



United States Department of the Interior

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



March 17, 2011

Donnie Kinard
Chief, Regulatory Division
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
701 San Marco Boulevard, Room 372
Jacksonville, Florida 32207-8175

Dear Mr. Kinard:

This letter acknowledges the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) March 11, 2011, receipt of your March 8, 2011, letter requesting concurrence on the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (Corps) implementation of the revised Manatee Key and its enclosures dated March 2011. This letter represents the Service's views on the potential effects of the proposed action in accordance with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act) (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) and the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (MMPA) (16 U.S.C. 1361 *et seq.*). For future reference, we have assigned this concurrence letter to Service Consultation Code 41420-2011-I-0112.

The Manatee Key is a tool that has been used by the Corps' Regulatory Division since 1992 to assist in making its effect determinations, as required under 50 CFR 402.14(a), on permit applications for in-water activities such as, but not limited to, maintenance dredging, the placement of fill material for shoreline stabilization, the construction or placement of other in-water structures as well as the construction of docks, marinas, boat ramps, boat slips, dry storage or any other watercraft access structures or facilities. Your agency has determined utilization of the 2011 Manatee Key, and its enclosures, to review projects in waters accessible to the endangered West Indian manatee (*Trichechus manatus*) may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect the manatee or its designated critical habitat.

Since January 2009, the Service has worked closely with the Corps and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) on revising the October 2008 version of the Manatee Key and its associated maps. Many of the changes to the October 2008 Manatee Key were made to ensure consistency with the manatee programmatic consultation co-developed by the Corps and the Service in cooperation with the FWC.

For all applications to construct residential dock facilities that reach a "may affect, not likely to adversely affect" determination using the 2011 Manatee Key, the Service concurs with these determinations and no further consultation with the Service is necessary. As such, the Service will not receive permit applications from the Corps for these types of facilities.

We have determined no watercraft-related manatee mortality has ever been recorded in Bay, Escambia, Franklin, Gilchrist, Gulf, Jefferson, Lafayette, Okaloosa, Okeechobee, Santa Rosa,



Suwannee, and Walton counties and only two watercraft-related deaths have been recorded south of Craig Key in Monroe County since 1982. Watercraft-related manatee mortality has been recorded in Dixie (6 since 1991), Hernando (4 since 1998), Nassau (4 since 1983), Taylor (3 since 1997), and Wakulla (3 since 2000) counties. With a watercraft-related mortality rate that averages less than one manatee a year for each of these counties, we conclude take is not reasonably certain to occur as a result of new or expanding watercraft access facilities in these counties. Therefore, for multi-slip facilities proposed to be built in the counties listed above that reach a “may affect, not likely to adversely affect” determination using the 2011 Manatee Key, the Service concurs with these effect determinations and no further consultation with the Service is necessary.

For all applications to repair or replace existing multi-slip facilities that do not provide new watercraft access and reach a “may affect, not likely to adversely affect” determination using the 2011 Manatee Key, the Service concurs with these determinations. As such, the Service will not receive permit applications from the Corps for these types of existing facilities since they were covered by the Service’s October 23, 2008, consultation on the 2008 Manatee Key.

All other future applications for multi-slip facilities reaching a “may affect, not likely to adversely affect” determination using the 2011 Manatee Key will be forwarded to the Service for concurrence. The Corps agreed to forward to the Service those applications that are consistent with the Manatee Key.

All culverts 8 inches to 8 feet in diameter must be grated to prevent manatee entrapment. To effectively prevent manatee access, grates must be permanently fixed, spaced a maximum of 8 inches apart (may be less for culverts smaller than 16 inches in diameter) and may be installed diagonally, horizontally, or vertically. Culverts less than 8 inches or greater than 8 feet in diameter are exempt from this requirement. If new culverts and/or the maintenance or modification of existing culverts are grated as described above, the determination of “may affect, not likely to adversely affect” is appropriate and no further consultation with the Service is necessary.

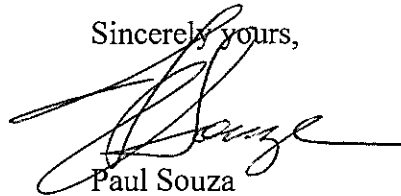
We have examined the March 2011 version of the Manatee Key along with its enclosures and agree with its structure and content. Therefore, except as noted above, for all future applications reviewed with the March 2011 version of the Manatee Key in which the Corps reaches a “may affect, not likely to adversely affect” determination with respect to the manatee and/or its designated critical habitat, the Service hereby concurs with those determinations in accordance with 50 CFR 402.14(b)1. As such, the October 2008 version of the Manatee Key and its attachments, as well as other earlier versions of the Manatee Key, are no longer applicable.

The Service does not anticipate the proposed action will result in the incidental take of manatees. Furthermore, the Service is not including an incidental take authorization for marine mammals at this time because the incidental take of marine mammals is not expected to occur and has not been authorized under section 101(a)(5) of the MMPA and/or its 1994 Amendments. Following issuance of such regulations or authorizations, the Service may reinstate consultation to include an incidental take statement for marine mammals, if deemed appropriate.

This concurrence letter fulfills the requirements of section 7 of the Act and no further action is required. If modifications are made to the Manatee Key, if additional information involving potential effects to listed species becomes available, or if a new species is listed or new critical habitat is designated that may be affected by the project, then reinitiation of consultation may be necessary.

This concurrence letter represents the collective assessment of the March 2011 version of the Manatee Key and its enclosures from the Service's three field offices in Florida: Panama City, North Florida, and South Florida. If you have any questions or concerns about this consultation, please feel free to contact Kalani Cairns of this office at 772-562-3909, extension 240.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Paul Souza', written over a horizontal line.

Paul Souza
Field Supervisor
South Florida Ecological Services Office

cc: electronic only
Corps, Jacksonville, Florida (Stuart L. Santos)
Service, Atlanta, Georgia (David Flemming)
Service, Jacksonville, Florida (David Hankla)
Service, Panama City, Florida (Don Imm)