

PART 2, CHAPTER 17

ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT

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PART 2, CHAPTER 17

ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT

17.1 OVERVIEW

This chapter integrates the Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) coordination and consultation processes with the Project Development and Environment (PD&E) process. It provides guidelines for EFH consultations and technical assistance with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), also referred to as NOAA Fisheries. EFH consultation takes place for Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Federal Projects and technical assistance for FDOT State Projects with a Federal Action (e.g., federal permit) (see [Section 17.2.3.1](#)). This chapter also provides guidance on documenting the analysis and coordination in the Environmental Document.

17.1.1 Legislative and Regulatory Framework

According to the ***Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA)***, areas designated as EFH are "...those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity." [***16 United States Code (U.S.C.) § 1802(10)***]. The ***MSA (16 U.S.C. § 1801 et. seq.)*** 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 ***MSA*** was amended and set forth a 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, [***50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §§ 600.805 - 600.930***], 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 ***MSA [16 U.S.C. § 1855(b)(2)]*** 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, when such project may adversely affect EFH.

NMFS made a finding pursuant to ***50 CFR § 600.920(e)*** that EFH consultation requirements can be incorporated into the existing ***National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)*** document created through the FDOT's PD&E process and designated FDOT to conduct EFH consultations in Florida pursuant to ***50 CFR § 600.920(c)*** as memorialized

in the ***Essential Fish Habitat Findings Letter, July 19, 2000***. (Note that ***NEPA*** Assignment has removed NMFS consultation with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) from this process).

17.2 PROCEDURE

To satisfy the ***MSA***, FDOT determines potential involvement with designated EFH and Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPCs) for the project. See [Figure 17-1](#) for a flowchart of the FDOT EFH Process. If EFH may be adversely affected by the project, an ***EFH Assessment*** will be prepared (see [Section 17.2.3.1.1](#)) and summarized in the Environmental Document ([Section 17.2.3.2](#)).

17.2.1 Determination of Level of Assessment

17.2.1.1 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, Class of Action Determination for Federal Projects](#) for a list of qualifying projects). Preliminary EFH information can be found in the ***Programming Screen Summary Report***, within the 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 “Protected Species and Habitat” and “Water Resources” 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 if 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 generally do not require an ***EFH Assessment***. If EFH may be adversely affected by a project, the NMFS will request an ***EFH Assessment*** which is prepared following the procedure in [Section 17.2.3](#).

Information from FMPs, FMCs, and from literature review and contacts described in the [Guidance for Part 2, Chapter 17](#) serve as reference material for involvement determinations.

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

17.2.1.2 Projects Not Qualifying for ETDM Screening

For projects that do **not** qualify for screening through the EST (see [Part 1, Chapter 2, Class of Action Determination for Federal Projects](#) for a list of qualifying projects) coordination with NMFS is still required for FDOT Federal Projects or FDOT State Projects requiring a Federal Action (e.g., a federal permit) that may involve EFH. To determine the level of evaluation for these projects, a review of FMPs, FMCs and literature is performed. This information is also used to develop an Abbreviated Managed Species List as noted in [Section 17.2.1.3](#). If NMFS indicates that an **EFH Assessment** is not required, it is documented as discussed in [Section 17.2.2](#). If NMFS indicates that an **EFH Assessment** is required, the procedure in [Section 17.2.3](#) is followed. The **EFH Assessment** review and resulting project evaluation and Conservation Recommendations (when provided) are handled during the permitting process [e.g., for Type 1 Categorical Exclusions (CEs)].

17.2.1.3 Request for Abbreviated Managed Species List

NMFS responds during the ETDM process with adequate information about the species involved in the project such that an **EFH Assessment** can begin when appropriate. 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 17.2.1.2](#)). NMFS also has an interactive EFH Mapper to assist in identifying EFH (see [Section 7.3](#) for the link). Once an abbreviated list is compiled, it is recommended that the District send a letter (which may be sent via e-mail) to NMFS requesting confirmation. Requests should be sent to the appropriate Habitat Conservation Division Florida Office. Contact information and a sample request letter are provided in [Guidance for Part 2, Chapter 17](#). The confirmed abbreviated list can then be used to begin the **EFH Assessment** ([Section 17.2.3.1.1](#)). NMFS confirmation of the abbreviated list will help expedite the **EFH Assessment**.

The request to confirm 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, the District may use the abbreviated list compiled using the Managed Species Lists to begin the **EFH Assessment**.

17.2.1.4 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 Council and the South Atlantic FMC. 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. EFH information from these organizations is also available online. See the [Guidance for Part 2, Chapter 17](#) for links to additional information and contacts.

FMPs explain the physical, biological, and chemical characteristics of EFH and include information on species life history stages, species range maps 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 identified within EFH that are rare, particularly susceptible to human-induced degradation, especially ecologically important, or located in an environmentally stressed area. These areas are identified by the FMCs in their respective FMPs and are discussed and addressed during the EFH consultation process (see [Section 17.2.3.1](#)).

17.2.2 Documentation if no EFH Assessment Needed

If the project is located outside of areas where **MSA** applies, an **EFH Assessment** is not required and consultation with NMFS is also not required. It is documented in the Environmental Document that there is no EFH in the project area.

For projects located in areas where the **MSA** could apply, but the project will either have no involvement with EFH or no adverse effect on EFH, it should be addressed in the Environmental Document as follows:

1. Type 1 CE: It is discussed in the **Type 1 Categorical Exclusion Checklist** and supporting information is included in the project file (i.e., Geographic Information System (GIS) data analysis, technical memo, site visit, knowledge of the area).
2. Type 2 CE: "No involvement" is selected on the **Type 2 Categorical Exclusion Determination Form** and supporting documentation is added to the form and project file.
3. Environmental Assessments (EAs), Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) or State Environmental Impact Reports (SEIRs): The following statement is included in the 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 and preparation of an Essential Fish Habitat Assessment are not required.

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

NMFS provides 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. An **EFH Assessment** is prepared as described in [Section 17.2.3.1.1](#).
2. Consultation is requested with NMFS and they are provided the **EFH Assessment**.
3. NMFS provides a written project evaluation which may include EFH Conservation Recommendations.
4. The District responds to NMFS Conservation Recommendations, if provided, within the required timeline ([Section 17.2.3.1.2](#)).
5. A summary of the results is included in the final Environmental Document.

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

17.2.3.1 Essential Fish Habitat Consultation and Technical Assistance

EFH consultation is initiated for FDOT Federal Projects when NMFS receives an **EFH Assessment** with a cover letter requesting consultation, which is submitted by the District. If formal **Endangered Species Act (ESA)** consultation is also needed for the project (see [Part 2, Chapter 16, Protected Species and Habitat](#)), the Office of Environmental Management (OEM) submits the **Natural Resource Evaluation (NRE)**, formal **ESA** consultation cover letter, and the EFH cover letter to NMFS on behalf of the District through the EST.

The negotiated procedure for conducting EFH consultations is specified in the **Essential Fish Habitat Findings** letter. 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 Version 1.1 (April 2004)** for detailed information on consultations.

EFH consultation is expected to be completed during the PD&E phase. In some instances, consultation cannot be completed at this project phase, especially if NMFS does not have enough information (i.e., project details may not yet be available) to concur with (or not concur with) the effect of the project on EFH. In these situations, the Districts should coordinate with OEM. Together OEM and the District will determine the appropriate course of action to advance the project.

Technical assistance may be requested by FDOT for coordination with NMFS outside of the consultation process. This takes place for a **NEPA** document when consultation cannot be completed during the PD&E phase. Technical assistance is also requested for FDOT State Projects with a Federal Action (e.g., federal permit). In this instance, EFH consultation will be initiated, if warranted, by the Lead Federal Agency (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)/U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) during permitting. Technical assistance may involve coordination such as requesting NMFS conduct an initial review of the proposed action, determine sufficiency of supporting materials, or provide advice regarding project activities or modifications to avoid or minimize any anticipated adverse effects to EFH.

17.2.3.1.1 Essential Fish Habitat Assessment

An **EFH Assessment** is an analysis of a project's potential adverse effects on EFH and if necessary, measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate those effects. An **EFH Assessment** is completed if there are potential adverse effects to EFH on FDOT Federal Projects or FDOT State Projects with a Federal Action (e.g., a federal permit), regardless of the type of Environmental Document prepared. Coordination may be needed with NMFS while preparing the **EFH Assessment**.

The **EFH Assessment** is included as a section of the **NRE** instead of a stand-alone document. The **NRE** documents project effects on protected species and habitat, wetland, and EFH resources and can be provided to NMFS as an **EFH Assessment**. The FDOT [Natural Resources Evaluation Outline and Guidance](#) provides detailed guidance on preparing and incorporating the **EFH Assessment** into the **NRE**.

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.

For projects that do not require an **NRE** per the [Natural Resources Evaluation Outline and Guidance](#), the District prepares the **EFH Assessment** as a technical memo and should use the **Technical Report Cover Sheet, Form No. 650-050-38a**.

The level of detail required for project specific consultations varies depending on the 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.

A detailed **EFH Assessment** is 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 guidance 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 agree, then NMFS can request additional information from FDOT in writing.

Information for the **EFH Assessment** should be gathered for species included in the **Programming Screen Summary Report** or on the Abbreviated Managed Species List ([Section 17.2.1.3](#)) using FMPs as explained in [Section 17.2.1.2](#). General information is available from contacts included in the [Guidance for Part 2, Chapter 17](#). 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 as minimal, more than minimal but less than substantial, or substantial. 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.

For FDOT Federal Projects, the District must submit the draft **NRE** including the **EFH Assessment** to OEM for review. After comment resolution with OEM, the District submits the final **NRE** to the appropriate agencies for coordination/consultation.

Completed **EFH Assessments** should be sent to the appropriate NMFS Habitat Conservation Division Florida Office at least 60 days prior to a final decision on the proposed project or at least 90 days prior if substantial adverse impacts are anticipated. Office contact information is provided in the [Guidance for Part 2, Chapter 17](#).

17.2.3.1.2 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, which are non-binding (i.e., discretionary), may include measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on EFH. Unless a

shorter timeframe is agreed to, this coordination must comply with the timelines mandated by the **MSA**. FDOT is required to respond to NMFS Conservation Recommendations within 30 days of receipt explaining how FDOT will proceed. If the signed Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS)/Record of Decision (ROD), or ROD 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. Sample letters are provided in the [Guidance for Part 2, Chapter 17](#). A detailed written response should be submitted to NMFS at least 10 days prior to taking final action (e.g., signing a FONSI, FEIS/ROD or ROD). The response should include a description of measures proposed by FDOT for avoiding or mitigating the impact of the proposed activity on EFH. The response should also include the **NEPA** Assignment standard statement (see [Part 1, Chapter 4, Project Development Process](#)).

If the response is inconsistent with the NMFS EFH Conservation Recommendations, FDOT must explain its rationale for not implementing the NMFS's proposed Conservation Recommendations, including the scientific justification for the anticipated effects of the project and/or measures needed to avoid, minimize, or mitigate such effects. The NOAA Assistant Administrator for Fisheries can request a meeting with the Director of OEM to discuss the proposed project and the opportunity to resolve disagreements per **50 CFR § 600.920(k)(2)**.

NREs are final documents once they are submitted to the resource agencies and should not be revised. If changes are needed to document Conservation Recommendations or other changes after the **NRE** is finalized, an addendum to the original **NRE** document is prepared. Any new agency coordination/consultation letters should be included in the Environmental Document and project file.

17.2.3.2 Documentation

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

Type 1 CE - A Type 1 CE may involve EFH, providing the documentation demonstrates the proposed project has no significant effects. For these projects, a summary of the EFH assessment, agency coordination and compensation for impacts (as appropriate) is included in the **Type 1 Categorical Exclusion Checklist** ([Part 1, Chapter 5, Categorical Exclusion](#)). If an **EFH Assessment** was prepared it should be included in the project file. Agency coordination letters and/or meeting minutes are also included in the project file, while concurrence letters are attached to the checklist.

Type 2 CE, EA, or EIS - The Environmental Document is prepared and processed as described in [Part 1, Chapter 5, Categorical Exclusion](#); [Part 1, Chapter 6, Environmental Assessment](#); or [Part 1, Chapter 8, Draft Environmental Impact Statement](#). The potential impacts to EFH, consultation with the NMFS, and compensation for impacts (as appropriate) are summarized. The Environmental Document should

include the following statement, if applicable, in the Essential Fish Habitat section of the Environmental Document, when an EFH Assessment is required:

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

When consultation cannot be completed during the PD&E phase, the Environmental Document should include a summary of the consultation to date, the reasons why it cannot be completed, documentation that NMFS agrees to complete consultation prior to construction, and any other information that may provide reasonable assurance the requirements will be fulfilled consistent with **23 CFR § 771.133**. In these instances, a reasonable assurance statement similar to the following is included in the Environmental Document of an FDOT Federal Project:

Based on coordination with the National Marine Fisheries Service to comply with Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA), FDOT commits to reinitiate consultation and provide information necessary to complete consultation on the [insert name of specie(s)] prior to advancing the project to construction. FDOT's commitment is intended to provide reasonable assurance, per 23 CFR § 771.133, that requirements of the MSA are able to and will be met prior to construction and this approach is affirmed by the National Marine Fisheries Service. The status of this commitment will be updated in any subsequent project re-evaluations.

The **EFH Assessment** section of the **NRE** and associated consultation or technical assistance correspondence and/or meeting minutes should be summarized in the Environmental Document, referenced, and retained in the StateWide Environmental Project Tracker (SWEPT) project file. When NMFS provides Conservation Recommendations these, as well as FDOT's responses, are included in the Appendix of the Type 2 CE, EA or EIS and made an addendum to the **EFH Assessment** section of the **NRE**. Any additional consultation or technical assistance correspondence created since submittal to NMFS should also be included in the addendum. The final **NRE** (with any addenda) should be included in the SWEPT project file.

SEIR - The SEIR is prepared and processed as described in [Part 1, Chapter 10, State, Local, or Privately Funded Project Delivery](#). It should include a summary of the potential impacts to EFH, the evaluation, and technical assistance with NMFS. The SEIR should state that EFH consultation will be initiated, if warranted, by the Lead Federal Agency (USACE/USCG) during permitting. It should include the following statement in the Essential Fish Habitat section of the Environmental Document, when an EFH Assessment is required:

An EFH Assessment has been prepared and technical assistance with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has occurred in

accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA). It is anticipated that this project [will have] [will not have] adverse effects to EFH.

The **EFH Assessment** section of the **NRE** and associated technical assistance correspondence and/or meeting minutes should be summarized in the SEIR, referenced, and retained in the SWEPT project file.

17.2.4 Commitments

Any Conservation Recommendations considered for inclusion as commitments in the Environmental Document must be coordinated with the appropriate FDOT offices to ensure each commitment is feasible. The District should consult with District management prior to making Conservation Recommendations a commitment.

If EFH consultation is not completed during the PD&E phase, the reasonable assurance statement in [Section 17.2.3.2](#) should be included as a commitment. Commitments related to EFH made by FDOT over the course of project development should be discussed in the EFH section of the Environmental Document with sufficient context to understand the purpose of the commitment. Commitments should also be listed in the Commitments section and documented according to [Procedure No. 650-000-003, Project Commitment Tracking](#) (see [Part 2, Chapter 22, Commitments](#)).

An update to the commitment(s) must be provided in subsequent project Re-evaluations and in the **Project Commitment Record (PCR)**.

17.2.5 Re-evaluation

The following information must be documented in a Re-evaluation when applicable per [Part 1, Chapter 13, Re-evaluations](#):

1. Changes in impacts to EFH;
2. Changes in mitigation strategies;
3. Changes in EFH designation; and
4. Results of surveys, continued coordination, or other commitments which must be met prior to advancing the project to the next phase.

17.2.6 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 [Guidance for Part 2, Chapter 17](#).

17.3 REFERENCES

Essential Fish Habitat Findings, July 19, 2000 letter to George Hadley of FHWA and Joshua Boan of FDOT from NMFS' Rickey Ruebsamen.

https://fdotwww.blob.core.windows.net/sitefinity/docs/default-source/environment/pubs/efh-finding-among-nmfs-fhwa-fdot-2000-0719.pdf?sfvrsn=cb9f6689_0

FDOT, Natural Resources Evaluation Outline and Guidance.

https://fdotwww.blob.core.windows.net/sitefinity/docs/default-source/environment/pubs/protected-species/finalnreguidance082322.pdf?sfvrsn=dd265025_2

Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA)

<https://media.fisheries.noaa.gov/dam-migration/msa-amended-2007.pdf>

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.

<https://repository.library.noaa.gov/view/noaa/4187>

NMFS, Essential Fish Habitat Mapper.

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/map/essential-fish-habitat-mapper>

NMFS, website: http://sero.nmfs.noaa.gov/habitat_conservation/index.html

Title 50 CFR §§ 600.805 - 600.930. <https://ecfr.io/Title-50/pt50.12.600>

17.4 FORMS

[Technical Report Cover Sheet, Form No. 650-050-38a](#)

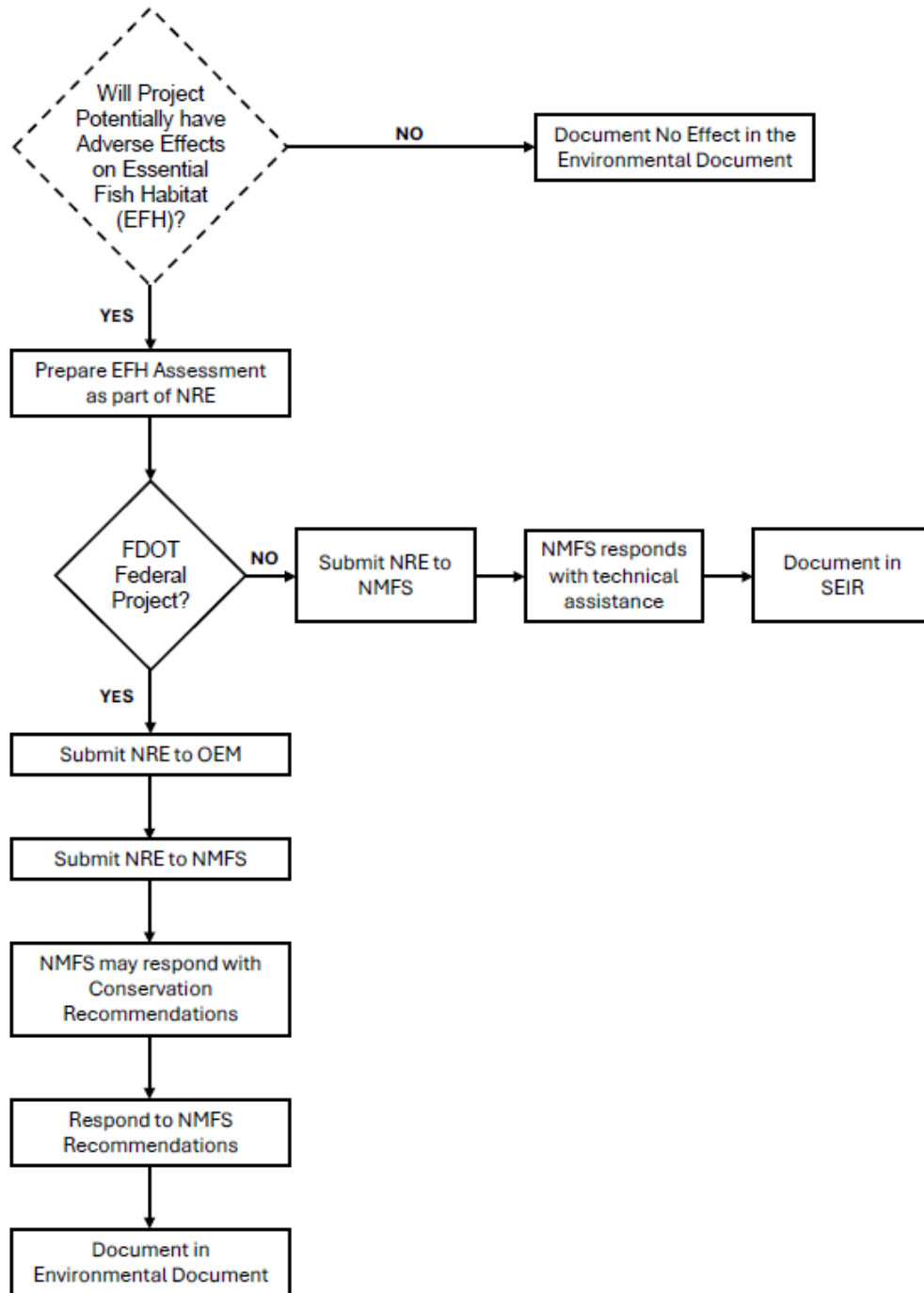


Figure 17-1 Essential Fish Habitat Process