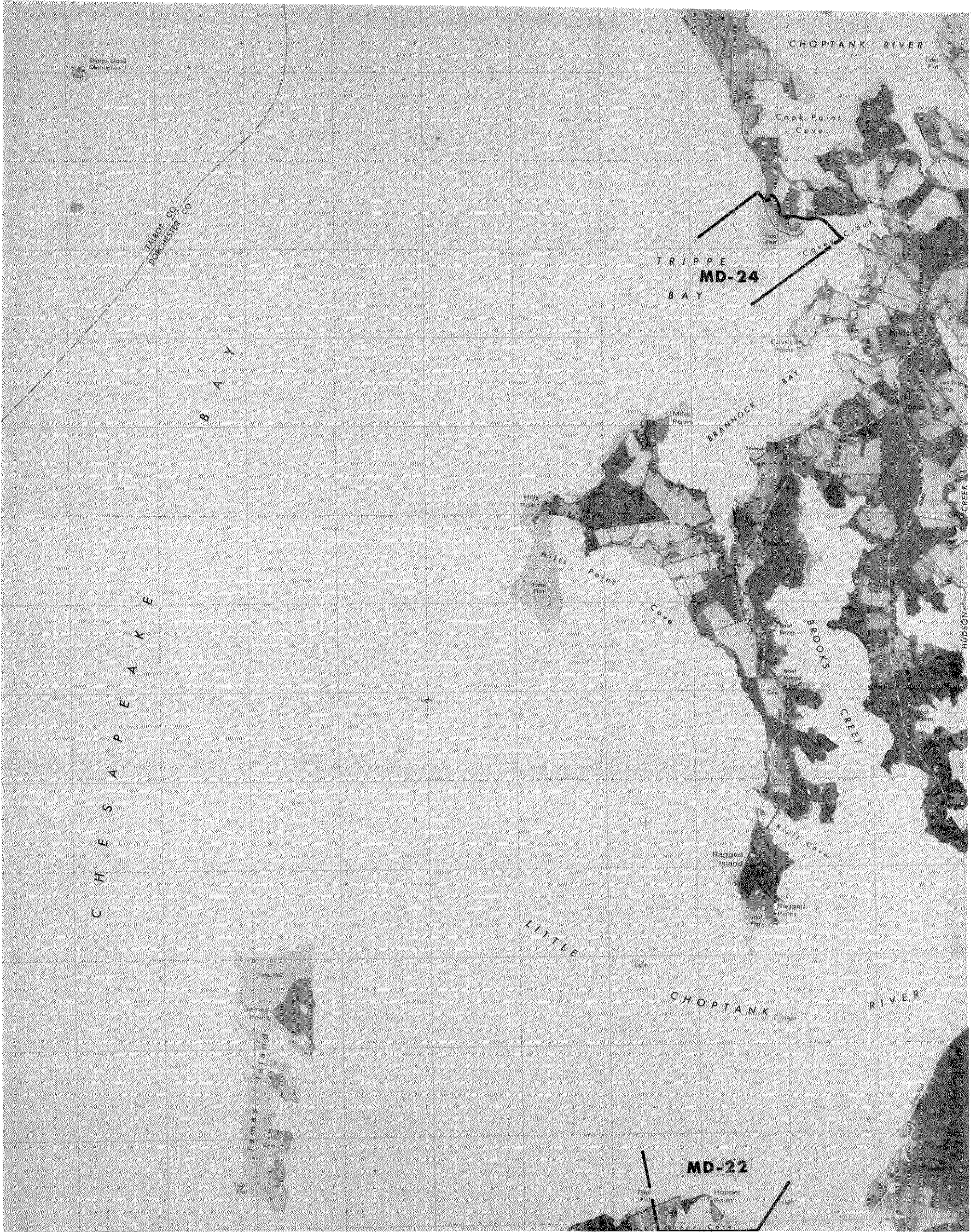
QUADRANGLE
BARREN ISLAND
MARYLAND



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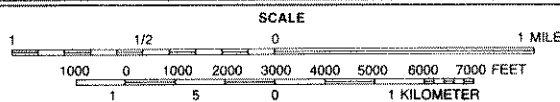
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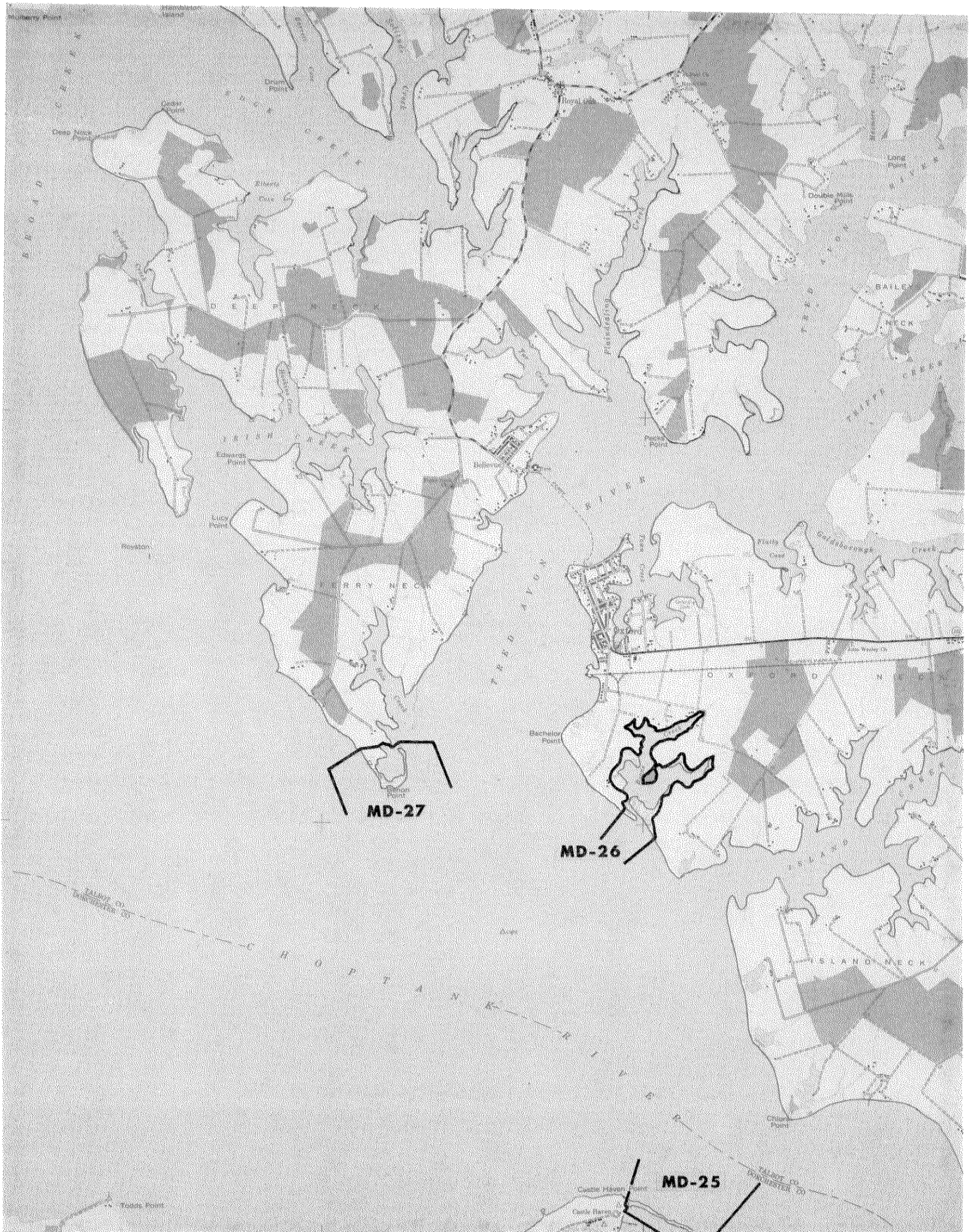
QUADRANGLE
HUDSON
MARYLAND



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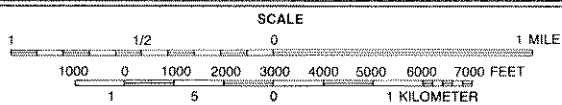
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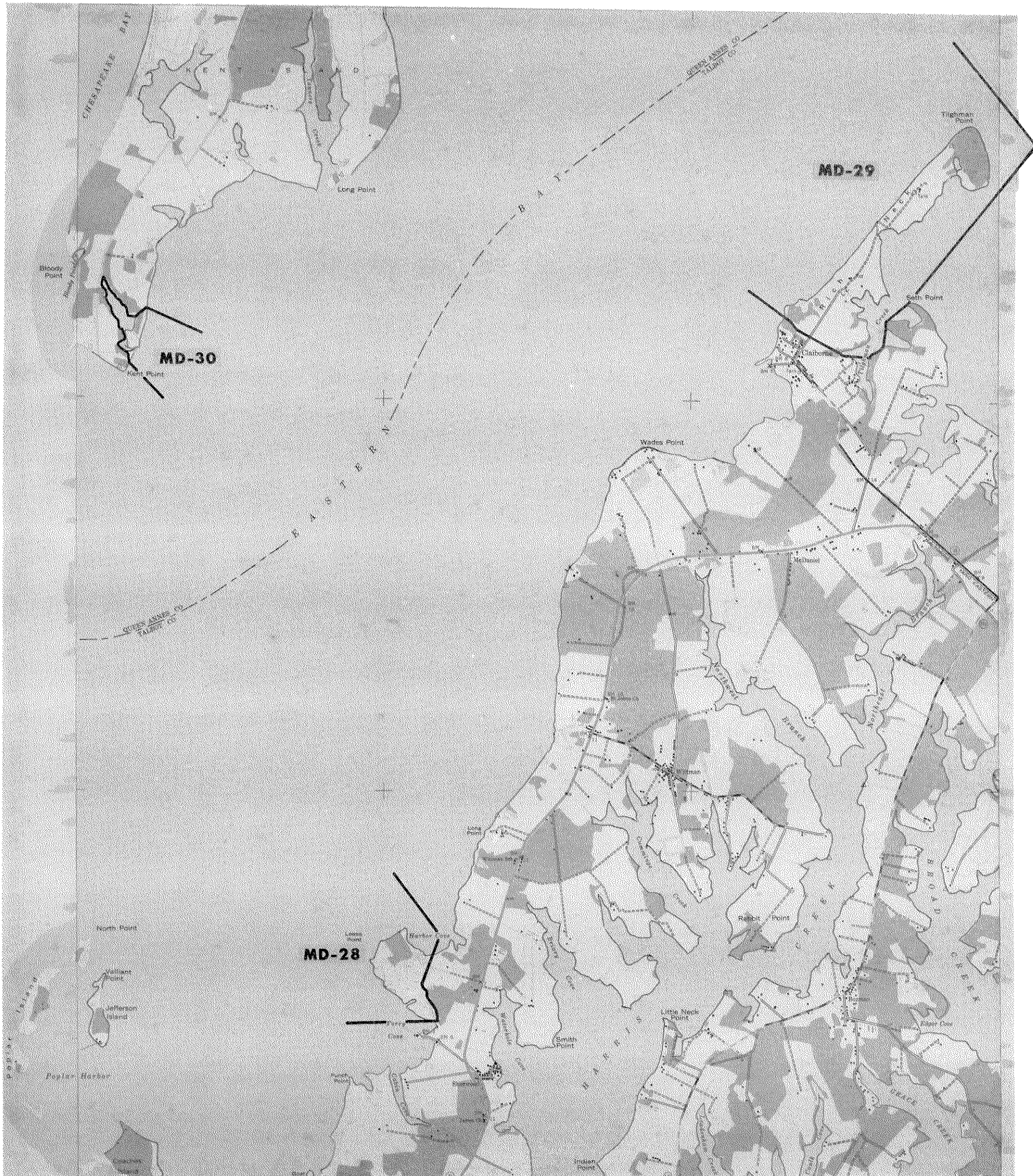
QUADRANGLE
OXFORD
MARYLAND



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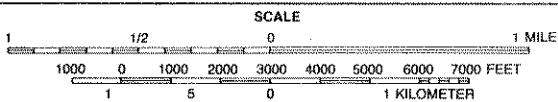
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QUADRANGLE
CLAIBORNE
MARYLAND



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MD-29 - RICH NECK

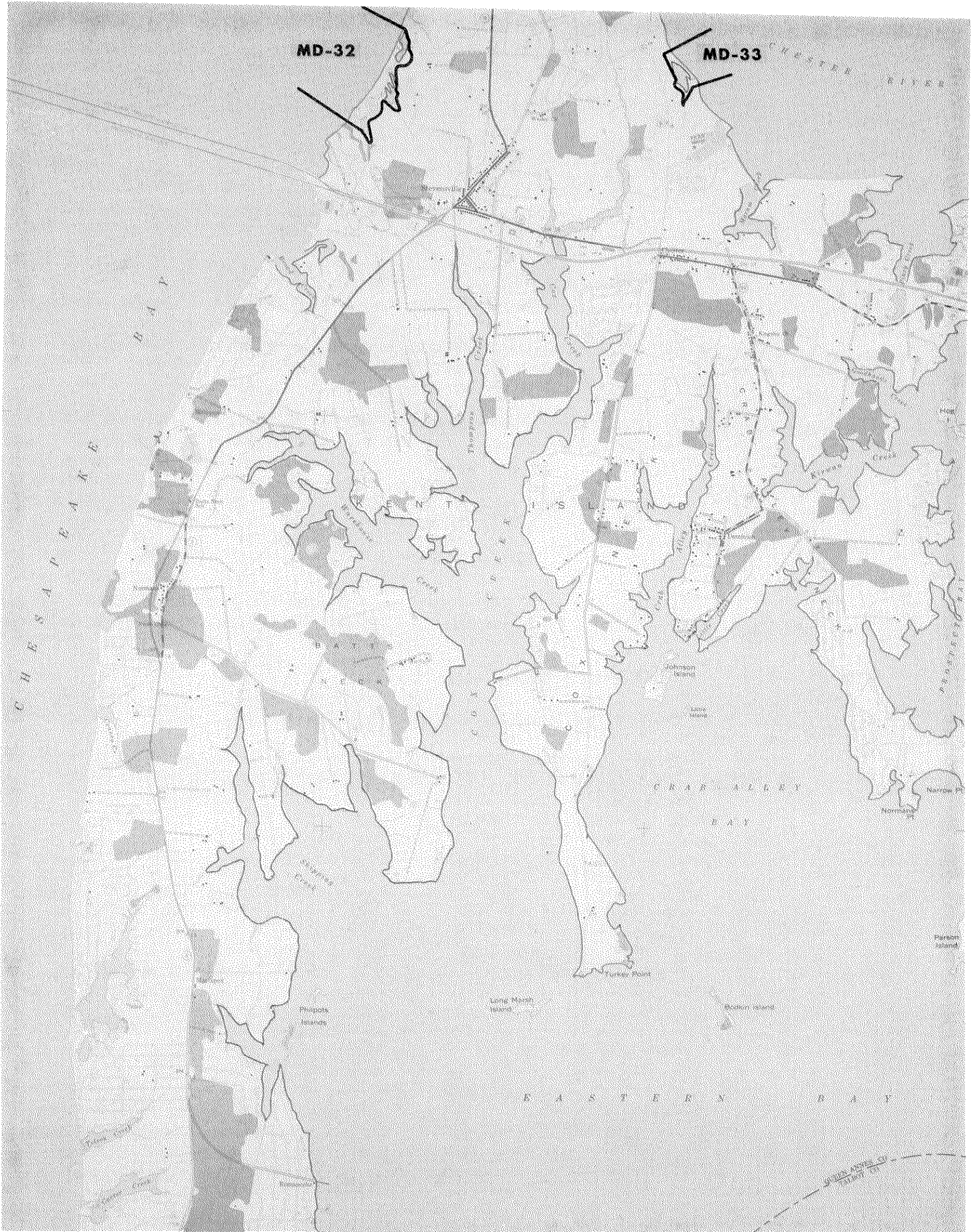
State Position: The State of Maryland supports the CBRS expansion; however, no position on this particular proposed unit was expressed.

Other Comments: One letter was received suggesting that Rich Neck is not developed, as DOI claimed in the 1987 Draft Report, and it should be added to the CBRS. The letter

is reprinted in the General Comment Letters section (letter number 676).

Response: The DOI has reexamined the Rich Neck area and determined that most of the barrier spit is undeveloped and fully qualifies for addition to the CBRS.

DOI Recommendation: The DOI recommends that MD-29 be added to the CBRS.



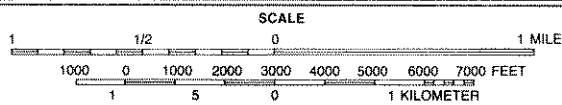
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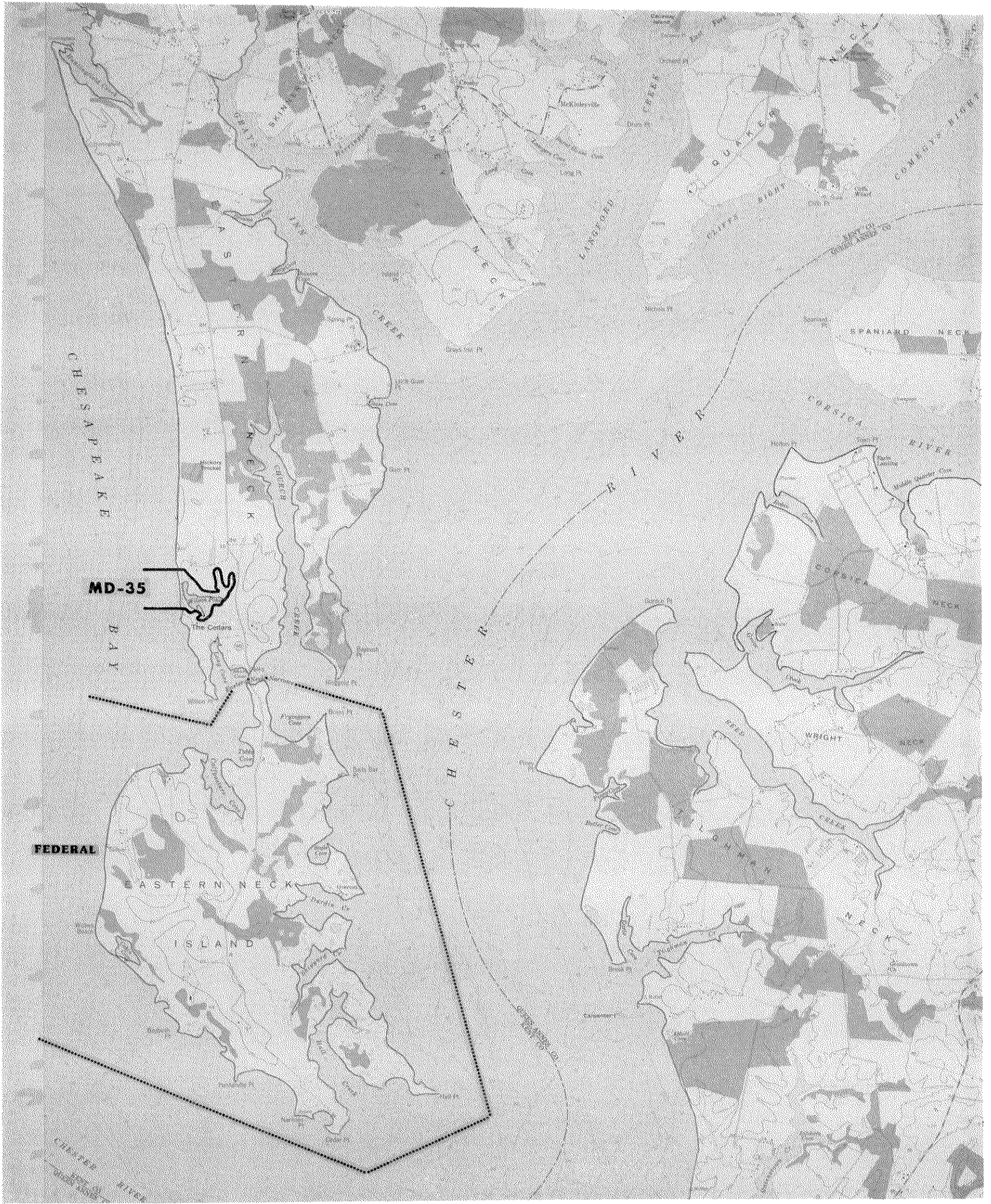
QUADRANGLE
KENT ISLAND
MARYLAND



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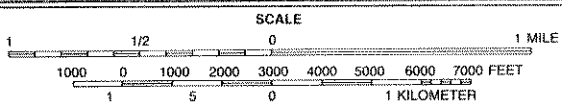
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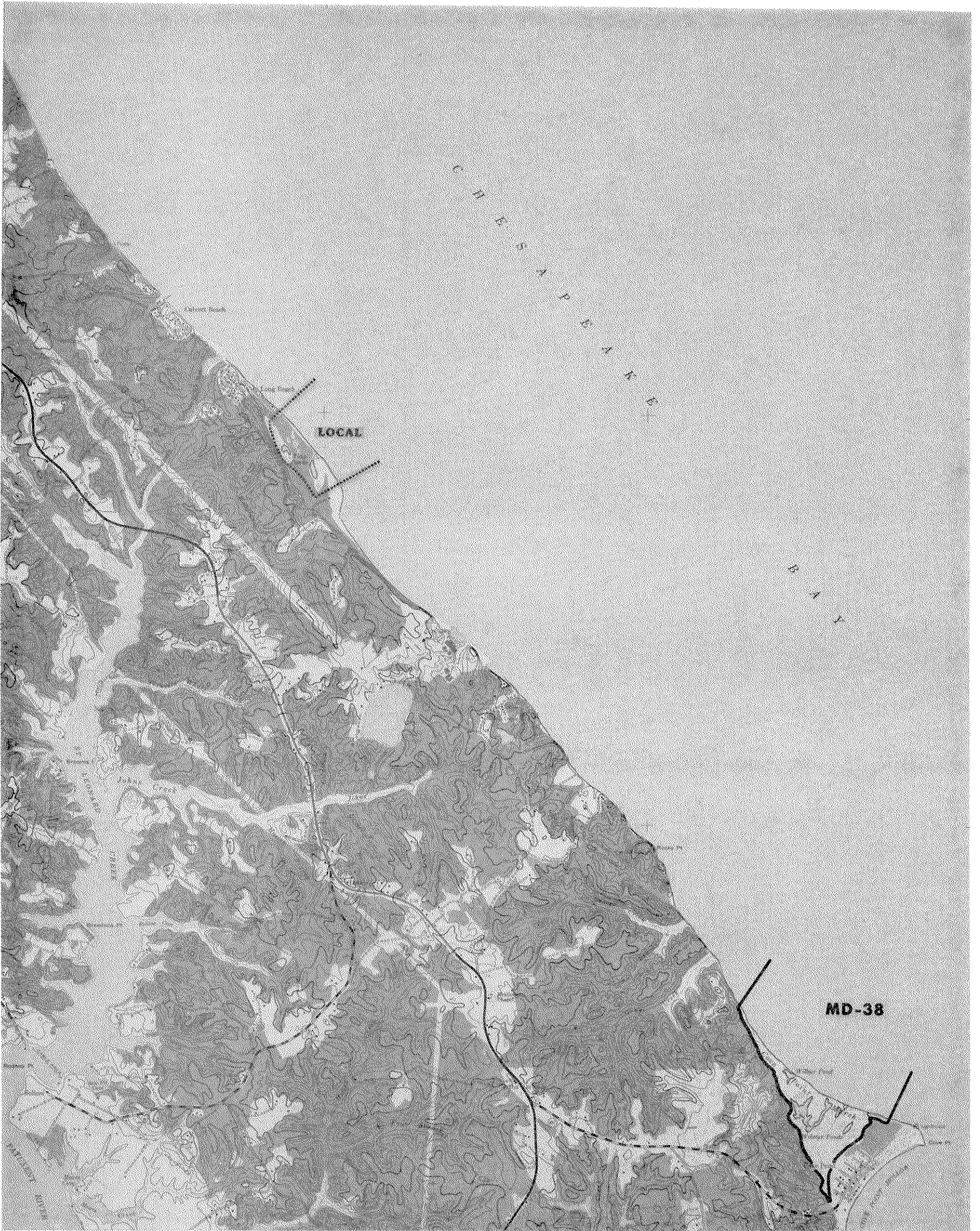
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QUADRANGLE
LANGFORD CREEK
MARYLAND



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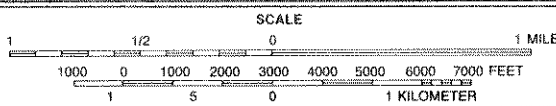
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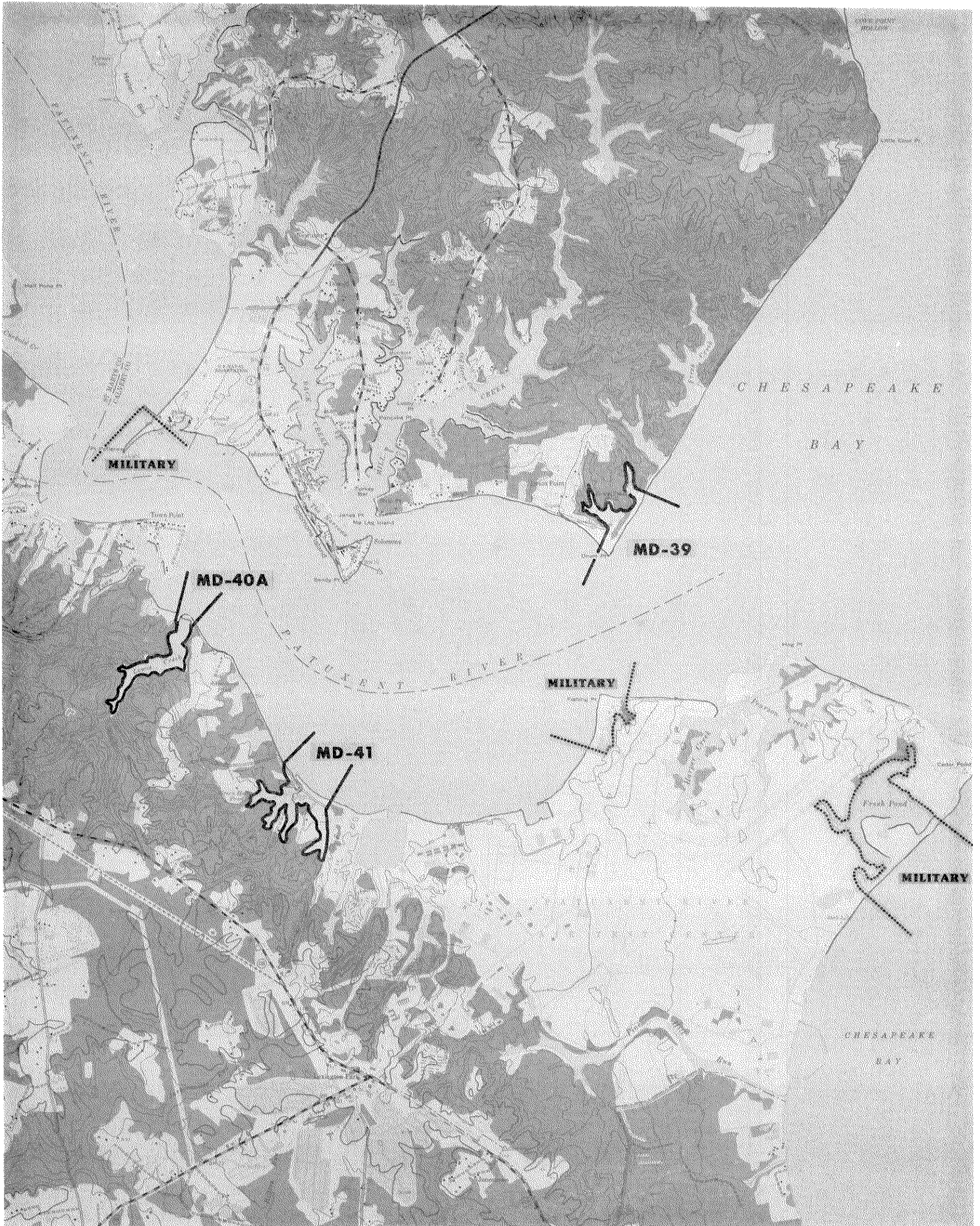
QUADRANGLE
COVE POINT
MARYLAND



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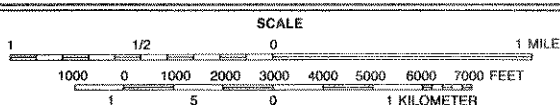
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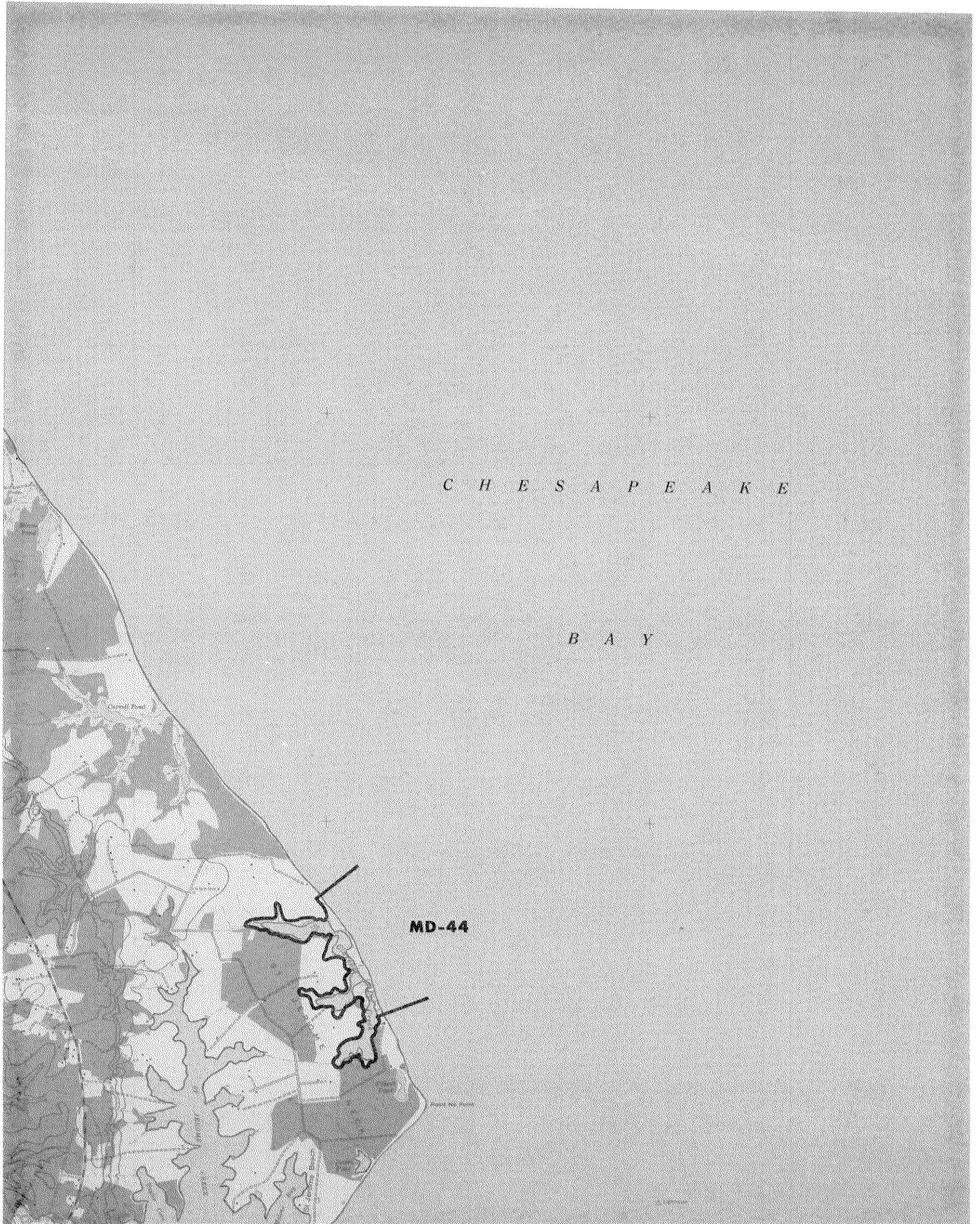
QUADRANGLE
SOLOMONS ISLAND
MARYLAND



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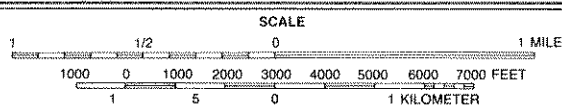
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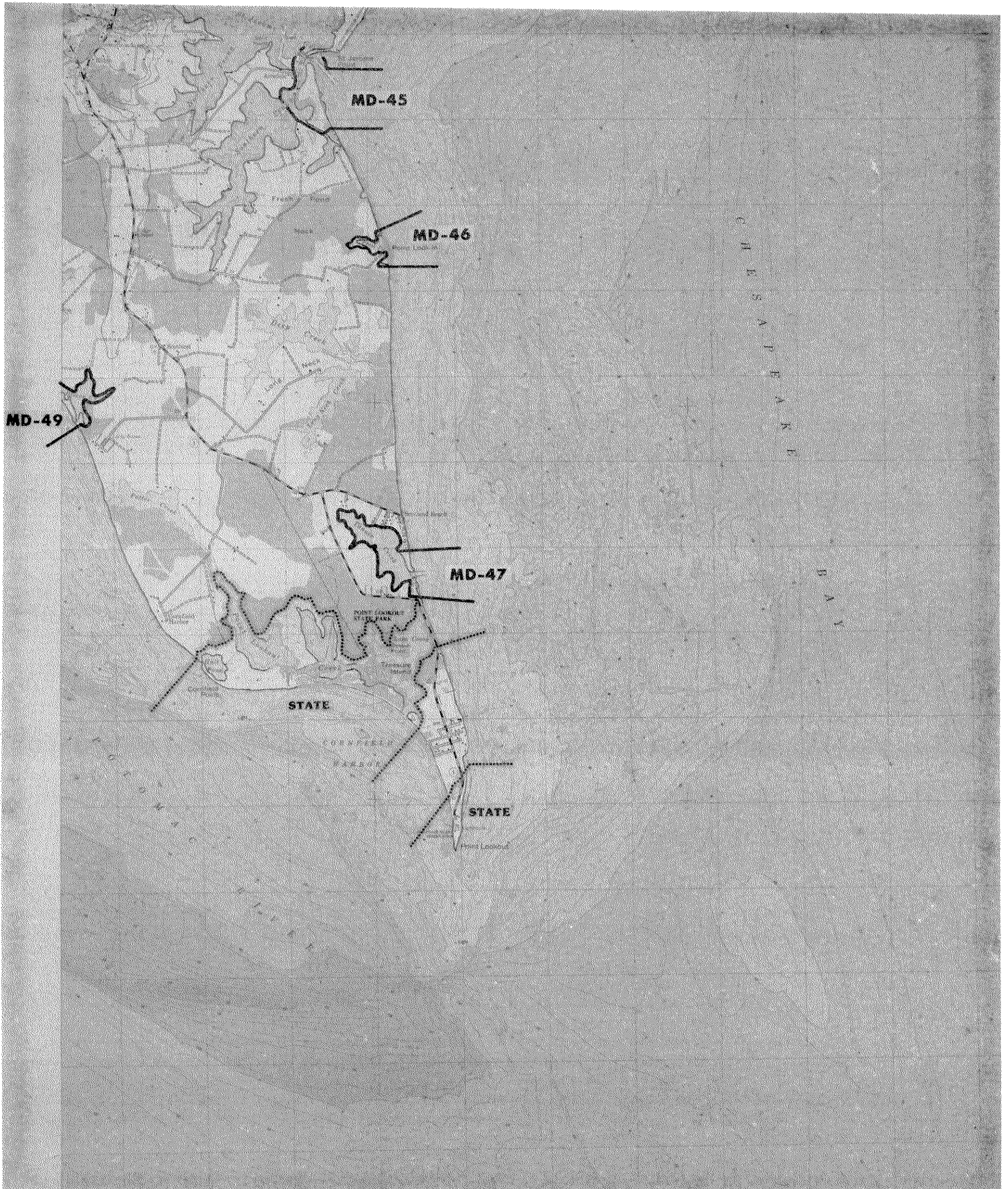
QUADRANGLE
POINT NO POINT
MARYLAND



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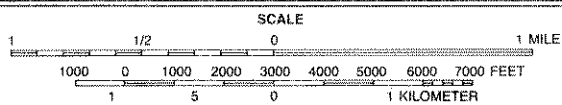
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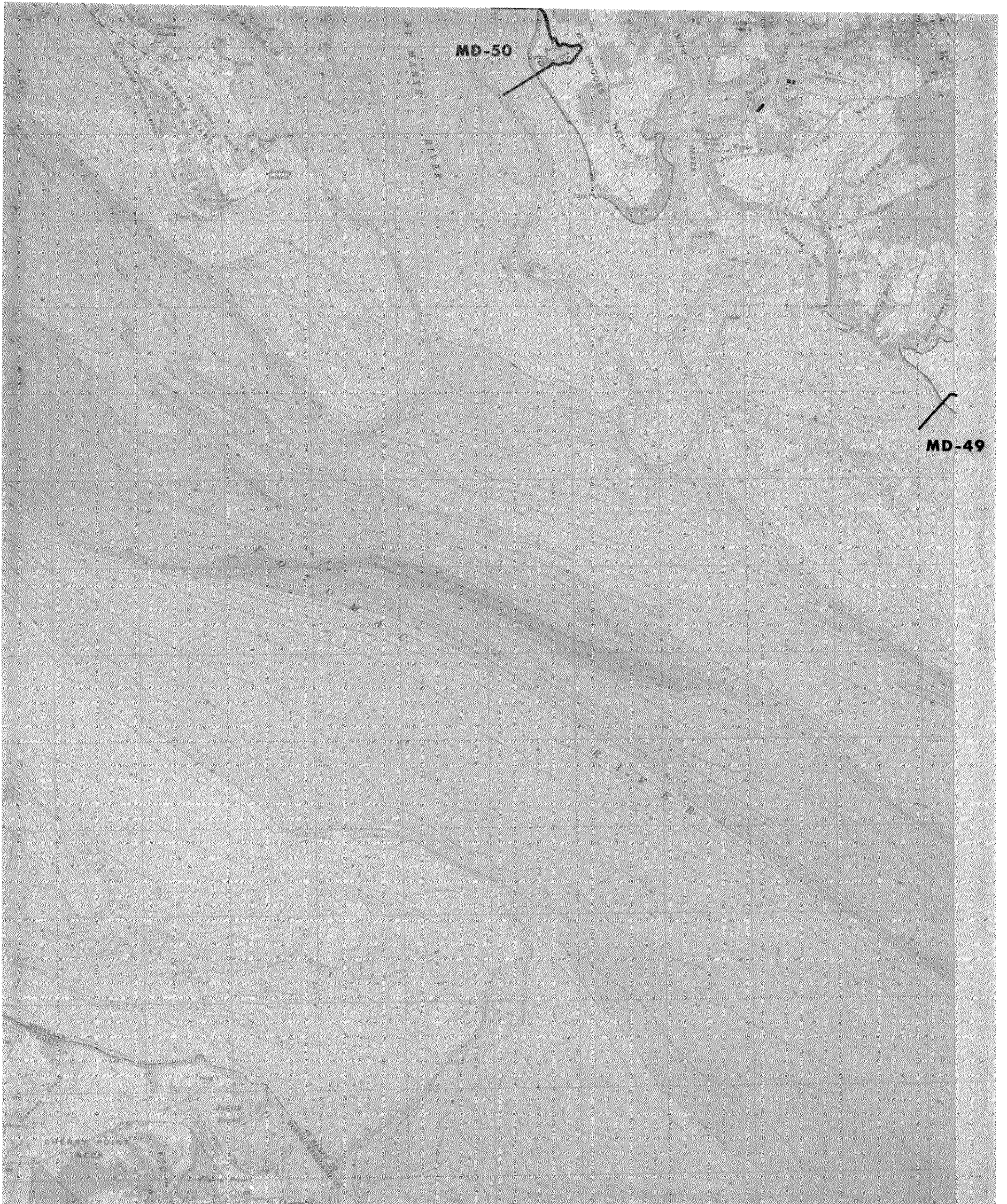
QUADRANGLE
POINT LOOKOUT
MARYLAND



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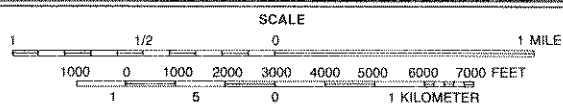
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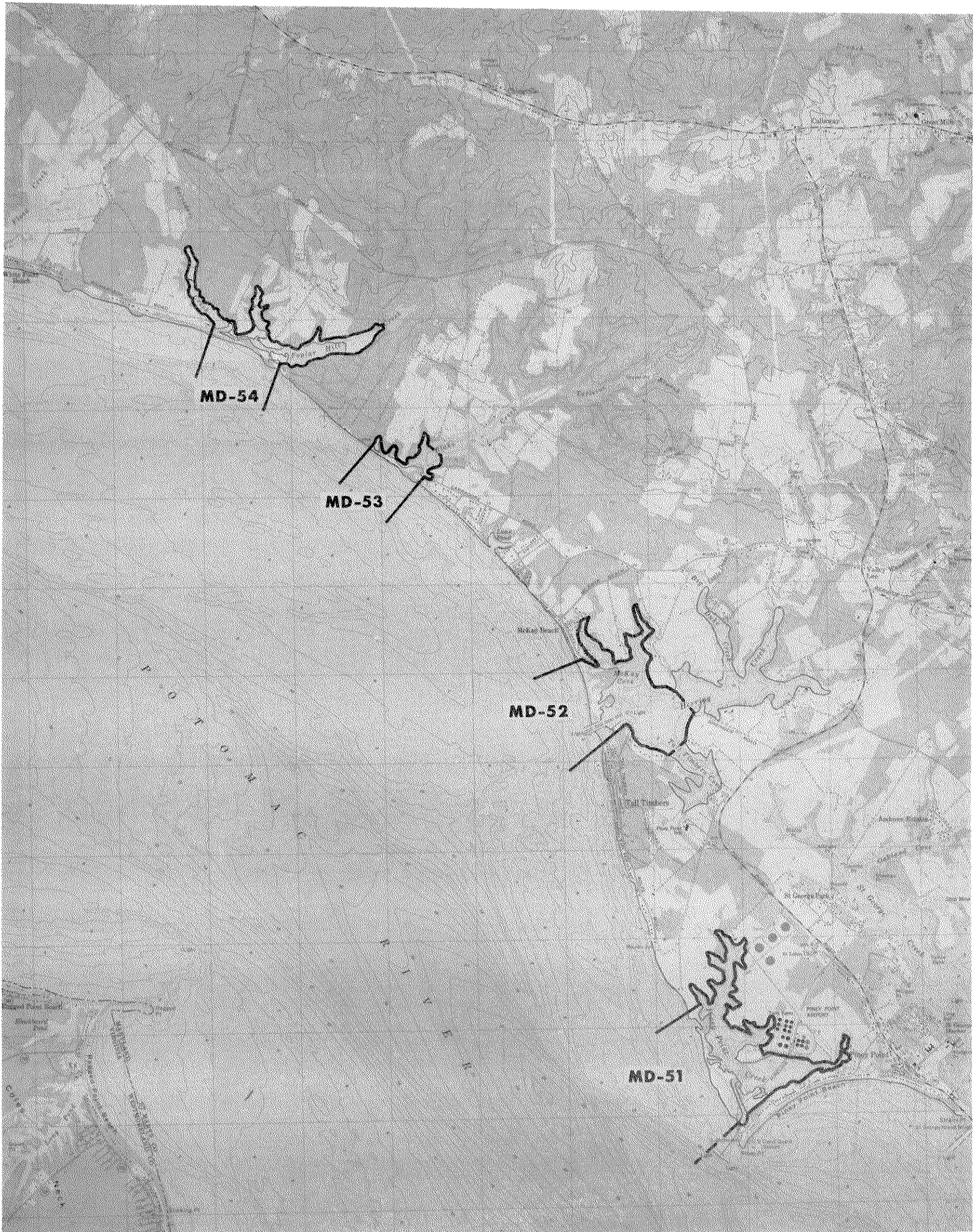
QUADRANGLE
ST. GEORGE ISLAND
MARYLAND



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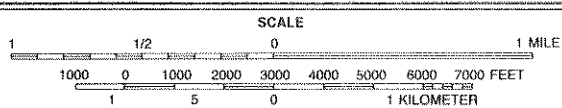
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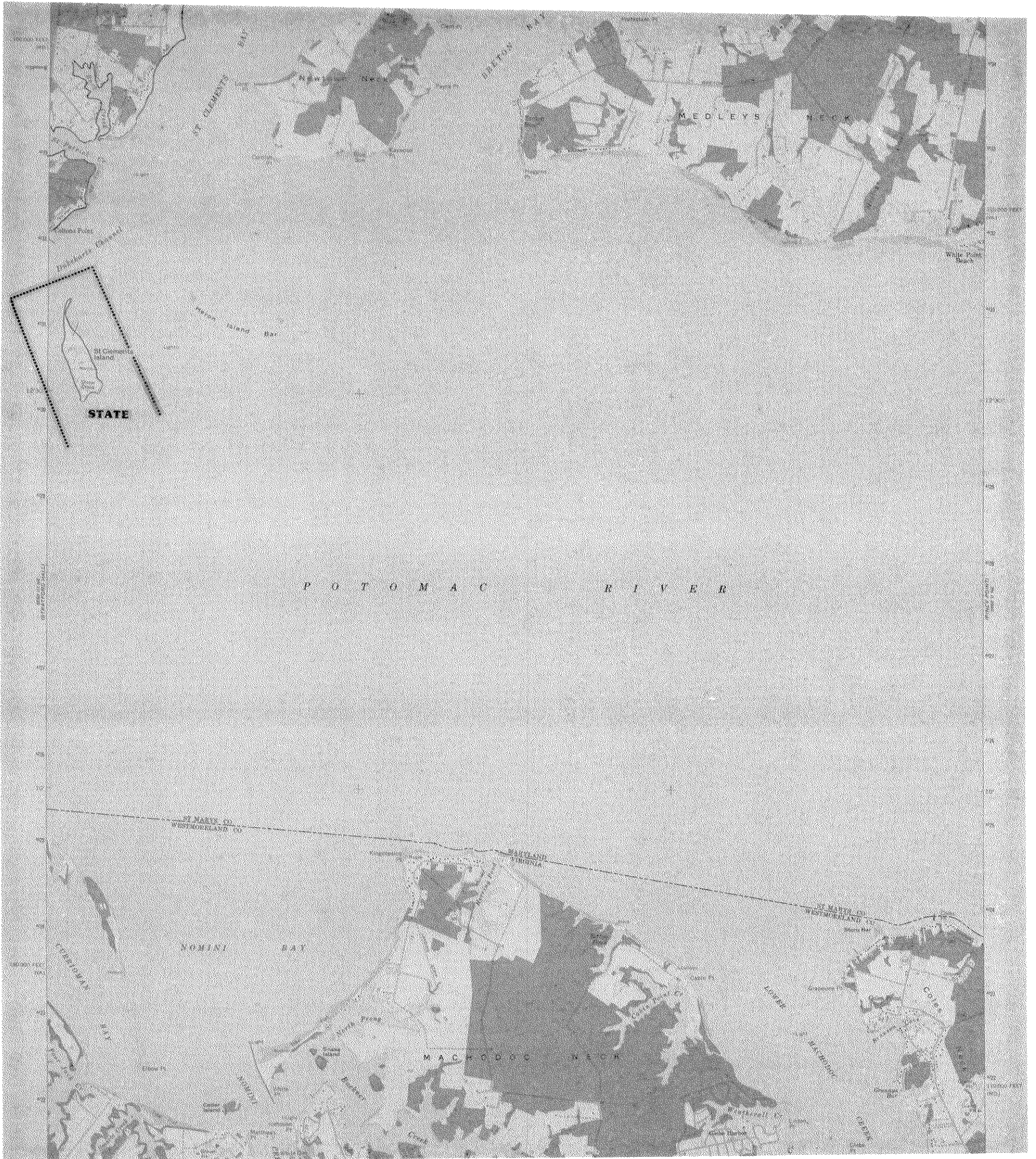
QUADRANGLE
PINEY POINT
MARYLAND



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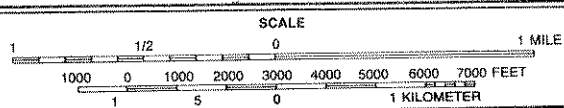
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QUADRANGLE
ST. CLEMENTS ISLAND
MARYLAND



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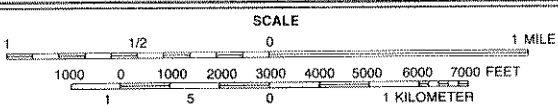
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QUADRANGLE
STRATFORD HALL
MARYLAND



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