

PART 2, CHAPTER 11

ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

11.1	OVERVIEW	11-1
11.2	PROCEDURE.....	11-1
11.2.1	Determination of Level of Effort.....	11-1
11.2.1.1	Projects Qualifying for ETDM Screening.....	11-2
11.2.1.2	Projects Not Qualifying for ETDM Screening	11-2
11.2.1.3	Request for Abbreviated Managed Species List	11-3
11.2.1.4	Fishery Management Plans.....	11-3
11.2.2	Actions Taken if no EFH Assessment Needed	11-4
11.2.3	Actions Taken if EFH Assessment is Required or NMFS Comments Need to be Addressed.....	11-4
11.2.3.1	Essential Fish Habitat Consultation.....	11-5
11.2.3.1.1	Essential Fish Habitat Assessment	11-5
11.2.3.1.2	Response to EFH Conservation Recommendations	11-6
11.2.4	Documentation.....	11-7
11.2.5	Design and Permitting.....	11-8
11.2.6	Commitments.....	11-8
11.2.7	Reevaluation	11-8
11.2.8	Emergency Consultation	11-9
11.3	REFERENCES.....	11-9
11.4	HISTORY	11-9

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 11-1 Essential Fish Habitat Process	11-10
Figure 11-2 Fishery Management Councils and NMFS Contact Information	11-11
Figure 11-3 Information Sources and Websites	11-12
Figure 11-4 Habitat Conservation Division Contacts by FDOT District	11-14
Figure 11-5 Sample Letter Request for Abbreviated List.....	11-15
Figure 11-6 Sample Interim Response Letter.....	11-16
Figure 11-7 Emergency Consultation Procedures.....	11-17

PART 2, CHAPTER 11

ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT

11.1 OVERVIEW

This chapter provides guidelines for Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) consultations with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), also referred to as NOAA Fisheries. According to the ***Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA)***, areas designated as EFH are "...those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity." The ***MSFCMA*** created regional Fishery Management Councils (FMCs) "responsible for the fisheries that require conservation and management in their region" and are required to "develop and amend Fishery Management Plans" (FMP). FMPs also provide information on Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPC) within EFH areas.

In 1996 the ***MSFCMA*** was amended and set forth a new mandate for NMFS and regional FMCs to identify and protect important marine and anadromous (species born in fresh water that migrate to the ocean to mature, and then return to fresh water to spawn) fish habitat, and to establish means for designating EFH. Rules to implement the EFH provisions of this Act, published in 1997 (***50 CFR §§ 600.805 - 600.930***) and finalized on January 17, 2002, specify that FMP amendments be prepared to describe and identify EFH. The rules also establish procedures to promote the protection of EFH through interagency coordination. ***Section 305 (b)(2)*** of the ***MSFCMA*** states that federal agencies are required to consult with NMFS regarding projects that fund, permit or carry out activities that may adversely affect EFH. An adverse effect "means any impact that reduces quality and/or quantity of EFH" (***Preparing Essential Fish Habitat Assessments: A Guide for Federal Action Agencies. V1, 2004***). EFH consultations are required for federal projects as well as projects requiring a federal action such as a federal permit.

This chapter integrates the EFH coordination and consultation process with the ***National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)*** process. NMFS made a finding pursuant to ***50 CFR § 600.920(e)*** that EFH consultation requirements can be incorporated into the existing Project Development and Environment (PD&E) process. NMFS made a finding specific to Florida pursuant to ***50 CFR § 600.920(c)*** in a ***July 19, 2000 letter to FHWA and the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)***.

To satisfy the ***MSFCMA*** FDOT determines potential involvement with designated EFH and HAPCs for the project. If EFH may be adversely affected by the project an ***EFH Assessment*** will be prepared (see ***Section 11.2.3.1.1***) and summarized in the Environmental Document.

11.2 PROCEDURE

11.2.1 Determination of Level of Effort

11.2.1.1 Projects Qualifying for ETDM Screening

Projects that qualify for screening are evaluated through the Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Environmental Screening Tool (EST) (see [Part 1, Chapter 2, Federal Highway Administration Class of Action Determination](#) for a list of qualifying projects). Initial EFH information can be found in the **Programming Screen Summary Report**, particularly Environmental Technical Advisory Team (ETAT) comments for the “Coastal and Marine” and “Wetlands and Surface Waters” issues. It may also be helpful to review ETAT comments on “Wildlife and Habitat” and “Water Quality and Quantity” as well as “General Project Recommendations” and “Anticipated Permits”.

Comments provided by NMFS are especially important. The “Technical Studies Anticipated” section of the **Programming Screen Summary Report** should state specifically when an **EFH Assessment** is needed. NMFS should provide a list of the federally-managed species that the assessment should address. Generally, NMFS will assign a “no involvement” degree of effect for projects that do not have a direct or indirect effect. Projects that only have indirect effects will generally be assigned a “minimal” degree of effect in the EST. These two scenarios would not normally require an **EFH Assessment**. If EFH may be adversely affected by a project, the NMFS will request an **EFH Assessment**. Projects qualifying for screening will most likely require a **Natural Resources Evaluation (NRE)** and the District will prepare the **EFH Assessment** as a section of the **NRE** and summarized in the Environmental Document.

Information from FMPs, FMCs, and from literature review and contacts described in **Figure 11-2** and **Figure 11-3** also serve as reference material for involvement determinations.

As a project advances into PD&E, it is **important** to address ETAT comments obtained during the EST screening event. FDOT should contact NMFS to discuss ETAT comments and the FDOT course of action to address their comments (See [ETDM Manual, Topic No. 650-000-002](#)).

11.2.1.2 Projects Not Qualifying for ETDM Screening

For projects that do not qualify for screening through the EST (see [Part 1, Chapter 2, Federal Highway Administration Class of Action Determination](#) for a list of qualifying projects) coordination with NMFS is still required for federal projects or projects requiring a federal action (i.e. a federal permit) that may involve EFH. To determine the level of evaluation for these projects, perform a review of FMPs, FMCs and literature to develop an Abbreviated Managed Species List and coordinate with NMFS as noted in **Section 11.2.1.1**. If NMFS indicates that an **EFH Assessment** is not required, follow the procedure in **Section 11.2.2**. If NMFS indicates that an **EFH Assessment** is required, follow the procedure in **Section 11.2.3**. For projects not qualifying for screening and that will not have an **NRE**, the District will prepare the **EFH Assessment** as a technical memo and include it in the project file.

11.2.1.3 Request for Abbreviated Managed Species List

Generally, NMFS responds during the ETDM process with adequate information about the species involved in the project such that an **EFH Assessment** can begin. In this case the species identified in the **Programming Screen Summary Report** response can be used to begin the **EFH Assessment** and an abbreviated list may not need to be requested.

For instances where NMFS has not provided adequate information to begin the **EFH Assessment** or for projects that did not go through EST, it is recommended that Districts create their own abbreviated lists using the Managed Species Lists available from the regional FMC and NMFS, as well as identify EFH for those species (see **Section 11.2.1.2**). NMFS also has an interactive EFH Mapper (see **Figure 11-3** for the link). Once an abbreviated list is compiled, it is recommended the District send a letter to NMFS requesting confirmation of project specific identification of EFH. Requests should be sent to the appropriate Habitat Conservation Division Florida Office listed in **Figure 11-4**. A sample request letter is included in **Figure 11-5**. The confirmed abbreviated list can then be used to begin the **EFH Assessment (Section 11.2.3.1.1)**. NMFS confirmation of the abbreviated list will help expedite the **EFH Assessment**.

The request of an abbreviated list is not an official procedure for EFH consultation and NMFS is not required to respond. If NMFS does not respond to the request within 10 days, use the abbreviated list compiled by the District to begin the **EFH Assessment**.

11.2.1.4 Fishery Management Plans

Information on EFH within the project area can be gathered from regional FMCs and NMFS. Two councils cover areas within the State of Florida: the Gulf of Mexico FMC and the South Atlantic FMC. See **Figure 11-2** for contact information. Each council has lists of Managed Species and EFH identified within their jurisdictional area and specific FMPs for the species they manage. NMFS' Southeast Regional Office also has FMPs and Managed Species Lists for highly migratory species, which they manage. The NMFS Southeast Regional Office can be contacted for more site-specific information (**Figure 11-2**). EFH information from these organizations is also available online (**Figure 11-3**).

FMPs explain the physical, biological, and chemical characteristics of EFH and include information on species life history stages, maps with delineated boundaries of species ranges as well as information on potential threats and recommended conservation and enhancement measures. The amount of information available for EFH determinations will vary, depending on the species that may be affected.

FMPs also provide information on HAPC which are habitats or habitat associations that are rare, particularly susceptible to human-induced degradation, especially ecologically important, or located in an environmentally stressed area. The HAPCs are identified by the FMCs in their respective FMPs and will be specifically discussed and addressed during the EFH consultation process (see **Section 11.2.3.1**).

11.2.2 Actions Taken if no EFH Assessment Needed

If the project is located outside of areas where **MSFCMA** applies, an **EFH Assessment** is not required and no consultation with NMFS is required. For projects located in areas where the **MSFCMA** could apply, but the project will have no involvement with EFH or no adverse effect on EFH, it should be addressed in the Environmental Document as follows:

1. For Type 1 Categorical Exclusions (CE) or Non-Major State Actions (NMSA) include supporting information in the project file (i.e. GIS data analysis, technical memo, site visit, knowledge of the area, etc.).
2. For Type 2 CEs with no EFH involvement, mark the box “NoInv” in **Section 6.C.10** on the [Type 2 Categorical Exclusion Determination Form, Form No. 650-050-11](#). Add supporting documentation to the project file.
3. For Environmental Assessments (EAs), Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) or State Environmental Impact Reports (SEIRs) add the following statement to the Impact section, Environmental Consequences or Environmental Analysis section as appropriate:

This project has been coordinated with NMFS and there is no involvement with, or adverse effect on Essential Fish Habitat; therefore, Essential Fish Habitat consultation is not required.

11.2.3 Actions Taken if EFH Assessment is Required or NMFS Comments Need to be Addressed

NMFS will provide comments during the ETDM process for projects with potential direct effects on EFH and may comment regarding indirect effects (e.g. stormwater from a bridge over a river that would flow into a nearby estuary). These comments should be addressed during the PD&E process, but an **EFH Assessment** is only required when specifically requested by NMFS or when FDOT determines that a project may adversely affect EFH.

If the District determines that a project may adversely affect EFH and/or an assessment was requested by NMFS in the **Programming Screen Summary Report**, then:

1. Prepare an **EFH Assessment** as described in **Section 11.2.3.1.1**.
2. Request consultation with NMFS and provide the **EFH Assessment** in an **NRE**. The District may prepare the **EFH Assessment** as a technical memo for projects not qualifying for screening and that will not have an **NRE**.
3. NMFS will provide FDOT with a written project evaluation which will include EFH Conservation Recommendations, when appropriate.
4. Respond to NMFS Conservation Recommendations, if provided, within the required timeline (**Section 11.2.3.1.2**).

5. Document the results in the final Environmental Document.

If NMFS receives information regarding a FDOT project that may adversely affect EFH and FDOT has not initiated EFH consultation, then NMFS may inform FDOT of the **MSFCMA** requirement to consult and ask FDOT to initiate EFH consultation. FDOT is not required to agree to NMFS request; however, NMFS is required by the **MSFCMA** to provide EFH Conservation Recommendations and FDOT is required to respond to these recommendations in writing regardless of whether FDOT initiated consultation.

11.2.3.1 Essential Fish Habitat Consultation

Consultation is initiated when NMFS receives an **EFH Assessment** and a written request for consultation. The negotiated procedure for conducting EFH consultations is specified in the **July 19, 2000, finding among NMFS, FHWA, and FDOT**. The key components to the consultation process include preparation of an **EFH Assessment** which is provided to NMFS, proposed conservation recommendations by NMFS, and agency response to conservation recommendations. It is recommended that the Districts refer to the NMFS's document **EFH Consultation Guidance (April 2004)** for detailed information on consultations.

11.2.3.1.1 Essential Fish Habitat Assessment

An **EFH Assessment** is an analysis of a project's potential adverse effects on EFH and if necessary, measures to counter those effects. An **EFH Assessment** is completed if there are potential adverse effects to EFH on federal projects or for projects that require a federal action (i.e. a federal permit), regardless of Class of Action. An **EFH Assessment** also needs to be completed for a NMSA or a SEIR if a federal action is needed, such as a federal permit. Coordination may be needed with NMFS while preparing the **EFH Assessment**.

The **EFH Assessment** should be included as a section of the **NRE** instead of a stand-alone document. The **NRE** documents protected species and habitat, wetland and EFH issues and can be provided to NMFS as an **EFH Assessment**. For projects not qualifying for screening and that will not have an **NRE**, the District will prepare the **EFH Assessment** as a standalone document or as a technical memo (depending on the degree the project may adversely impact EFH).

The **EFH Assessment** section of the **NRE** must contain:

1. Identification of EFH, HAPC(s), and managed species that may be affected. An analysis of the effects, including indirect and cumulative effects, of the project on EFH, HAPC(s), the managed species, and associated species by life history stage,
2. Proposed measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or otherwise offset adverse effects on EFH, and
3. FDOT's determination regarding the effects of the project on EFH.

The level of detail required for project specific consultations may vary depending on what degree the project may adversely impact EFH. This level of detail is based on project specific conditions such as ecological importance or sensitivity of the area, type and extent of EFH that would be impacted, and the type of activity proposed. **EFH Assessments** developed for project impacts that are expected to be minor should contain only brief information on EFH.

A detailed **EFH Assessment** should be prepared for projects that are expected to have substantial adverse effects. A detailed assessment should include the results of on-site inspections, the views of experts on the affected species or their habitat, literature review, an analysis of alternatives to the proposed project and other relevant information. More detail on suggested contents and examples of **EFH Assessments** are included in NMFS's document, **Preparing Essential Fish Habitat Assessments: A Guide for Federal Action Agencies (February 2004)**. If FDOT determines that a detailed **EFH Assessment** is not necessary, and NMFS does not concur, then NMFS can request additional information from FDOT in writing.

Information for completion of the **EFH Assessment** should be gathered for species included in the **Programming Screen Summary Report** or on the Abbreviated Managed Species List (**Section 11.2.1.1**) using FMPs as explained in **Section 11.2.1.2**. General information is available from contacts listed on **Figure 11-2**. It may be useful to include a table of species and EFH that may be affected. The best available information must be used to determine the effects of the proposed project on EFH. FDOT's determination of effects should be clearly stated in the assessment. It is recommended that the **EFH Assessment** be concluded with the use of best management practices, avoidance and minimization measures, and mitigation strategies, if needed.

The **NRE** may be submitted as a standalone document before public notification for courtesy review, or may be submitted with the Environmental Document. Completed **EFH Assessments** should be sent to the appropriate NMFS Habitat Conservation Division Florida Office (**Figure 11-4**) at least 60 days prior to a final decision on the proposed project or at least 90 days if substantial adverse impacts are anticipated.

11.2.3.1.2 Response to EFH Conservation Recommendations

Once the NMFS receives the **EFH Assessment**, it will prepare a written project evaluation (either letter, memo or e-mail) with EFH conservation recommendations, as appropriate. Conservation recommendations may include measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or offset adverse effects on EFH. This coordination must be in accordance with the timelines as mandated by the **MSFCMA** unless a shorter timeframe is agreed to. Often, NMFS may be satisfied with the **EFH Assessment** and not provide any conservation recommendations, however they will usually send a response. FDOT is required to respond to NMFS conservation recommendations within 30 days of receipt. If the signed Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), Record of Decision (ROD), or other final action that includes FDOT's response to conservation recommendations cannot be completed in 30 days and/or FDOT does not yet have a response to the conservation recommendations then an interim response should be sent to NMFS before

the specified deadline. A sample interim response letter is shown in **Figure 11-6**. Once an interim response is provided, a detailed written response should be submitted to NMFS at least 10 days prior to taking final action (e.g., signing a FONSI or ROD). The response should include a description of measures proposed by FDOT for avoiding, mitigating or offsetting the impact of the proposed activity on EFH.

If the response is inconsistent with the NMFS EFH conservation recommendations, FDOT must explain its rationale for not following the conservation recommendations, including the scientific justification for the anticipated effects of the project or measures needed to avoid, minimize, mitigate or offset such effects. The NOAA Assistant Administrator for Fisheries can request a meeting with the appropriate FHWA headquarter official to discuss the proposed project and the opportunity to resolve disagreements per **50 CFR § 600.920(k)(2)**.

11.2.4 Documentation

The documentation required for each type of Environmental Document is outlined below:

Type 1 CE - A Type 1 CE may involve EFH as long as the documentation demonstrates the proposed project has no significant effects. For these projects, include a summary of agency coordination and compensation for impacts (as appropriate) in the project file as supporting information to the [Type 1 Categorical Exclusion Checklist, Form No. 650-050-12 \(Part 1, Chapter 2, Federal Highway Administration Class of Action Determination\)](#). If a technical memo was prepared it should be included in the project file.

NMSA - A NMSA may involve EFH as long as the documentation demonstrates the proposed project has no significant effects. For these projects, include a summary of agency coordination and compensation for impacts (as appropriate) in the project file as supporting information to the [Non-Major State Action Checklist \(Part 1, Chapter 10, State, Local, or Privately Funded Project Delivery\)](#). If a technical memo was prepared it should be included in the project file.

Type 2 CE, EA, SEIR or EIS - The Environmental Document will be prepared and processed as described in [Part 1, Chapter 5, Type 2 Categorical Exclusion; Chapter 6, Environmental Assessment; Chapter 8, Draft Environmental Impact Statement; and Chapter 10, State, Local, or Privately Funded Project Delivery](#), and should include the following statement in the appropriate section of the Environmental Document (for Type 2 CEs add to the documentation, for EAs add to the Impact section, for SEIRs add to the Environmental Analysis section and for EISs add to the Environmental Consequences section):

An EFH Assessment has been prepared and consultation has been completed in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA). It has been determined that this project [will have] [will not have] adverse effects to Essential Fish Habitat. Should any changes occur during the

design and permitting process that affect the consultation, re-initiation of the consultation process will be coordinated with NMFS

The **EFH Assessment** section of the **NRE** and associated consultation correspondence should be summarized in the Environmental Document. When NMFS provides conservation recommendations these, are included in the Appendix of the EA or EIS, as well as FDOT's responses, and attached to the **EFH Assessment** section of the **NRE**. For Type 2 CEs these are attached to the Type 2 CE documentation, if applicable.

11.2.5 Design and Permitting

Projects may have advanced Design or overlapping Design/Permitting and PD&E phases (as part of the State-Wide Acceleration and Transformation process) where permits may be obtained and consultation completed. At times, there may not be enough information for FDOT, in coordination with NMFS, to make a determination about the effect of a project on EFH and consultation may not be completed during the PD&E phase of a project. If EFH consultation cannot be completed during the PD&E phase it will be carried forward into Design and Permitting.

Also for projects that qualify for a Type 1 CE or a NMSA ([Part 1, Chapter 2, Federal Highway Administration Class of Action Determination](#) and [Part 1, Chapter 10, State, Local, or Privately Funded Project Delivery](#)), the **EFH Assessment** review and resulting project evaluation and conservation recommendations (when provided) would be handled during the permitting process.

11.2.6 Commitments

At the conclusion of EFH consultation, NMFS may include conservation recommendations which are non-binding (discretionary). Any conservation recommendations being considered as commitments must be coordinated with the appropriate FDOT offices to ensure the commitment is feasible. The District should consult with District management prior to making conservation recommendations a commitment. Commitments related to EFH made by FDOT over the course of project development should be documented on the [Project Commitment Record, Form No. 700-011-35](#) according to [Procedure No. 700-011-035, Project Commitment Tracking](#) (see [Part 2, Chapter 32, Commitments](#)). These commitments should also be included in the Commitments section of the Environmental Document. As required by the level of environmental documentation, ensure clear and concise transmittal of the commitments to the subsequent Final Design and Construction phases.

11.2.7 Reevaluation

Prior to the project advancing to the next phase, for example Design or Construction, or if there are major design changes, the impacts to EFH or mitigation strategies are reevaluated per [Part 1, Chapter 13, Reevaluations](#). In addition, design changes could re-initiate consultation which would be addressed through the permitting process. Commitments and coordination should be contained in the Mitigation Status and

Commitment Compliance section of the **Reevaluation Form** and tracked through **Procedure No. 700-011-035, [Project Commitment Tracking](#)**.

11.2.8 Emergency Consultation

Consultation is required for emergency federal actions that may adversely affect EFH. These actions may include hazardous material clean-up, response to natural disasters, or actions to protect public safety. FDOT should contact NMFS early in emergency response planning, however consultation may occur after-the-fact if not practicable before the emergency action. **NOAA's NMFS Emergency EFH/ESA section 7 Consultation Procedures for FDOT Projects** is provided in **Figure 11-7**.

11.3 REFERENCES

50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §§ 600.805 - 600.930

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Findings. July 19, 2000 letter to George Hadley of FHWA and Joshua Boan of FDOT from NMFS' Rickey Ruebsamen. <http://www.dot.state.fl.us/emo/pubs/EFH-Finding-Among-NMFS-FHWA-FDOT-2000-0719.pdf>

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA)

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). September 2003. EFH: New Marine Fish Habitat Conservation Mandate for Federal Agencies. NMFS Habitat Conservation Division, Southeast Regional Office. St. Petersburg, FL

NMFS. February 2004. Preparing Essential Fish Habitat Assessments: A Guide for Federal Action Agencies. V1

NMFS. April 2004. Essential Fish Habitat Consultation Guidance. V1.1 NMFS Office of Habitat Conservation, Silver Spring, MD
<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/habitat/habitatprotection/pdf/efh/EFH%20Consultation%20Guidance%20v1-1.pdf>

NMFS web site: http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/habitat_conservation/index.html

11.4 HISTORY

8/19/2004, 11/26/2007

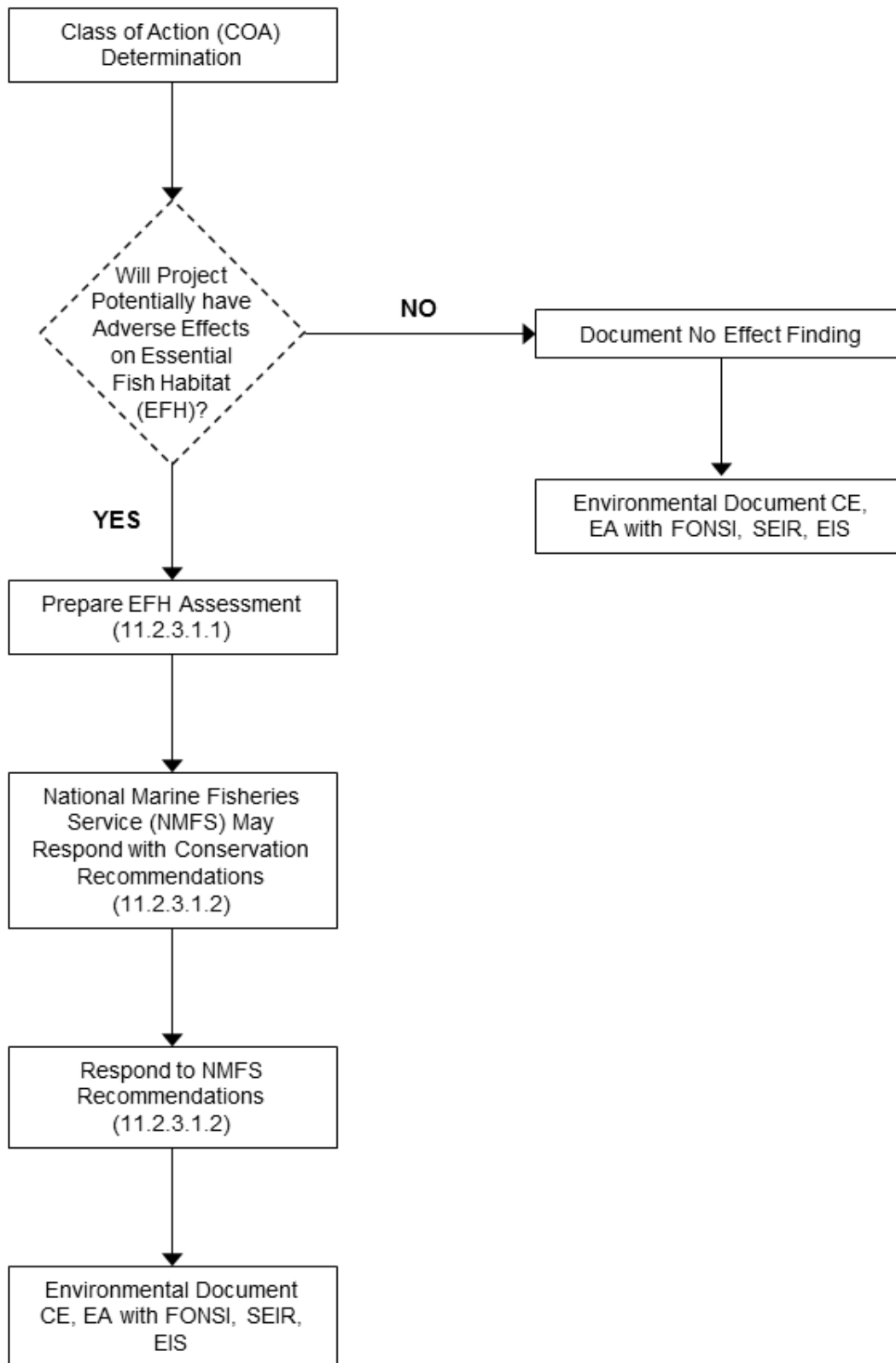


Figure 11-14 Essential Fish Habitat Process

Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council

2203 N. Lois Avenue, Suite 1100
Tampa, FL 33607
(813) 348-1630
(888) 833-1844 – Toll Free
Fax (813) 348-1711 <http://www.gulfcouncil.org>

South Atlantic Fishery Management Council

4055 Faber Place Drive, Suite 201
North Charleston, SC 29405
(843) 571-4366
(866) SAFMC-10 – Toll Free
Fax. (843) 769-4520
<http://www.safmc.net>

NMFS Southeast Region

NOAA Fisheries Service Southeast Regional Office (SERO)
263 13th Avenue South
St. Petersburg, FL 33701
(727) 824-5317
<http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/>

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)
Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC)
75 Virginia Beach Drive
Miami, FL 33149
(305) 361-4200
<http://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/>

Figure 11-2 Fishery Management Councils and NMFS Contact Information

EFH information links:

General:

http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/habitat_conservation/index.html

NOAA Office of Habitat Conservation

<http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/>

Within this site there are the following helpful links:

<http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/protection/efh/habitatmapper.html>

<http://www.habitat.noaa.gov/protection/efh/consultations.html>

NOAA Fisheries Southeast Regional Office Habitat Conservation Division

http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/habitat_conservation/index.html

Gulf of Mexico:

Gulf States Marine Fishery Commission EFH site

<http://www.gsmfc.org/index.php>

EFH Research and EFH maps

<http://www.galvestonlab.sefsc.noaa.gov/>

South Atlantic:

<http://safmc.net/>

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Public Law 94-265 as amended through October 11, 1996

<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/magact/>

Figure 11-3 Information Sources and Websites

Scientific Literature Review:

Dobrzynski, Tanya and Korie Johnson. May 2001. Regional Council Approaches to the Identification and Protection of Habitat Areas of Particular Concern. NOAA/NMFS Office of Habitat Conservation. Silver Spring, MD

Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council. October 1998. Generic Amendment for addressing EFH requirements in the following fishery management plans of the Gulf of Mexico. Tampa, FL

Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council. 1998. Public hearing draft generic amendment for addressing EFH requirements in the following fishery management plans of the Gulf of Mexico: Shrimp Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico, United States Waters; Red Drum Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources (Mackerels) in the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; Stone Crab Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico; Spiny Lobster in the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic, Coral and Coral Reef of the Gulf of Mexico (includes environmental assessment). Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council. Tampa, FL

* Stone Crab is no longer federally managed. Management was transferred to the State of Florida.

National Marine Fisheries Service. 1998. Highly migratory species essential fish habitat pre-draft materials for the highly migratory species fishery management plan amendment. National Marine Fisheries Service. Silver Spring, MD

National Marine Fisheries Service. February 2002. Essential Fish Habitat: A Marine Fish Habitat Conservation mandate for Federal Agencies. Gulf of Mexico Region. NMFS Habitat Conservation Division, Southeast Regional Office. St. Petersburg, FL

National Marine Fisheries Service. September 2003. Essential Fish Habitat: New Marine Fish Habitat Conservation Mandate for Federal Agencies. NMFS Habitat Conservation Division, Southeast Regional Office. St. Petersburg, FL

South Atlantic Fishery Management Council. 1998. Final habitat plan for the South Atlantic region: Essential Fish habitat requirements for Fishery Management Plans of the South Atlantic fishery Management Council: The Shrimp Fishery Management Plan, The Red Drum Fishery Management Plan, The Snapper Grouper Fishery Management Plan, The Coastal Migratory Pelagics Fishery Management Plan, The Golden Crab Fishery Management Plan, The Spiny Lobster Fishery Management Plan, The Coral, Coral Reefs, and Live/Hard Bottom Habitat Fishery Management Plan, The Calico Scallop Fishery Management Plan. South Atlantic Fishery Management Council. Charleston, SC

South Atlantic Fishery Management Council. April 2002. Final Essential Habitat Plan. Charleston, SC

Figure 11-3 Information Sources and Websites (Page 2 of 2)

FDOT Districts 1, 2 (Gulf Coast only), 3, and 7

David Rydene
National Marine Fisheries Service
Habitat Conservation Division
263 13th Avenue South
St. Petersburg, Florida 33701
(813) 727-5379
David.Rydene@noaa.gov

FDOT Districts 2 (Atlantic Coast only), 4, 5 and 6

Brandon Howard
National Marine Fisheries Service
Habitat Conservation Division
400 N Congress Avenue, Suite 110
West Palm Beach, Florida 33401
(561) 249-1652
Brandon.Howard@noaa.gov

Turnpike projects should default to project's geographic district location.

Figure 11-4 Habitat Conservation Division Contacts by FDOT District

(Date)

Mr./Ms. _____

Title

National Marine Fisheries Service

Habitat Conservation Division

Address

Dear Mr/Ms. _____:

SUBJECT: Request for EFH Assessment Assistance

Project title and limits

Financial Management Number: xxxxxx xx xx

Federal Project ID: xx-xxx-xxxx-(x)

County: _____

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) is proposing...[Project need and description should be added.]

Attached to this correspondence is an abbreviated list of federally managed species and their EFH, as determined by FDOT as being potentially adversely affected by the proposed project. The list was developed from the _____ Fisheries Management Council and NMFS Federally Managed Species Lists, Fishery Management Plans, and associated habitat maps.

The FDOT requests that you indicate which species should be included in an EFH Assessment for this project and add information on any project specific issues that may need to be addressed in the assessment. Please place a "check mark" next to the appropriate species on the attached list(s), and return to the FDOT so that a complete and accurate EFH Assessment can be prepared. We would appreciate the courtesy of a reply within 10 days.

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me at _____. Thank you in advance for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Name

Title

Attachments: Location Map

Abbreviated species and habitat list

Cc:

Preparer if different from the signee

Project File

Figure 11-5 Sample Letter Request for Abbreviated List

(Date)

Mr./Ms. _____
Title
National Marine Fisheries Service
Address

Dear Mr./Ms. _____:

SUBJECT: Interim Response to Conservation Recommendations
Project title and limits
Financial Management Number: xxxxxx xx xx
Federal Project ID: xx-xxx-xxxx-(x)
County: _____

The Florida Department of Transportation is in receipt of the NMFS Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Recommendations received from (commenter) in a letter dated (date). Please accept this letter as an interim response within the 30 day time period requested by NMFS for Essential Fish Habitat consultation. At this time FDOT is gathering further responsive information regarding your recommendation of the XXX project. FDOT will respond in detail within the final environmental document (CE, EA, EIS), or via a letter to NMFS, at least 10 days before the final agency action.

Sincerely,

Name
Title

Cc:

Preparer if different from signee
Project File

Figure 11-6 Sample Interim Response Letter

**NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)
Emergency EFH/ESA section 7 Consultation Procedures for FDOT Projects**

Criteria: A bridge or road that has been washed-out and needs to be fixed/built immediately to prevent a life-threatening condition and loss of property.

1. Contact the Gulf or Atlantic NMFS Environmental Technical Advisory Team (ETAT) member representative immediately to get approval. NMFS staff will contact their immediate supervisor in NMFS Habitat Conservation Division (HCD) for approval of an emergency EFH consultation; and either the Protected Species Team Leader (Bob Hoffman) or PRD-Assistant Regional Administrator (David Bernhart) for an emergency section 7 consultation approval.

Atlantic Coast¹
(District 2, 5, 4, & 6)

Brandon Howard
Habitat Conservation Division
National Marine Fisheries Service
400 North Congress Avenue,
Suite 110
West Palm Beach, FL 33401
561-249-1652 (direct)
561-429-4168 (fax)
Brandon.Howard@noaa.gov

Gulf Coast
(District 1, 2, 3, & 7)

David Rydene, Ph.D.,
Habitat Conservation Division
National Marine Fisheries Service
263 13th Ave South
St. Petersburg, FL 33701
727-824-5317 (main)
727-824-5300 (fax)
727-824-5379 (direct)
813-992-5730 (cell)
David.Rydene@noaa.gov

Please note: An approval for an emergency EFH consultation does not constitute an approval for emergency section 7 consultation on ESA-listed species and vice versa.

2. If approved, immediately provide the following information via fax or email:
 - Name and phone number of FDOT's Contact person/project manager
 - Complete description of the work
 - Location of the project
 - Pre-construction pictures
 - Date
 - Time

Figure 11-7 Emergency Consultation Procedures

3. If a “take” occurs, immediately contact NMFS Law Enforcement (LE) Hotline: 1-800-853-1964 and provide the following additional information:

- Name and phone number of the contact person
- Date
- Time
- Location
- Brief description of the location
- Brief description of the species
- Water temperature
- Pictures of the species and location

The above information could be documented on NMFS LE Chain of Custody (COC) form in the “Description of Evidence/Property” Box or noted as an attachment to the COC (see attachment).

Note: If a LE Special agent cannot arrive at the scene immediately, take lots of pictures of the species, place the species and/or plug sample of the species in a freezer unless told otherwise by LE dispatcher.

4. After the project is finished, a complete, detailed report must be provided within 30 days to NMFS. The report should include the following:

- Detailed construction activities
- List of BMPs implemented
- List of protective and conservation measures for ESA-listed species implemented
- Pre- and post-construction pictures
- Pre-and post-construction conditions
- Final construction design
- Effects analysis of the construction activities to the habitat and listed species
- An account of impacted EFH, and ESA-listed species
- Post-construction monitoring plan that includes habitat, fish, and water quality surveys/report.
- Mitigation plan to offset unavoidable impacts

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD 3/8/06			CASE CONTROL NO.	
DATE/TIME OF SEIZURE:	DUTY STATION:		EVIDENCE/PROPERTY SEIZED BY:	
SOURCE OF EVIDENCE/PROPERTY (Person and/or Location) () TAKEN FROM; () RECEIVED FROM; () FOUND AT:		DEFENDANT/COMPANY NAME:		
REMARKS:				
ITEM NOs:	DESCRIPTION OF EVIDENCE/PROPERTY (include Seizure Tag Numbers and any serial numbers):			
ITEM NOs:	FROM: (PRINT NAME, AGENCY)	RELEASE SIGNATURE:	RELEASE DATE:	DELIVERED VIA: () U.S.MAIL () IN PERSON () OTHER:
	TO: (PRINT NAME, AGENCY)	GAINING SIGNATURE:	DATE :	
ITEM NOs:	FROM: (PRINT NAME, AGENCY)	RELEASE SIGNATURE:	RELEASE DATE:	DELIVERED VIA: () U.S.MAIL () IN PERSON () OTHER:
	TO: (PRINT NAME, AGENCY)	GAINING SIGNATURE:	DATE:	

Figure 11-7 Emergency Consultation Procedures (Page 3 of 3)