United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
South Florida Ecological Services Office
1339 20th Street
Vero Beach, Florida 32960

June 28, 2013

Colonel Alan M. Dodd
District Commander
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Post Office Box 4970
Jacksonville, Florida 32232-0019

Service CPA Code:	2013-CPA-0183
Date Received:	April 4, 2013
Formal Consultation Initiation Date:	June 5, 2013
Project:	Dredging and Sand Placement
Counties:	Broward, Lee, Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, St. Lucie

Dear Colonel Dodd:

This document transmits the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) decision to apply the August 22, 2011, Statewide Programmatic Biological Opinion (SPBO) (Service 2011) and the May 22, 2013, Programmatic Piping Plover Biological Opinion (P^3BO) (Service 2013) to the proposed Flood Control and Coastal Emergency (FCCE) sand placement and navigation dredging projects. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) determined on April 4 and 5, 2013, the proposed projects located in South Florida "may affect" the threatened loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*), endangered leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), endangered green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), endangered hawksbill sea turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*), and endangered Kemp's ridley sea turtle (*Lepidochelys kempii*); "may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect" the endangered West Indian manatee (*Trichechus manatus*), and threatened piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*); and will have "no effect" on beach mice. Additionally, in a letter dated May 20, 2013, the Corps added three navigation channel dredging projects (Bakers Haulover, Jupiter Inlet, and Fort Pierce Inlet) to the list of proposed FCCE projects. Furthermore, in this letter, the Corps determined whether the proposed FCCE projects were located in optimal or non-optimal piping plover habitat as outlined in the P^3BO. This document is provided in accordance with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act) (87 Stat. 884; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*), the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*), and the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1958, as amended (FWCA) (48 Stat. 401; 16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*).

The Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) share Federal jurisdiction for sea turtles under the Act. The

Service has responsibility for sea turtles on the nesting beach and NOAA Fisheries has jurisdiction for sea turtles in the marine environment. Our analysis will only address activities that may impact nesting sea turtles, their nests and eggs, and hatchlings as they emerge from the nest and crawl to the sea. The Corps will assess and consult with NOAA Fisheries concerning potential impacts to sea turtles in the marine environment.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Corps proposes to conduct nine FCCE navigation dredging and/or sand placement projects in Broward, Lee, Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, and St. Lucie counties, Florida (Table 1). Using a cutterhead, hopper, or hydraulic dredge, the authorized volume of beach compatible material will be dredged from an authorized borrow area, navigation channel, or upland mine and placed in the sand placement fill templates (Table 1). Once the beach compatible material has been deposited in the fill template, it will be graded to the authorized profile using bulldozers. Non-beach compatible material may be placed in nearshore waters or in an offshore dredge material disposal site.

The proposed projects will take place during day and nighttime hours with a construction timeframe varying between 3 and 6 months (Table 1). All staging areas and beach access corridors will be sited to avoid impacts to upland habitat. If impacts are incurred, all impacted areas and vegetation will be restored to preconstruction condition and elevation.

The action area is defined as all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action. The Service identifies the action area to include the staging areas, pipeline corridors, beach access corridors, offshore borrow areas, sand placement fill templates, downdrift areas, and navigation channel dredge templates associated with the proposed FCCE projects. The intent of the proposed FCCE projects is to address shoreline erosion and navigation channel shoaling from damage incurred from Tropical Storm Debby or Hurricane Sandy.

The Service has determined the SPBO is appropriate to apply to the proposed FCCE projects. That said, the Service and Corps predicted emergency events to occur once every 10 years as outlined in the amount or extent of anticipated take for sea turtles reflected in the SPBO. Given the proposed FCCE projects are scheduled to be completed sooner than the 10-year frequency, the Service, in a letter dated May 2, 2013, analyzed effects, provided additional conditions, and modified the take for emergency projects to occur once every 7 years. The Corps has agreed to follow and implement the minimization measures, Reasonable and Prudent Measures, and Terms and Conditions in the SPBO and those included in the May 2, 2013, letter (Enclosure), as they relate to nesting sea turtles. Therefore, the Service has determined the proposed projects are consistent with the SPBO and the Service concurs with the Corps' determinations. That said, the Corps has requested an exception to Term and Condition A11 in the SPBO and Term and Condition 3 in the May 2, 2013, letter relating to lighting surveys. Lighting surveys will be conducted just prior to construction and immediately post-construction; however, due to timing and funding restraints, the Corps cannot commit to additional lighting surveys as outlined in the above referenced Terms and Conditions. The requested exception is authorized by the Service provided the Corps expedites the lighting survey report to the Service and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC), and sets up a meeting with the Service and FWC

within a week after the survey has been completed. This will enable all parties to take appropriate measures to minimize lighting impacts.

In addition, the Standard Manatee Conditions for In-Water Work (FWC 2011) and the minimization measures outlined in the SPBO shall be implemented to avoid potential impacts on manatees. Because the proposed projects specific to the South Florida Ecological Services Office are outside the range of all five beach mice species covered in the SPBO, the Service concurs with the Corps' "no effect" determination.

Please note the provisions of this consultation do not apply to sea turtles in the marine environment such as swimming juvenile and adult sea turtles. If applicable, you are required to consult with NOAA Fisheries on these projects. For further information on Act compliance with NOAA Fisheries, please contact Ms. Cathy Tortorici, Chief of the Interagency Cooperation Branch, by e-mail at cathy.tortorici@noaa.gov or by phone at 727-209-5953.

The Service has also determined the proposed FCCE projects are appropriate to apply to the P^3BO. The conservation measures are applicable for projects located in both non-optimal and optimal piping plover habitat, and the Reasonable and Prudent Measures, and Terms and Conditions for those projects located in optimal piping plover habitat as outlined in the P^3BO (Table 1). The Corps has agreed to follow and implement the conservation measures, Reasonable and Prudent Measures, and the Terms and Conditions that apply to the proposed projects. Therefore, the Service has determined the proposed projects are consistent with the P^3BO and the Service concurs with the Corps' determinations. That said, the Corps has requested an exception to Term and Condition 8 in the P^3BO relating to piping plover monitoring. Due to time and funding restraints, the Corps cannot conduct monitoring for 1 year prior to construction and 2 years post-construction, respectively. The requested exception is authorized by the Service.

In order to comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 701 et seq.) and address the potential for the proposed projects to impact nesting shorebirds, the Corps shall comply with FWC's standard shorebird protection guidelines to protect against impacts to nesting shorebirds during implementation of these projects on the Gulf Coast during the periods from February 15-August 31, or on the Atlantic Coast from April 1-August 31. All sand placement events could impact nesting shorebirds protected under the MBTA.

FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

This section is provided in accordance with the FWCA of 1958, as amended (48 Stat. 401; 16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*) to address other fish and wildlife resources in the project area.

Hardbottom reef habitat and seagrasses

The FCCE projects involve fill templates previously constructed; hence, hardbottom and seagrass issues have been addressed and appropriately mitigated. Furthermore, the Corps will continue to consult with NOAA Fisheries, who will assess all potential effects to hardbottom habitat and submerged aquatic vegetation within the dredge and sand placement templates, and shoreline downdrift areas. In addition, the Corps will assess and consult with NOAA Fisheries

concerning potential impacts to foraging and swimming sea turtles, and all other marine species under their jurisdiction within the action area.

Please submit a report by July 31 of the year immediately following construction, as described in Term and Condition A22 or B19 in the SPBO and 9 in the P^3BO.

REINITIATION NOTICE

This concludes formal consultation on the actions outlined in the request. As provided in 50 CFR §402.16, reinitiation of formal consultation is required where discretionary Federal agency involvement or control over the action has been retained (or is authorized by law) and if:

1. The amount or extent of incidental take outlined in the SPBO, P^3BO, or the May 2, 2013, letter is exceeded. In instances where the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded, any operations causing such take must cease pending reinitiation;
2. New information reveals effects of the agency action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not considered in this opinion;
3. The agency action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the listed species or critical habitat not considered in this opinion; or
4. A new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the action.

Thank you for your cooperation in the effort to conserve fish and wildlife resources. Should you have additional questions or require clarification regarding this letter, please contact Jeff Howe at 772-469-4283.

Sincerely yours,

for Victoria A. Foster

Larry Williams
Field Supervisor
South Florida Ecological Services Office

Enclosure

cc: electronic only
Corps, Jacksonville, Florida (Ken Dugger)
DEP, Tallahassee, Florida (Lanie Edwards, Liz Yongue)
EPA, West Palm Beach, Florida (Ron Miedema)
FWC, Tallahassee, Florida (Robbin Trindell)
NOAA Fisheries, West Palm Beach, Florida (Jocelyn Karazsia)
NOAA Fisheries, Fort Lauderdale, Florida (Audra Livergood)
NOAA Fisheries, St. Petersburg, Florida (Mark Sramek, Dennis Klemm)
Service, Atlanta, Georgia (Ken Graham)
Service, Panama City, Florida (Patty Kelly)
Service, St. Petersburg, Florida (Anne Marie Lauritsen)
USGS, Gainesville, Florida (Susan Walls)

LITERATURE CITED

Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC). 2011. Standard Manatee Conditions for In-Water Work 2011. Tallahassee, Florida [Internet]. [cited March 6, 2013]. Available from: http://myfwc.com/wildlifehabitats/managed/manatee/permit-review/#Main

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service). 2011. Statewide programmatic biological opinion to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Service Log No. 41910-2011-F-0170) for shore protection activities along the coast of Florida (August 22, 2011). Jacksonville, Panama City, and Vero Beach Field Offices, Florida.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service). 2013. Programmatic piping plover biological opinion to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Service Consultation Code 04EF1000-2013-F-0124) for shore protection activities in the geographical region of the north and south Florida Ecological Services Field Offices (May 22, 2013). Jacksonville and Vero Beach Field Offices, Florida.

Table 1. List of proposed 2013 FCCE sand placement and dredging projects located within the South Florida Ecological Service Office.

PROJECT	COUNTY	DESCRIPTION	FILL TEMPLATE	SAND VOLUME (cubic yards [cy])	SAND SOURCE	PIPING PLOVER HABITAT DESIGNATION[1]
Atlantic Coast						
Bakers Haulover	Miami-Dade	Hopper dredge. Project duration: approximately 3 months.	R-28 to R-32 (4,224 linear feet)	50,000 cy	Channel dredge material.	Non-optimal
Broward Segment II	Broward	Truck haul. Material placed above the mean high water line. Project duration: approximately 4.5 months.	R-26 to R-53 (26,928 linear feet)	113,500 cy	Upland sand source (Ortona or Witherspoon mines).	Non-optimal
Delray Beach	Palm Beach	Hopper dredge. Project duration: approximately 6 months.	R-175 to R-188 (14,784 linear feet)	1,358,000 cy	Offshore borrow area 1 and 2.	Non-optimal
Fort Pierce Inlet	St. Lucie	Cutterhead dredge. Project duration: approximately 3 months.	Beach placement (R-34 to R-41; 7,392 linear feet), and/or in the nearshore, upland, or at an offshore dredge material disposal site.	580,000 cy	The channel and the inlet sediment basin.	Optimal
Jupiter Carlin	Palm Beach	Hopper dredge. Project duration: approximately 4 months.	R-13 to R-19 (5,808 linear feet)	822,000 cy	Offshore borrow area.	Optimal
Jupiter Inlet	Palm Beach	Hopper dredge. Project duration: approximately 3 months.	R-13 to R-19 (5,808 linear feet)	150,000 cy	Intracoastal waterway dredge material.	Optimal
North Boca Raton	Palm Beach	Hopper dredge. Project duration: approximately 6 months.	R-205 to R-212 (7,392 linear feet)	614,400 cy	New offshore borrow area.	Non-optimal
Ocean Ridge	Palm Beach	Hopper dredge. Project duration: approximately 6 months.	R-152 to R-159 (7,392 linear feet)	519,300 cy	North and south offshore borrow areas.	Optimal
Gulf Coast						
Gasparilla	Lee	Hopper dredge. Project duration: approximately 3.5 months.	R-11 to R-24 (13,200 linear feet)	79,250 cy	Boca Grande ebb shoal (Borrow Areas 1 and 2).	Optimal

[1] Piping plover habitat (non-optimal or optimal) designation based on the P^3BO (Service 2013).

United States Department of the Interior

U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

7915 BAYMEADOWS WAY, SUITE 200
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32256-7517

IN REPLY REFER TO:
FWS Log No. 41910- 2013-F-0148

May 2, 2013

Mr. Eric Summa
Chief, Environmental Branch
Department of the Army
Jacksonville District Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 4970
Jacksonville, Florida 32232-0019

Dear Mr. Summa:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received your letter dated April4, 2013, regarding sand placement activities under Public Law 84-99 for Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies (FCCE) to repair storm damage to the shoreline associated with storm events in 2012.

The Service issued a Statewide Programmatic Biological Opinion (SPBO) dated August 22, 2011, analyzing the impacts of sand placement projects on the loggerhead *(Caretta caretta),* green *(Chelonia mydas),* leatherback *(Dermochelys coriacea),* hawksbill *(Eretmochelys imbricata),* and Kemp's ridley *(Lepidochelys kempii)* sea turtles, and southeastern *(Peromyscus polionotus niveiventris),* Anastasia Island *(Peromyscus polionotus phasma),* Choctawhatchee *(Peromyscus polionotus a/lophrys),* St. Andrews *(Peromyscus polionotus peninsularis),* and Perdido Key *(Peromyscus polionotus trissy/lepsis)* beach mice and designated critical habitat for the Perdido Key beach mouse, Choctawhatchee beach mouse, and St. Andrews beach mouse.

The Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) share Federal jurisdiction for sea turtles under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act). The Service has responsibility for sea turtles on the nesting beach and NMFS has jurisdiction for sea turtles in the marine environment. Our analysis will only address activities that may impact nesting sea turtles, their nests and eggs, and hatchlings as they emerge from the nest and crawl to the sea. NMFS will assess and consult with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) concerning potential impacts to sea turtles in the marine environment.

The amount or extent of anticipated take for sea turtles in the SPBO is as follows:

The Service anticipates that no more than 27.7 miles of highly eroded shoreline along the Florida coastline (no more than 8.8 miles within the NGMRU and no more than 18.9 miles within the PFRU) would receive sand placement per year during nonemergency years with a maximum of 102 miles of shoreline (38 miles within the NGMRU and 64 miles of shoreline within the PFRU) receiving sand during or following an emergency event (declared disaster or Congressional Order) as a result of the Statewide Programmatic action. This represents two

percent of the entire shoreline per year during a nonemergency year and seven percent of the entire shoreline during an emergency year. Over the last 10 years, one Congressional Order occurred due to emergency events in the 2004-2005 period. The increased sand placement on 102 miles of shoreline is expected to occur once in a 10-year period due to emergency events.

The projects that are proposed under Public Law 84-99 for FCCE are considered an emergency and a Congressional Order was issued. The amount of take expected during an emergency events was expected to be no more than 38 miles within the loggerhead sea turtle's NGMRU (Franklin, Gulf, Bay, Walton, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Escambia Counties) and 64 miles of shoreline within the loggerhead sea turtle's PFRU (Nassau, Duval, St. Johns, Flagler, Volusia, Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin, Palm Beach, Broward, Miami-Dade, Monroe, Collier, Lee, Charlotte, Sarasota, Manatee, Hillsborough, Pinellas Counties).

The Service and the Corps predicted these emergency events to occur once every 10 years as reflected in the SPBO. It follows that the previous emergency action occurred during the 2004-2005 period, about 7 years ago. Although the frequency of storm events is expected to increase as a result of climate change, it is difficult to predict how this will affect the amount of large scaled sand placement events that follow.

A large number of sand placement projects occurring within a short period of time have the potential to adversely affect nesting females, nests, and hatchlings on a much higher level by significantly reducing the amount of nesting habitat available for nesting females. The nesting beaches during construction are considered "temporarily lost" and degraded for over two nesting seasons following construction. The impact of these projects were outlined and assessed in the SPBO; however, given the large number of projects that will occur during a short period of time, the Service remains concerned about the following effects during the 2013 and 2014 nesting season:

1. Decreased nesting numbers over a larger stretch of nesting habitat during the 2013 and 2014 nesting season;
2. Decreased nesting success over a larger stretch of nesting habitat; and
3. Increased disorientations as a result of an increased effect of artificial lighting due to elevated beaches and work conducted at night.

The Corps' Commitments, Reasonable and Prudent Measures, and Terms and Conditions in the SPBO are applicable to the proposed projects and will minimize the impact to sea turtles. Given that this large scaled event is proposed sooner than the 10-year frequency, the Service continues to emphasize the importance of the sea turtle windows (May 1 through October 31) in the high density nesting beaches (Brevard through Broward). These windows represent the major part of the nesting season and do not represent the entire nesting and hatching season. The Service has determined that each project must coordinate with the Service's representative in that area to avoid as much of the early and late part of the nesting season as possible. Completing construction in a phased approach where all equipment can be removed from the beach would result in less nests being relocated as well as more nesting habitat available for females.

Decreased nesting success following sand placement projects is a concern on a widespread level. The Service has determined that a "sea turtle friendly profile" will minimize this impact. The Service is supportive of the 'sea turtle friendly profile" testing on a sand placement project in Martin County. Following the results of this study the Service would like to meet with a Corps representative to discuss next steps in implementing a "sea turtle friendly profile." This represents a practical application of Term and Condition A5 in the SPBO.

> *The Corps shall continue to work with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) and the Service in conducting the second phase of testing on the sea turtle friendly profile during project construction. This includes exploring options to include a dune system in the project design for existing authorized projects and new non-Federal projects and how the existing sand placement template may be modified.*

Increased hatchling disorientations as a result of the elevated beaches can be minimized with upfront coordination. Term and Condition A11 in the SPBO minimizes this impact.

> *Two surveys shall be conducted of all lighting visible from the beach placement area by the Applicant or Corps, using standard techniques for such a survey (Appendix C), in the year following construction. The first survey shall be conducted between May 1 and May 15 and a brief summary provided to the Service. The second survey shall be conducted between July 15 and August 1. A summary report of the surveys, including any actions taken, shall be submitted to the Service by December 1 of the year in which surveys are conducted. After the annual report is completed, a meeting shall be set up with the Applicant, county or municipality, FWC, Corps, and the Service to discuss the survey report, as well as any documented sea turtle disorientations in or adjacent to the project area. If the project is completed during the nesting season and prior to May 1, the Corps may conduct the lighting surveys during the year of construction.*

Given the large number of projects, the Service has determined these lighting surveys must occur prior to the nesting season to enable early coordination and prevent high loss of hatchlings from the 2013 cohort.

In an effort to provide early coordination and specific details for each project as outlined in Term and Condition A8, the Corps shall also provide the Service with specific shoreline lengths and timing of the actual project that is going to proceed at the preconstruction meeting. To summarize, the following additional Terms and Conditions must be applied to the proposed projects under this emergency event to minimize the comprehensive impact over the shortened time period:

1. The Corps must conduct early coordination on each project with the Service's representative to avoid as much of the early and late part of the nesting season as possible. Completing construction in a phased approach where all equipment can be removed from the beach would lessen nest relocation as well as provide more nesting habitat for nesting females must be explored;

2. Following the "sea turtle friendly" profile testing in Martin County, the Corps must meet with the Service, the FDEP, and the FWC to discuss the results of the study and discuss next steps for implementing a "sea turtle friendly" profile for sand placement projects;

3. In addition to the Term and Condition A11, a lighting survey must be conducted prior to May 20 for each project proposed and the report submitted immediately to the Service's representative. After the first report is submitted, a meeting shall be set up with the Applicant, county or municipality, FWC, Corps, and the Service to discuss the survey report, as well as any documented sea turtle disorientations in or adjacent to the project area; and

4. The Corps shall also provide the Service with specific shoreline lengths and timing of the actual project that is going to proceed at the preconstruction meeting using the form on the following web link: hnp: ww' f, s go tnorthflondaJSeaTurtle Doc !Corp⁰o20o1%20Engineers%o20Sea⁰o20 Turtle%20Permit%20Information.pdf). This form shall be emailed to the Service at seaturtle@fws. gov.

5. The Service would also like to clarify Term and Condition A14 would states the following:

   If available, staging areas for construction equipment shall be located off the beach during early (March 1 through April 30) and late (November 1 through November 30) nesting season for Brevard through Broward counties and peak nesting season (May 1 through October 31) for the remaining counties. Nighttime storage of construction equipment not in use shall be off the beach to minimize disturbance to sea turtle nesting and hatching activities. In addition, all construction pipes placed on the beach shall be located as far landward as possible without compromising the integrity of the dune system. Pipes placed parallel to the dune shall be 5 to 10 feet away from the toe of the dune if the width of the beach allows. Temporary storage of pipes shall be off the beach to the maximum extent possible. If the pipes are stored on the beach, they shall be placed in a manner that will minimize the impact to nesting habitat and shall not compromise the integrity of the dune systems.

   If the pipes that are placed parallel to the dune cannot be placed between 5 to 10 feet away from the toe of the dune during nesting and hatching season, the Corps must reinitiate consultation with the Service as this represents take that was not considered in the SPBO.

Provided the additional Terms and Conditions included in this letter are included in the proposed project, the Service has determined that the proposed projects under Public Law 84-99 for FCCE is appropriate to apply to the SPBO concerning sand placement activities along the coast of Florida for the Corps dated April19, 2011 (FWS Log No. 41910-2011-F-0170). The Service has modified the take for these emergency projects to occur once in 7 years.

The Incidental Take for Sea Turtles has been modified as follows:

Incidental take of nesting and hatchling sea turtles and sea turtle nests is anticipated to occur during project construction and during the life of the project. Take will occur on nesting habitat consisting of the length of the beach where the material will be placed or where jetty or groin maintenance is located, but is not expected to exceed 8.8 miles of shoreline per year within the northwest portion of Florida for the NGMRU and 18.9 miles of shoreline per year within the PFRU during a nonemergency year. Take will occur on nesting habitat consisting of the length of the beach where the material will be placed or where groin maintenance is located, but is not expected to exceed 102 miles of shoreline (38 miles of shoreline per year within the northwest portion of Florida for the NGMRU and 64 miles of shoreline per year within the PFRU) during an emergency (declared disasters or Congressional Orders) year. The increased sand placement of 102 miles of shoreline is expected to occur once in a 7-year period due to emergency events.

The incidental take for the beach mouse is not expected to exceed the amount provided in the SPBO.

Please submit a report for the proposed project as described in the SPBO Term and Condition A22 following completion of the proposed work.

Thank you for your cooperation in the effort to conserve fish and wildlife resources. Should you have any questions or require clarification regarding this letter, please contact Terri Calleson of this office at (904) 731-3286.

Sincerely,

Dawn Jenning
Acting Field Supervisor

cc:

DEP, Tallahassee, Florida (Lanie Edwards)
FWC, Imperiled Species Management Section, Tallahassee, Florida (Robbin Trindell)
NOAA Fisheries, St. Petersburg, Florida (Dennis Klemm)
Service, Atlanta, Georgia (Kenneth Graham)
Service, National Sea Turtle Coordinator (Sandy MacPherson